



## LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND MOTIVATION ON THE USE DENTURES BY PEOPLE WHO LOSE TEETH IN PUSAKA RAKYAT VILLAGE BEKASI

### TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN MOTIVASI TERHADAP PEMAKAIAN GIGI TIRUAN OLEH MASYARAKAT YANG KEHILANGAN GIGI DI DESA PUSAKA RAKYAT BEKASI

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Tooth loss is condition in which a tooth falls out of the socket or out of place. Missing teeth that aren't replaced immediately can interfere with mastication, and Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ) disorder. Using dentures is one of the right ways to deal with missing teeth, but not everyone wants to replace missing teeth with dentures. Low use of dentures is influenced by level of knowledge and motivation of individuals in meeting denture needs. Several factors that influence level of knowledge and motivation are age, gender, education level, occupation, and income. **Purpose:** To determine level of knowledge and motivation toward use of dentures by people who have lost their teeth in Pusaka Rakyat Village, Tarumajaya District, Bekasi Regency. **Method:** Quantitative descriptive with sample 100 people, has criteria including people in Pusaka Rakyat Village who are 20 years old, have lost at least one tooth element, and never used dentures. Data collection was carried out in February-April 2021 by filling questionnaires by respondents. **Result:** Chi-Square test with significance  $p$ -value $<0.05$  found significant relationship between age and level of knowledge and occupation with motivation to use dentures. **Conclusion:** Age and occupation are very influential on a person's motivation and motivation is very influential on a person's income, so they will be more aware about dentures.

#### ABSTRAK

**Latar belakang:** Kehilangan gigi merupakan keadaan gigi lepas dari soket atau tempatnya. Apabila gigi pada mulut yang telah hilang dan tidak segera dibuatkan gigi tiruan untuk pengganti, dampak yang timbul ialah dapat menurunkan fungsi pengunyahan serta terdapat penurunan fungsi pada Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ). Banyak masyarakat yang kehilangan giginya tetapi tidak menggunakan gigi palsu (tiruan) dalam mewakili gigi yang telah dicabut atau hilang. Minimnya penggunaan gigi tiruan pada masyarakat sangat berpengaruh terhadap pengetahuan, motivasi, usia, jenis kelamin, pekerjaan, dan pendapatan seseorang untuk bersedia mencukupi kebutuhannya berupa gigi tiruan. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan dan motivasi terhadap penggunaan gigi tiruan oleh masyarakat yang giginya telah hilang di Desa Pusaka Rakyat Kecamatan Tarumajaya Kabupaten Bekasi. **Metode:** Desain penelitian yang dipakai adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan sampel 100 orang, memiliki kriteria inklusi diantaranya masyarakat Desa Pusaka Rakyat yang berusia  $\geq 20$  tahun dengan minimal satu kehilangan elemen gigi asli dan tidak menggunakan gigi tiruan. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Februari-April 2021 menggunakan kuisioner. **Hasil:** Didapatkan hasil uji *Chi-square* dengan  $p$ -value $<0,05$ , didapatkan bahwa adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara usia dengan tingkat pengetahuan dan antara pekerjaan dengan motivasi terhadap pemakaian gigi tiruan. **Kesimpulan:** Usia dan pekerjaan sangat berpengaruh terhadap pengetahuan dan motivasi seseorang dalam menggunakan gigi tiruan sehingga dapat diartikan semakin tinggi usia dan pendapatan seseorang maka akan lebih sadar tentang penggunaan gigi tiruan.

