

GAMBARAN MENGONSUMSI SUSU FORMULA DAN KARIES GIGI PADA ANAK PRA SEKOLAH

Novita Wijayanti¹, Dwi Suyatmi², Rizqi Amanullah³
Jurusan Kesehatan Gigi Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta, Jln Kyai Mojo No.56
Pingit, Yogyakarta 55243,
Email : wijayantinovita66@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Jumlah keseluruhan karies gigi di Indonesia mencapai 90% pada anak-anak prasekolah. Pengonsumsian susu formula mengakibatkan karies gigi karena susu formula mengandung glukosa. Studi pendahuluan peneliti melakukan wawancara dan pemeriksaan karies pada 10 responden yaitu orang tua siswa dan siswa di TKIT Darul Athfal Jetis, 70% anak mengonsumsi susu formula. Siswa yang mengonsumsi susu formula sebanyak 86% terdapat karies gigi.

Tujuan: Diketuinya gambaran mengonsumsi susu formula dan karies pada anak pra sekolah, di TKIT Darul Athfal Jetis.

Metode: Penelitian ini dengan metode deskriptif dengan jenis penelitian *cross sectional*. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa TKIT Darul Athfal Jetis. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan *purposive sampling* dengan total sampel 37 anak. Teknik pengambilan data dengan cara wawancara kepada wali murid tentang kebiasaan mengonsumsi susu formula anak, dan pemeriksaan langsung pada anak untuk melihat status karies gigi. Analisis data menggunakan *tabulating* (tabulasi silang).

Hasil: Sebanyak 37 siswa di TKIT Darul Athfal Jetis mengonsumsi susu formula, dan sebagian besar siswa mengonsumsi susu formula menggunakan DOT (62,2%). Siswa di TKIT Darul Athfal Jetis yang mengonsumsi susu formula dengan kategori sering (56,8%), dan siswa yang mengalami karies gigi sebanyak (67,6%). Siswa memiliki kebiasaan mengonsumsi susu formula kategori sering dengan status karies sebanyak (90,5%). Siswa yang mengonsumsi susu formula menggunakan DOT mengalami karies (87,0%).

Kesimpulan: Siswa di TKIT Darul Athfal Jetis memiliki kebiasaan mengonsumsi susu formula kategori sering dengan status karies sebanyak (90,5%). Siswa yang mengonsumsi susu formula menggunakan DOT mengalami karies (87,0%).

Kata kunci: susu, formula, karies. gigi, anak, dan pra sekolah

DESCRIPTION OF FORMULA MILK CONSUMPTION AND DENTAL CARIES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Novita Wijayanti¹, Dwi Suyatmi², Rizqi Amanullah³
Department of Dental Health, Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health,
Yogyakarta, Jln Kyai Mojo No.56 Pingit, Yogyakarta 55243,
Email: wijyantinovita66@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: The overall prevalence of dental caries in Indonesia reaches 90% among preschool children. The consumption of formula milk can lead to dental caries because it contains glucose. In a preliminary study, the researcher conducted interviews and caries examinations on 10 respondents, consisting of parents and students at TKIT Darul Athfal Jetis, where 70% of the children consumed formula milk. Among these children, 86% had dental caries.

Objective: To determine the description of formula milk consumption and dental caries in preschool children at TKIT Darul Athfal Jetis.

Methods: This descriptive study used a cross-sectional research design. The population consisted of all students at TKIT Darul Athfal Jetis. Samples were selected using purposive sampling, with a total of 37 children. Data collection was performed through interviews with parents regarding their children's formula milk consumption habits and direct dental caries examinations of the children. Data analysis was carried out using cross-tabulation.

Results: Of the 37 students at TKIT Darul Athfal Jetis, a majority (62.2%) consumed formula milk using a bottle. Among these students, 56.8% frequently consumed formula milk, and 67.6% had dental caries. Of the students who frequently consumed formula milk, 90.5% had dental caries. Among the students who consumed formula milk using a bottle, 87.0% had dental caries.

Conclusion: Students at TKIT Darul Athfal Jetis who frequently consumed formula milk had a dental caries rate of 90.5%. Students who consumed formula milk using a bottle had a dental caries rate of 87.0%.

Keywords: milk, formula, caries, teeth, children, preschool