

HUBUNGAN ANTARA SIKAP IBU TERHADAP KONSUMSI MAKANAN SEHAT DENGAN ANGKA KARIES GIGI ANAK USIA 6-8 TAHUN DI KOTA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Karies gigi merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut terbanyak di Indonesia, terutama pada anak-anak. Sikap orang tua terutama ibu sangat penting dalam mendasari terbentuknya perilaku yang mendukung kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sikap ibu terhadap konsumsi makanan sehat dengan angka karies gigi anak.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan rancangan penelitian *cross-sectional study*. Metode pengambilan sampel menggunakan *multistage cluster random sampling*. Subjek penelitian terdiri dari 109 ibu dan anak-anak berusia 6-8 tahun di Kota Yogyakarta. Sikap ibu diukur dengan kuesioner dan angka karies gigi anak diukur dengan indeks dmft-DMFT. Analisis data dilakukan dengan kuantitatif uji korelasi *Pearson* karena data terdistribusi normal.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rerata sikap ibu terhadap konsumsi makanan sehat tergolong sedang yaitu sebesar 42.02. Rerata angka karies anak yaitu 7.75. Hasil uji korelasi *Pearson* tidak terdapat korelasi yang signifikan antara sikap ibu dengan angka karies gigi anak ($r=0,032$, $p=0,742$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan antara sikap ibu terhadap konsumsi makanan sehat dan angka karies gigi pada anak usia 6-8 tahun di Kota Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci: Sikap terhadap konsumsi makanan sehat, karies, dmft-t, DMFT-T

THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER'S ATTITUDES TOWARD HEALTHY FOOD CONSUMPTION WITH DENTAL CARIES IN CHILDREN AGED 6-8 YEARS IN YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Caries is one of the most common oral health problems in Indonesia, especially in children. The attitude of parents, especially mothers, is very important in underlying the behavior development that supports children's oral health. This study aimed to determine the relationship between mother's attitudes about healthy food consumption and caries in children.

Research Methods: Analytical observational study with cross sectional design was used in this study. The sampling method was multistage cluster random sampling. The study involved 109 mothers and children aged 6-8 years in Yogyakarta. Mother's attitude was measured by questionnaire, dental caries was measured with dmft/DMF-T index. Data analysis was carried out by Pearson's correlation test because the data was normally distributed.

Results: The result of the study showed that the mean of mother's attitude toward healthy food consumption was moderate, 42.02. The mean of dmft-t/DMF-T in children was 7.75. The results showed no significant correlation between mother's attitude and caries in children ($r=0,032$, $p=0,742$).

Conclusion: There is no relationship between mother's attitude toward healthy food consumption with caries in children aged 6-8 years in Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Attitudes toward healthy food consumption, dental caries, dmft-t, DMF-T