

OVERVIEW OF THE LEVEL OF PARENTAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CARIES AND THE INCIDENCE OF SEVERE EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES

Arintya Salsabila Ariyanto¹, Dwi Eni Purwati², Diani Sulistiawati³
^{1,2,3}Department of Dental Health Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,
Jl. Kyai Mojo No.56, Pinggit, Yogyakarta 55243
email : Arintya.salsabila01@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Based on the Indonesian Health Survey in 2023, 42.7% of children aged 3-4 years in Indonesia have oral problems. Based on the S-ECC examination, 70% of early childhood experience S-ECC. One of the factors that influence the occurrence of S-ECC in children is the lack of parental knowledge about dental caries. Parents are the closest people to children in health maintenance, parental knowledge affects dental maintenance behavior, this can reduce the risk of S-ECC.

Objective: To determine the level of parental knowledge about caries and the level of occurrence of S-ECC.

Method: This research is descriptive with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study were parents and early childhood in Pinggir Hamlet as many as 44 respondents. The sampling technique used a saturated sample technique using inclusion and exclusion criteria obtained 44 respondents. The aspects studied were parents' knowledge about dental caries and the incidence of S-ECC in children by filling out questionnaires and examining S-ECC. Data processing using frequency distribution and cross tabulation.

Result: The level of knowledge of parents with good knowledge criteria (68.2%), poor knowledge (31.8%). The incidence rate of S-ECC with the criteria of S-ECC (59.1%), no S-ECC (40.9%). The level of parental knowledge about dental caries is in good criteria, it was found that there was no S-ECC in their children's teeth (38.6%).

Conclusion: Parents' knowledge about caries is included in the good criteria and the incidence of S-ECC is included in the criteria for S-ECC.

Keywords: Knowledge, parents, S-ECC, early childhood

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN ORANG TUA TENTANG KARIES DAN TINGKAT KEJADIAN *SEVERE EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES*

Arintya Salsabila Ariyanto¹, Dwi Eni Purwati², Diani Sulistiawati³
^{1,2,3}Jurusan Kesehatan Gigi Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,
Jl. Kyai Mojo No.56, Pinggit, Yogyakarta 55243
email : Arintya.salsabila01@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Berdasarkan Survei Kesehatan Indonesia tahun 2023 menunjukkan 42,7% anak usia 3-4 tahun di Indonesia bermasalah gigi dan mulutnya. Berdasarkan pemeriksaan *S-ECC* terdapat 70% anak usia dini mengalami *S-ECC*. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya *S-ECC* pada anak adalah kurangnya pengetahuan orang tua tentang karies gigi. Orang tua adalah orang terdekat anak dalam pemeliharaan kesehatan, pengetahuan orang tua mempengaruhi perilaku pemeliharaan gigi, hal ini dapat mengurangi resiko *S-ECC*.

Tujuan: Diketuinya gambaran tingkat pengetahuan orang tua tentang karies dan tingkat terjadinya *S-ECC*.

Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi penelitian ini adalah orang tua dan anak usia dini di Dusun Pinggir sebanyak 44 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik sampel jenuh menggunakan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi didapatkan 44 responden. Aspek yang diteliti yaitu pengetahuan orang tua tentang karies gigi dan kejadian *S-ECC* pada anak dengan pengisian kuesioner dan pemeriksaan *S-ECC*. Pengolahan data menggunakan distribusi frekuensi dan tabulasi silang.

Hasil: Tingkat pengetahuan orang tua dengan kriteria pengetahuan baik (68,2%), pengetahuan kurang (31,8%). Tingkat kejadian *S-ECC* dengan kriteria ada *S-ECC* (59,1%), tidak ada *S-ECC* (40,9%). Tingkat pengetahuan orang tua tentang karies gigi dalam kriteria baik, ditemukan tidak ada *S-ECC* pada gigi anaknya (38,6%).

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan orang tua tentang karies termasuk dalam kriteria baik dan kejadian *S-ECC* termasuk dalam kriteria ada *S-ECC*.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, orang tua, *S-ECC*, anak usia dini