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## INTRODUCTION

One aspect that cannot be separated from the definition of health is healthy teeth and mouth (Abidin *et al.*, 2008). This is because teeth play an essential role in maintaining oral health (Nurhidayat *et al.*, 2012). As a person gets older, there can be a decrease in the function of the physical, psychological, and social conditions. A decline in physical function is indicated by the number of cases of tooth loss (Agtini, 2010). Loss of teeth is a condition in which the teeth fall out of their sockets or places, resulting in loss of contact with the antagonist teeth (Anshary *et al.*, 2021). The impact that will occur if the natural teeth are not replaced is that it can cause a decrease in the function of the Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ) or mastication (Agtini, 2010). Based on the prevalence of national basic health research data in 2018, the number of patients with pain in the teeth and mouth area reached 57.6%, and lost teeth at the age of 15-24 years (8.4%), aged 25-34 (12.1%), aged 35-44 years (17.5%) and aged  $\geq 65$  years (30.6%) and tooth loss in West Java Province was 19.9% (Ministry of Health RI, 2018). One way that to overcome and reduce dental and oral health problems is by replacing natural teeth with dentures or artificial teeth that are used in the mouth (Haryanto, 1995; Wahab *et al.*, 2017). However, the use of dentures in Indonesia is still relatively small. According to data from Riskesdas in 2018, the prevalence of denture users is only around 1.4%, and in West Java province it is 1.1% (Ministry of Health RI, 2018).

Dentures function to restore decreased masticatory function, improve appearance, clarify speech, make oral tissues healthier and maintain them, and enhance psychological factors for those who wear dentures (Putranti and Chandra, 2011; Silviana, 2013). The small number of denture users is caused by the relatively expensive cost of dentures and the long stages of dental care before using them. Many people still need to learn about the advantages of using dentures. Another factor is the low motivation of the community to use dentures (Agtini, 2010).

Knowledge can be interpreted as an experience obtained by someone from various sources (Padu *et al.*, 2014). A person's level of education strongly influences a person's decisions about health behavior. The higher the education, the more that person can apply healthy behavior in everyday life (Titjo, 2013). In making decisions, the motivation factor plays an important role after the knowledge factor. Motivation is the driving force that moves us to do something (Notoatmodjo, 2005). The existence of knowledge and motivation is expected to increase the use of dentures for people who have lost their teeth (Darmawan and Zulfa, 2015).

This study aims to determine the level of knowledge and motivation as well as the demographic factors of the respondents in the form of age, gender, education level, occupation, and income regarding the

use of dentures by people who have lost teeth. The results of research by Aminah and Hutauruk (2019) on a community of 30 people in Medan City in 2019 stated that the people of Medan City had a high level of knowledge (56.7%) and motivation to use dentures (46.7%) (Aminah and Hutauruk, 2019).

The hypothesis in this study is that there is a relationship between age, gender, education level, occupation, and income with the level of knowledge and motivation for using dentures by people who have lost their teeth in Pusaka Rakyat Village, Tarumajaya District, Bekasi Regency.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

This type of research is descriptive quantitative, which aims to describe facts and characteristics in a population (Sugiyono, 2017). The research location was Pusaka Rakyat Village, Tarumajaya District, Bekasi Regency. The population of this study is people aged  $>20$  years, with a total of 14,080 people. The determination of the number of samples is based on the solving formula (in Equation 1).

$$s = \frac{n}{1 + N \cdot e^2} = \frac{14.080}{1 + 14.080 \times 10\% \times 10\%}$$

$$s = \frac{14.080}{1 + (14.080 \times 0.1 \times 0.1)} = \frac{4.080}{141.8} = 99.2 \dots (1)$$

$$s = 100 \text{ orang}$$

The number of samples obtained is 100 people by means of random sampling as presented.

## RESULT

In the age group of respondents (Table 1.), the highest was at the age of 40-60 years, namely 49 people (49%). The largest number of female respondents who experienced tooth loss were 81 people (81%). The grouping of respondents was based on education level, with an elementary education level of 41 people (41%). The majority of respondents with housewife jobs were 72 people (72%) and based on income in one month, respondents with low income  $\leq$  IDR 1.500.000, as many as 76 people (76%).

Questionnaires were given to respondents. Before conducting research, it is important to test the validity of the instrument. Validity is the accuracy or accuracy of an instrument in measurement. The validity test was conducted on 30 Pusaka Rakyat Village community respondents with the same characteristics as the respondents studied. In the SPSS program, the testing technique used is Bivariate Pearson correlation (Pearson Product Moment), where this analysis is done by

correlating each item score with the total score. Based on the analysis results, the item score is obtained with a total score. This value is then compared with the value of the  $r_{table}$  with  $r_{table}$  with a significance of 5% with a two-sided test and  $n = 30$ , then an  $r_{table}$  of 0.3610 is obtained. Based on the analysis results, the scores for questions regarding knowledge (X) and motivation (Y) were more than 0.3610. So it can be concluded that the question is correlated with the total score (declared valid).

