

## THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENT'S ORAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND PERMANENT FIRST MOLAR CARIES SEVERITY ON 8-12 YEARS OLD CHILDREN

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Permanent first molar caries is a disease of hard tissue of teeth that often experienced by school age children. Oral health knowledge is important for parents for guide their child to maintenance their own oral health. Preliminary study showed that 90% of children experienced moderate caries severity and 10% experienced high criteria.

**Research Objective:** The purpose of this study is to investigate the correlation between parents oral health knowledge level and permanent first molar caries severity on 8-12 years old children.

**Research Method:** This was survey analytic research with cross sectional approach. Independent variable was parent's oral health knowledge. Dependent variable was permanent first molar caries severity. Total sampling method were used to define the sample of 30 subjects. This study use oral health questionnaires, diagnose set and interview sheet. The data were analyzed by *Spearman rank* correlation test.

**Research Result:** The results showed that the respondents in good oral health knowledge 26,7%, moderate oral health knowledge 63% and poor oral health knowledge was 10%. The result showed that there was no respondents on mild caries severity criteria but 90% of the respondents had moderate caries severity and 10% had high caries severity. The parent who had moderate oral health knowledge about 19 (63,3%) respondents had children that experienced permanent first molar moderate caries severity. The result of the spearman rank correlation test gained value sig (p)  $0.000 < 0.05$ .

**Conclusion:** There is a significant correlation between parent's oral health knowledge level and permanent first molar caries severity on 8-12 years old children. It is recommended for respondent to increase their oral health knowledge.

**Keywords:** Parent's Knowledge, Oral Health, Caries Severity, Child

**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN ORANG TUA TENTANG  
KESEHATAN GIGI DENGAN KEPARAHAN KARIES  
GIGI MOLAR SATU PERMANEN PADA ANAK  
USIA 8-12 TAHUN**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Karies gigi molar satu permanen adalah penyakit jaringan keras sering dialami anak usia sekolah. Pengetahuan kesehatan gigi penting dimiliki orang tua untuk membimbing anak menjaga kesehatan giginya. Studi pedahuluan menunjukkan bahwa 90% anak mengalami keparahan karies sedang dan 10% kriteria tinggi.

**Tujuan:** Diketuinya hubungan tingkat pengetahuan orang tua tentang kesehatan gigi dengan keparahan karies gigi molar satu permanen pada anak usia 8-12 tahun.

**Metode Penelitian:** Jenis penelitian adalah *survey analitik* dengan pendekatan *crosssectional*. Variabel independen pengetahuan orang tua tentang kesehatan gigi. Variabel dependen keparahan karies molar satu permanen. Pengambilan sampel dengan metode *total sampling* sebanyak 30 responden. Instrumen penelitian kuesioner kesehatan gigi, diagnosa set dan lembar wawancara. Analisa data menggunakan uji korelasi *spearman rank*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil penelitan pengetahuan kesehatan gigi orang tua kategori baik 26,7%, kategori cukup 63,3%, kategori kurang 10%. Tidak ditemukan responden dengan keparahan karies gigi molar satu permanen kategori ringan tetapi 90% mengalami keparahan sedang dan 10% keparahan tinggi. Sebanyak 19 (63,3%) orang tua dengan pengetahuan kesehatan gigi cukup memiliki anak dengan keparahan karies gigi molar satu permanen kategori sedang. Hasil uji *spearman rank* nilai sig ( $\rho$ )  $0.000 < 0.05$ .

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan orang tua tentang kesehatan gigi dengan keparahan karies gigi molar satu permanen pada anak usia 8-12 tahun.

**Kata Kunci:** Pengetahuan Orang Tua, Kesehatan Gigi, Keparahan Karies, Anak