

**GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN IBU MENGENAI KESEHATAN GIGI
ANAK DAN PREVALENSI *EARLY CHILDHOOD*
CARIES PADA ANAK USIA 3-5 TAHUN**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Prevalensi ECC di Negara berkembang mencapai 85% pada kelompok ekonomi lemah sedangkan *American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry* (AAPD) menemukan sebanyak 70% anak-anak usia 2-5 tahun mengalami karies. Di Indonesia prevalensi karies pada anak usia 5 tahun sebesar 67.3 %. Pengetahuan orang tua sangat penting dalam mendasari terbentuknya perilaku yang mendukung atau tidak mendukung kebersihan gigi dan mulut anak. Orang tua harus berperan aktif dalam tumbuh kembang anak terutama ibu, Peran orang tua memberi bimbingan, pemahaman, pengingat dan kenyamanan kepada anak-anak mereka.

Tujuan : Diketuainya Gambaran pengetahuan ibu mengenai kesehatan gigi anak dan prevalensi ECC pada anak usia 3-5 Tahun di posyandu Desa Kraguman.

Metode : Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif, dengan cara Cross Sectional. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah 35 Ibu dan 35 Anak di Posyandu Desa Kraguman. Pengambilan sampel yang digunakan yaitu dengan total sampling atau sampel jenuh.

Hasil : Hasil dari penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa ibu dengan pengetahuan rendah 42,86% anak memiliki karies dengan kategori tinggi, dan ibu dengan pengetahuan sedang 83,33% anak memiliki karies dalam kategori sedang, selanjutnya ibu berpengetahuan tinggi 45,45% memiliki karies dalam kategori rendah. dari 35 ibu yang menjadi responden, dinyatakan tingkat pendidikan paling tinggi adalah S1.

Kesimpulan : Tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang kesehatan gigi anak dengan kategori tinggi yaitu 22 Ibu, dan anak dengan prevalensi ECC termasuk dalam kategori sedang.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan Ibu, Early Childhood Caries, kejadian Early Childhood Caries

DESCRIPTION OF MOTHERS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILDREN'S DENTAL HEALTH AND THE PREVALENCE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES IN CHILDREN AGED 3–5 YEARS

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of Early Childhood Caries (ECC) in developing countries reaches 85% among low-income groups, while the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD) found that 70% of children aged 2–5 years experience caries. In Indonesia, the prevalence of caries among 5-year-old children is 67.3%. Parental knowledge is crucial in shaping behaviors that either support or hinder children's oral and dental hygiene. Parents, especially mothers, must take an active role in their child's growth and development. The role of parents includes providing guidance, understanding, reminders, and comfort to their children.

Objective: To determine the description of mothers' knowledge regarding children's dental health and the prevalence of Early Childhood Caries (ECC) among children aged 3–5 years at the Kraguman Village Posyandu.

Method: The research method used is descriptive, employing a cross-sectional approach. The population of this study consists of 35 mothers and 35 children at the Kraguman Village Posyandu. The sampling technique used is total sampling or saturated sampling.

Results: The results showed that among mothers with low knowledge, 42.86% of their children had high-category caries; among those with moderate knowledge, 83.33% of their children had medium-category caries; and among mothers with high knowledge, 45.45% of their children had low-category caries. Among the 35 respondent mothers, the highest education level attained was a bachelor's degree.

Conclusion: The level of mothers' knowledge about children's dental health in the high category was 22 mothers, and the children had a prevalence of ECC that fell into the moderate category.

Keywords: Mothers' Knowledge, Early Childhood Caries, ECC Prevalence