After the validity test is carried out, the reliability test using Cronbach's alpha method is carried out to determine the consistency of the measuring instrument and whether the measuring device used is reliable and remains consistent if the measurement is repeated. The analysis found that the alpha value was more significant than the critical  $r_{value}$  (2-sided test) at a significance of 5% with  $n = 30$ , namely 0.3610. It can be concluded that the items of the research instrument are reliable.

**Table 1.** Respondents' characteristics

Variable	Amount	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>		
20-40 years	38	38
41-60 years	49	49
≥60 years	13	13
<b>Gender</b>		
Man	19	19
Woman	81	81
<b>Level of education</b>		
Elementry School	41	41
Junior High School	34	34
Senior High School	22	22
College	3	3
<b>Occupation</b>		
Unemployed	7	7
Housewife	72	72
Civil servant	1	1
Private sector employee	17	17
Trader	3	3
<b>Income</b>		
Low ≤IDR 1.500.000	76	76
Medium IDR 1.500.000 – IDR 2.500.000	12	12
IDR 2.500.000 – Rp. 3.500.000 high	8	8
Very high ≥IDR 3.500.000	4	4

Respondents filled out a questionnaire containing eight questions to obtain the results of their level of knowledge about dentures. The result of the research score on the level of knowledge about the use of dentures is 405.625. The results obtained were 81.125. Equation 2 is an elaboration of the percentage score classification formula in Equation 2.

$$\frac{\text{Total score}}{\text{Ideal score}} \times 100\% = \frac{405,625}{500} \times 100\% = 81,125 \quad \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Based on these results, the score interpretation criteria are in the very good category. To get motivational results regarding dentures, respondents filled out a questionnaire containing eight questions and obtained the average level of knowledge about denture use, namely 401.75. The result is 80.35. The following explains the score classification percentage formula (Equation 3). Based on these results, the score interpretation criteria are in the very good category.

$$\frac{\text{Total score}}{\text{Ideal score}} \times 100\% = \frac{401,75}{500} \times 100\% = 80,35 \quad \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

**Table 2.** The relationship between the characteristics of respondents with the level of knowledge of the use of dentures

Variable	Knowledge level of denture use				Total	<i>p-value</i>
	Good		Pretty good			
	n	%	N	%		
<b>Age</b>						
20-40 year	29	76.3	9	23.7	38	0.034
41-60 year	45	91.8	4	8.2	49	
≥60 year	13	100.0	0	0.0	13	
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	16	84.2	3	15.8	19	0.688
Woman	71	87.7	10	12.3	81	
<b>Level of education</b>						
Elementary School (SD/MI)	38	92.7	3	7.3	41	0.411
Junior High School (SMP/MTS)	29	85.3	5	14.7	34	
Senior High School (SMA/SMK/MAN)	18	81.8	4	18.2	22	
College	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	
<b>Work</b>						
Unemployed	7	100.0	0	0.0	7	0.098
Housewife	62	87.3	9	12.7	71	
Civil servant	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	
Private sector employee	13	86.7	2	3.3	15	
Trader	5	83.3	1	16.7	6	
<b>Income</b>						
≤IDR 1.500.000	67	88.2	9	11.8	76	0.529
IDR 1.500.000 – IDR 2.500.000	9	75.0	3	25.0	12	
IDR 2.500.000 – IDR 3.500.000	7	87.5	1	12.5	8	
≥IDR 3.500.000	4	100.0	0	0.0	4	

Based on Table 2, the results of the bivariate analysis found that there was a significant relationship between age (*p-value* 0.034) and the level of knowledge about the use of dentures because the *p-value* < 0.05 and there was no relationship between gender (*p-value* 0.688), level of education (0.411), occupation (0.098) and income (0.529) with the level of knowledge about the use of dentures (*p-value* > 0.05).

Based on Table 3, the results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between work (*p-value* 0.034) and motivation for using dentures because the *p-value* was < 0.05 and there was no relationship between age (*p-value* 0.437), gender (*p-value* 0.504), and income (*p-value* 0.118) with the motivation for wearing dentures because the *p-value* is > 0.05.

