

HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP DENGAN STATUS KESEHATAN GIGI DAN MULUT SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR BERDASARKAN TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN ORANG TUA

Arfiah Jauharuddin¹, Sri Widiati², Lisdrianto Hanindriyo²

¹ Program Studi Magister Ilmu kedokteran Gigi, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi UGM,

² Departemen Ilmu Kedokteran Gigi Pencegahan dan Ilmu Kesehatan Gigi Masyarakat, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi UGM

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap dengan status kesehatan gigi dan mulut siswa sekolah dasar berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan orang tua.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan rancangan penelitian *cross-sectional study*. Metode pengambilan sampel menggunakan total sampling. Subjek penelitian 199 siswa SDN Perumnas Condongcatur, Depok, Yogyakarta. Subjek penelitian diminta untuk mengisi lembar kuesioner pengetahuan, sikap dan tingkat pendidikan orang tua serta dilakukan pemeriksaan klinis status kesehatan gigi dan mulut berdasarkan indeks pengalaman karies dan kebersihan gigi dan mulut. Indeks pengalaman karies diukur dengan menggunakan indeks DMFT/dmft (*Decayed, Missing, Filling Teeth*) sedangkan status kebersihan gigi dan mulut diukur dengan menggunakan indeks OHIS (*Oral Hygiene Index Simplified*). Analisis data dilakukan dengan kuantitatif uji korelasi spearman karena data tidak berdistribusi normal.

Tidak terdapat korelasi yang bermakna pada pengetahuan kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan orang tua terhadap skor DMFT/dmft dan OHIS, tidak terdapat korelasi yang bermakna pada sikap kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan orang tua terhadap skor DMFT/dmft dan terdapat korelasi yang bermakna pada sikap kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan orang tua terhadap skor OHIS ($p=0,012$) dengan koefisien korelasi $(-0,178)$.

Semakin baik sikap kesehatan gigi dan mulut maka semakin baik status kebersihan gigi dan mulut anak, semakin baik sikap kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak pada tingkat pendidikan orang tua yang tinggi maka semakin baik status kebersihan gigi dan mulut. Pengetahuan kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak tidak mempengaruhi indeks karies dan status kebersihan gigi dan mulut

Kata kunci : pengetahuan, sikap, pendidikan orang tua, karies, OHIS

CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AND DENTAL AND ORAL HEALTH STATUS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BASED ON PARENTS' EDUCATION LEVELS

Arfiah Jauharuddin¹, Sri Widiati², Lisdrianto Hanindriyo²

¹ Dentistry Master Program, Faculty of Dentistry, UGM,

² Department of Preventive Dentistry and Dental Public Health, Faculty of Dentistry, UGM

ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify the correlation between knowledge and attitude and the dental and oral health status of elementary school students based on their parents' education levels. This is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design. Data were collected using a total sampling technique. The research subjects were 199 students of the Elementary School of Condongcatur, Depok, Yogyakarta. They were instructed to fill in a questionnaire about knowledge, attitude, and their parents' education levels. They also had a clinical examination of their dental and oral health status based on the caries experience and dental and oral hygiene. Caries experience index was measured using DMFT/dmft (Decayed, Missing, Filling Teeth) index, while the dental and oral hygiene was measured using OHIS (Oral Hygiene Index Simplified) index. Data were analyzed quantitatively with the Spearman correlation test because they were not normally distributed. There was no significant correlation between children's knowledge of dental and oral health and their parents' education level based on scores of DMFT/dmft and OHIS. There was a significant correlation between children's dental and oral health and parents' education level based on the OHIS score of OHIS ($p=0,012$) with a coefficient correlation of $(-0,178)$. The better the oral health attitude, the higher the dental and oral hygiene status. The better the oral health attitude of children whose parents have high education levels, the better their dental and oral hygiene status. Children's knowledge of dental and oral health does not influence their caries and dental and Oral Hygiene Index Status (OHIS).

Keywords : knowledge, behavior, parents' education, caries, OHIS