

GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN ORANG TUA TENTANG ERUPSI GIGI DAN ANGKA KEJADIAN PERSISTENSI PADA ANAK USIA SEKOLAH

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) tahun 2018 menunjukkan persentase masalah gigi dan mulut sebesar 57,6 %. Secara khusus, prevalensi persistensi gigi di Yogyakarta adalah bagian dari masalah ini, di mana banyak anak mengalami gigi susu yang tidak tanggal pada waktunya sehingga mengakibatkan gigi tetap tumbuh bersamaan dengan gigi susu yang masih ada. Studi Pendahuluan di Padukuhan Janten menunjukkan 70% orang tua kurang memahami erupsi gigi dan 70% anak sedang mengalami persistensi gigi.

Tujuan Penelitian : Diketuinya gambaran pengetahuan orang tua tentang erupsi gigi serta angka kejadian persistensi gigi pada anak usia 6-11 tahun.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif ini melibatkan 40 responden orang tua dan 40 responden anak yang berumur 6-11 tahun di Padukuhan Janten. Pengambilan data menggunakan teknik sampel jenuh. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan pemeriksaan klinis pada bulan April 2025 dan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Aspek yang diteliti yaitu tingkat pengetahuan orang tua mengenai erupsi gigi dan kejadian persistensi pada anak. Data disajikan dalam distribusi frekuensi dan tabulasi silang.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas anak berusia 6-7 tahun dan berjenis kelamin laki-laki. Sebagian besar orang tua berusia 31-40 tahun, berpendidikan terakhir SMA, dan tergolong dalam pasangan muda. Tingkat pengetahuan orang tua mayoritas berada pada kategori sedang. Kejadian persistensi ditemukan pada 47,5% anak. Tabulasi silang menunjukkan hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan orang tua dengan kejadian persistensi menunjukkan bahwa orang tua pada tingkat pengetahuan sedang dengan kategori sedang mengalami persistensi sebanyak 11 responden (27,5%).

Kesimpulan : Pengetahuan orang tua mengenai erupsi gigi pada anak berada pada tingkat sedang. Kejadian persistensi yang dialami anak tergolong tinggi

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Erupsi, Persistensi, Anak.

OVERVIEW OF PARENTS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT TOOTH ERUPTION AND PERSISTENCE INCIDENCE IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Background : Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) in 2018 showed the percentage of dental and oral problems at 57.6%. Specifically, the prevalence of tooth persistence in Yogyakarta is part of this problem, where many children experience milk teeth that do not fall out on time, resulting in permanent teeth growing together with the remaining milk teeth. A Preliminary Study in Janten Hamlet showed that 70% of parents did not understand tooth eruption and 70% of children were experiencing tooth persistence.

Research Objectives : It is known that the description of parental knowledge about tooth eruption and the incidence of tooth persistence in children aged 6-11 years.

Research Methods : This quantitative descriptive study involved 40 parent respondents and 40 child respondents aged 6-11 years in Janten Hamlet. Data collection used a saturated sampling technique. Data were collected through questionnaires and clinical examinations in April 2025 and analyzed descriptively. The aspects studied were the level of parental knowledge regarding tooth eruption and the occurrence of persistence in children. Data are presented in frequency distribution and cross tabulation.

Research Results : The research results showed that the majority of children were aged 6–7 years and male. Most parents were aged 31–40 years, had completed senior high school, and were classified as young couples. The majority of parents' knowledge levels were in the moderate category. Persistence was found in 47.5% of the children. Cross-tabulation analysis revealed a relationship between parents' knowledge levels and the incidence of dental persistence, showing that parents with a moderate level of knowledge and whose children experienced dental persistence accounted for 11 respondents (27.5%).

Conclusion : Parental knowledge about tooth eruption in children is at a moderate level. The incidence of persistence experienced by children is high.

Keywords : Knowledge, Eruption, Persistence, Children.