## DISCUSSION

The highest age of the respondents was in the 41-60 year group, namely 49 people (49%). This study finds similarities with the research of Listyorini and Kalbuadi (2017) which stated that ≥90% of people aged 40-60 years were found to have lost their teeth due to indications for extraction (Listyorini and Kalbuadi, 2017). It is known that most female respondents experienced tooth loss, namely 81 people (81%). However, the statement that women will lose more teeth than men could change because, in this study, the number of female respondents was greater than that of male respondents. Women are at a higher risk of losing teeth compared to men because, in old age, the reduction in the hormone estrogen that occurs can cause decreased calcium in the teeth (Sinaga *et al.*, 2015).

**Table 3.** The relationship between the characteristics of the respondents and the motivation for wearing dentures

Variable	Knowledge level of denture use				Total	p-value
	Good		Pretty good			
	n	%	N	%		
<b>Age</b>						
20-40 year	30	78.9	8	21.1	38	0.473
41-60 year	42	85.7	7	14.3	49	
≥60 year	12	92.3	1	7.7	13	
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	15	78.9	4	21.1	19	0.504
Woman	69	85.2	12	14.8	81	
<b>Level of education</b>						
Elementary School (SD/MI)	37	90.2	4	9.8	41	0.271
Junior High School (SMP/MTS)	28	82.4	6	17.6	34	
Senior High School (SMA/SMK/MAN)	16	72.7	6	27.3	22	
College	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	
<b>Occupation</b>						
Unemployed	3	42.9	4	57.1	7	0.028
Housewife	62	87.3	9	12.7	71	
Civil servant	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	
Private sector employee	12	80.0	3	20.0	15	
Trader	6	100.0	0	0.0	6	
<b>Income</b>						
≤IDR 1.500.000	63	82.9	13	17	76	0.118
IDR 1.500.000 – IDR 2.500.000	12	100.0	0	0.0	12	
IDR 2.500.000 – IDR 3.500.000	7	87.5	1	12.5	8	
≥IDR 3.500.000	2	50.0	2	50.0	4	

The distribution of respondents based on education level (Table 1) found that most of the respondents in Pusaka Rakyat Village had elementary school education (41%), namely 41 people. This study is in line with Shigli *et al.* (2007) who found that someone who cares about dental health is someone who has a high level of education and also has a high income (Sinaga *et al.*, 2015).

The distribution of respondents by occupation (Table 1) shows that respondents with household jobs (72%), namely 72 people, and respondents with low income ≤IDR 1.500.000, occupy the top rank (76%), namely 76 people. This research aligns with Titjo (2013) who states that someone does not use dentures due to economic difficulties.

The research results on the level of knowledge show that the mean value of the respondents' knowledge level regarding the use of dentures is 405.625. According to Padu *et al.* (2014), the higher the education one achieves, the wider one's view of health is expected to be, especially dental and oral health. The results of the research on motivation show that the average score of respondents' motivation for using dentures is 401.75. Based on these

results, the score interpretation criteria are excellent (81%-100%). In making decisions to use dentures, one essential factor is motivation, which is based on one's knowledge. Determining one's health behavior will be motivated by the advantages and disadvantages derived from the behavior to be adopted, which is based on knowledge (Titjo, 2013).

The results of the description are based on the results of the bivariate age test with the level of knowledge obtained by respondents aged 41-60 years. As many as 45 people (91.8%) have good knowledge about the use of dentures. This study's results align with Shigli *et al.* (2007) where people are more motivated to use dentures to restore chewing than for esthetics and speech function. Because someone who loses teeth in the front will feel insecure in their environment, whereas someone who loses teeth in the back will reduce the chewing function, which results in digestive problems because the food that is chewed is not smooth and it can be said that, if a person gets older, it becomes more challenging to adapt to dentures (Pratiwi and Suhandi, 2009; Falatehan and Kusumah, 2018).

