

THE EFFECT OF POP MUSIC AND MUROTTAL AL-QUR'AN ON PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE OF DENTAL ANXIETY IN CHILDREN 6-12 YEARS OLD

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dental anxiety can lead to misdiagnosis and improper dental treatment leading to complications of oral and dental diseases. The prevalence of dental anxiety in children aged 4-18 years was 6-20%. In a preliminary study of children interviewed, 80% experienced anxiety before entering the dental treatment room.

Objective: To know the effect of pop music and murottal al-quran on the physiological response of dental anxiety in children aged 6-12 years.

Methods: This study used a quasi experimental study with a non-traditional control group pretest-posttest design. The study population consisted of 93 children aged 6-12 years and the sample was taken using consecutive sampling with a sample size of 45 children. Data analysis using the Wilcoxon test.

Results: The physiological response of dental anxiety to respondents who were given music and murottal al-qur'an decreased with an average p value of 0.008 and 0.003 and the average p value of respondents without music was 0, which means that there is an effect of murottal al-qur'an on the physiological response of dental anxiety in children aged 6-12 years.

Conclusion: Pop music and murottal al-quran affect the physiological response of dental anxiety in children aged 6-12 years

Key words: music, dental anxiety physiological response, children

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PENGARUH MUSIK POP DAN MUROTTAL AL-QUR'AN TERHADAP RESPON FISIOLOGIS DENTAL ANXIETY ANAK USIA 6-12 TAHUN

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Dental anxiety* dapat menyebabkan kesalahan diagnosis dan perawatan gigi yang tidak tepat yang mengarah pada komplikasi penyakit gigi dan mulut. Prevalensi dental anxiety anak usia 4-18 tahun di dunia adalah 6-20%. Studi pendahuluan dari anak yang diwawancara, 80% mengalami cemas sebelum masuk keruangan tindakan perawatan gigi.

Tujuan: Diketahuinya pengaruh musik pop dan murottal al-qur'an terhadap respon fisiologis dental anxiety pada anak usia 6-12 tahun.

Metode: Jenis penelitian adalah *quasi-experimental* dengan desain *Non rondonized Control Group Pretest-Posttest*. Populasi penelitian ini berjumlah 93 anak yang berusia 6-12 tahun dan sampel diambil dengan teknik *consecutive sampling* berjumlah sampel 45 anak. Analisis data menggunakan uji Wilcoxon.

Hasil: Respon fisiologis dental anxiety pada responden yang diberikan musik pop dan murottal al-qur'an mengalami penurunan dengan rata-rata nilai p value sebesar 0,008 dan 0,003 dan rata-rata nilai p value responden tanpa musik sebesar 0,37 menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh musik pop dan murottal al-qur'an terhadap respon fisiologis dental anxiety anak usia 6-12 tahun

Kesimpulan: Musik pop dan murottal al-qur'an berpengaruh terhadap respon fisiologis dental anxiety anak usia 6-12 tahun

Kata kunci : Musik, respon fisiologis dental anxiety, anak

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