

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU TENTANG KARIES GIGI DENGAN JUMLAH KARIES GIGI PADA ANAK BALITA DI POSYANDU

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Berdasarkan hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) tahun 2018, prevalensi karies gigi kelompok umur 5-9 tahun mencapai 92,6%, umur 3-4 tahun mencapai 81,5%. Pengetahuan orang tua, terutama ibu dalam pemeliharaan gigi mempunyai pengaruh terhadap kesehatan gigi dan mulut pada anak. Studi pendahuluan menunjukkan 85, 71% dari 14 balita berumur 3 sampai 5 tahun mempunyai karies gigi di dusun Tejo, Kalurahan Pucanganom, Kapanewon Rongkop, Gunungkidul.

Tujuan: Diketuainya hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang karies gigi dengan jumlah karies gigi pada anak balita di Posyandu Kalurahan Pucanganom, Kapanewon Rongkop, Kabupaten Gunungkidul.

Metode Penelitian: *Observasional analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Variabel independen pengetahuan orang tua tentang karies gigi, variabel dependen karies pada balita. Pengambilan sampel dengan metode total sampling, melibatkan sebanyak 36 responden ibu beserta balitanya. Instrumen penelitian kuesioner dan format pemeriksaan gigi. Data yang diperoleh diuji menggunakan uji korelasi Kendall-Tau. Penelitian dilakukan pada November 2022.

Hasil: Kriteria karies tinggi terjadi pada responden yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan rendah (25%). Kriteria karies rendah terjadi pada responden yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan tinggi (16,7%). Hasil analisis uji korelasi Kendall-Tau menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang karies gigi dengan banyaknya karies gigi pada balita di Posyandu, sebesar $p = 0,003$ ($p < 0,005$).

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang karies gigi terhadap karies gigi pada anak balita di Posyandu Kalurahan Pucanganom, Kapanewon Rongkop, Kabupaten Gunungkidul.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Karies gigi, Makanan kariogenik

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MOTHERS' KNOWLEDGE LEVELS ABOUT DENTAL CARIES AND THE NUMBER OF DENTAL CARIES AMONG TODDLERS IN POSYANDU

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of dental caries at the 5–9 year old group reached 92.6%, and in the 3–4 year old group, it reached 81.5%. The knowledge of parents, particularly mothers, about dental care has an impact on children's dental and oral hygiene. A preliminary study showed that 85, 71% out of 14 toddlers at the age of 3 to 5 had dental caries in Tejo, Pucanganom, Rongkop, Gunungkidul.

Objective: To observe the relationship between the level of a mother's knowledge about dental caries and the number of dental caries in toddlers at Posyandu Pucanganom

Research Method: The research was using analytic and observational with a cross-sectional approach. Parents' knowledge of dental caries was an independent variable, meanwhile the caries in toddlers was a dependent variable. The research sample was 36 mothers and their toddler taken with total sampling technique. The questionnaire and dental examination format were the instruments of this research. The data obtained were tested using the Kendall-Tau correlation test. The research was conducted in November 2022.

Results: The high caries criteria occur in respondents who have a low level of knowledge (25%). The low caries criteria occur in respondents who have a high level of knowledge (16.7%). The Kendall-Tau correlation test showed that there was a correlation between the knowledge levels of mothers about dental caries and the number of dental caries in toddlers at Posyandu, amounting to $p = 0.003$ ($p < 0.005$).

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between the knowledge levels of mothers about dental caries and dental caries in toddlers at Posyandu, Pucanganom, Rongkop, Gunungkidul.

Keywords: Knowledge, Dental caries, Cariogenic foods