Based on research conducted in the Jaya Baru area of Aceh, 181 people (67.0%) knew dentures in the excellent category, 65 people (24.1%) had the medium category, and 24 people (8.95) had a level of knowledge in the bad category (Chairunnisa *et al.*, 2017). Based on the results of the bivariate test between education level and level of knowledge about wearing dentures, it was found that the majority of respondents with education level at elementary school (SD/MI), as many as 38 people (92.7%) stated that they had a good level of knowledge about using dentures. This research is in line with Akeel (2003), who found that a person realizes that the function of mastication will decrease along with the loss of dentures, especially in someone with a low economy.

Furthermore, this study showed that most respondents at each level of education knew that dentures could improve facial shape and appearance. At the junior high school (SMA/SMK/MAN) education level, as many as 17 and 14 people knew that dentures could improve appearance and increase self-confidence. Chi-square test results are not significant (*p-value* 0.411). Based on the results of the bivariate test of work with the level of knowledge about the use of dentures, it was found that the respondents with housewife work were 62 people (87.3%). The results of the *Chi-square* test are not significant (*p-value* 0.098).

Based on the results of the income bivariate test with the level of knowledge about the use of dentures, 67 people (88.2%) of low-income respondents ≤IDR 1.500.000 (88.2%) stated that they had a good level of knowledge about the use of dentures. This means that a person's high education will affect their knowledge in obtaining broad information and the opportunity to apply health behaviors, especially dental and oral health (Kaliey, 2016). *Chi-square* test results show insignificant results (*p-value* 0.529).

Based on the results of the bivariate age test with motivation for wearing dentures, it was found that 42 respondents aged 41-60 years (85.7%) had good motivation for using dentures. This study is in line with Shigli (2007), who stated that tooth loss in the posterior part affects masticatory function, and it is found that the older a person becomes, the more difficult it is to adapt to new things, especially in the use of dentures). *Chi-square* test results are not significant (*p-value* 0.473). Based on the results of the gender bivariate test with motivation for wearing dentures, it was found that the majority of respondents, namely female sex, as many as 69 people (85.2%), had good motivation for using dentures. The results of this study were that the majority of female respondents answered that they agreed that they would not let their teeth disappear and that they felt comfortable wearing dentures and using dentures because of their desires. In most communities in the field, women are more concerned about health than men (Putranti and Chandra, 2011). *Chi-square* test results are not significant (*p-value* 0.504).

Based on the results of the bivariate test on an educational level with motivation for wearing dentures, it was found that the majority of respondents with the last education in elementary school (SD/MI) were 37 people (90.2%), respondents with junior high school (SMP/MTS) education level were 28 people (82.4%), had good motivation for wearing dentures. Notoatmodjo (2005) said the level of education greatly influenced healthy behavior (Haryani *et al.*, 2017). *Chi-square* test results are not significant (*p-value* 0.271).

Based on the results of the bivariate test of work with motivation for wearing dentures, it was found that the majority of respondents with housewife jobs were 62 people (87.3%), and the results of the *Chi-square* test were not significant (*p-value* 0.028). Based on the results of the income bivariate test with motivation for using dentures, it was found that respondents who had low income ≤IDR 1.500.000, as many as 63 people (82.9%), had good motivation for wearing dentures. This research aligns with Situni (2013) that the economic level influences the health actions a person will take in maintaining dental and oral health. The background that makes someone not use dentures is due to economic limitations in everyday life (Situni 2013; Fisyahri *et al.*, 2014).

## CONCLUSION

The majority of respondents were aged 41-60 years as many as 49 respondents (49%), female sex as many as 81 respondents (81%), elementary/junior high school education as many as 41 respondents (41%), with housewife jobs as many as 72 respondents (72%), and low income ≤IDR 1.500.000 as many as 76 respondents (76%), the level of knowledge about the use of dentures by people who have lost teeth in Pusaka Rakyat Village is in the outstanding category (81.125%), and the motivation for using dentures by people who have lost teeth in Pusaka Rakyat Village is in the good category (80.35%).

*Chi-square* test obtained that the *p-value* between age and the level of knowledge about denture use was 0.034, meaning that there was a significant relationship between age and level of knowledge about denture use and the *p-value* between work and motivation for denture use of 0.028, meaning that there is a significant relationship between work and motivation for using dentures, the research hypothesis is accepted.

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