

HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENGETAHUAN IBU TENTANG PEMBERIAN SUSU MENGGUNAKAN BOTOL DAN PENGETAHUAN IBU TENTANG ORAL HYGIENE ANAK DENGAN KEJADIAN EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES (ECC) PADA ANAK USIA PRASEKOLAH DI TK NEGERI 2 SLEMAN

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Karies anak usia dini merupakan segala bentuk karies pada anak usia 71 bulan atau kurang baik berupa kavitas maupun non kavitas serta gigi hilang karena karies pada gigi sulung. Ibu harus memiliki pengetahuan yang baik mengenai kesehatan gigi dan mulut serta mengajarkannya kepada anak.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu tentang pemberian susu menggunakan botol, pengetahuan ibu tentang *oral hygiene* anak dan kondisi sosial ekonomi dengan kejadian *Early Childhood Caries* (ECC) anak usia prasekolah di TK Negeri 2 Sleman.

Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional*, dilakukan pada 42 ibu dan anak dengan kriteria inklusi anak berusia <6 tahun di TK Negeri 2 Sleman dan memiliki riwayat minum susu menggunakan botol. Kriteria eksklusi yaitu siswa-siswi yang tidak tinggal dengan ibu. Teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu total populasi. Variabel pengetahuan ibu tentang pemberian susu menggunakan botol dan pengetahuan ibu tentang *oral hygiene* anak diukur menggunakan soal tes dan variabel *early childhood caries* (ECC) diukur dengan menggunakan indeks dmf-t.

Hasil penelitian: Rerata skor pengetahuan ibu tentang pemberian susu menggunakan botol sebesar 6,07 (SD±0,81), rerata skor pengetahuan ibu tentang *oral hygiene* anak sebesar 10,71 (SD±1,33) dan rerata skor dmf-t anak sebesar 6,95 (SD±4,30). Hasil analisis korelasi menunjukkan *p-value* 0,038 dengan koefisien korelasi sebesar (-0,322) untuk pengetahuan ibu tentang pemberian susu menggunakan botol dan pengetahuan ibu tentang *oral hygiene* anak sebesar (-0,344) dengan *p-value* 0,026. Terdapat variabel lain yang memiliki hubungan yang signifikan yaitu pendapatan perbulan dengan *p-value* 0,045 dan koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,311. **Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara ibu tentang pemberian susu menggunakan botol dan pengetahuan ibu tentang *oral hygiene* anak dengan kejadian ECC (*Early Childhood Caries*) anak usia prasekolah di TK Negeri 2 Sleman.

Kata kunci : Karies, Pemberian Susu Botol, Pengetahuan Ibu, Anak Prasekolah

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BOTTLE FEEDING AND MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILDREN'S ORAL HYGIENE WITH THE INCIDENCE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES (ECC) IN PRESCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN AT TK NEGERI 2 SLEMAN

ABSTRACT

Background: Early childhood caries is any form of caries in children aged 71 months or less in the form of cavities or non-cavities and missing teeth due to caries in primary teeth. Mothers must have good knowledge about oral health and teach it to their children. **Objective:** To determine the correlation between mother's knowledge about bottle feeding, mother's knowledge about children's oral hygiene, and socio-economic conditions with the incidence of Early Childhood Caries (ECC) in preschool children at TK Negeri 2 Sleman.

Methods: The study design used was cross-sectional, the sample are 42 mothers and children with the inclusion criteria of children aged <6 years at TK Negeri 2 Sleman and had a history of drinking milk using a bottle. Exclusion criteria were students who did not live with their mothers. The sampling technique was total population. Variables of mother's knowledge about bottle feeding and mother's knowledge about children's oral hygiene were measured using test questions and early childhood caries (ECC) variables were measured using the dmft index.

Results: The mean score of mother's knowledge about bottle feeding was 6.07 (SD±0.81), the mean score of mother's knowledge about children's oral hygiene was 10.71 (SD±1.33) and the mean score of children's dmft was 6.95 (SD±4.30). Correlation analysis result showed a p-value of 0.038 with a correlation coefficient of (-0.322) for mother's knowledge of bottle feeding and mother's knowledge of children's oral hygiene of (-0.344) with a p-value of 0.026. There is another variable that has a significant relationship, namely monthly income with a p-value of 0.045 and a correlation coefficient of 0.311. **Conclusion:** There is no significant relationship between mother's knowledge about bottle feeding and mother's knowledge about children's oral hygiene with the incidence of ECC (Early Childhood Caries) in preschool children at TK Negeri 2 Sleman.

Keywords: Caries, Bottle Feeding, Mother's Knowledge, Preschool Children