

ABSTRACT

Dental extraction procedures in children may potentially cause anxiety. Dental anxiety in children that is not treated promptly may have a negative on the treatment that will be performed. Distraction of murottal Al-Qur'an could be an alternative option to reduce dental anxiety. This study aims determine the effect of Al-Qur'an murottal distraction on anxiety in children aged 9-12 years during tooth extraction procedures at RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo Yogyakarta.

This type of research is Quasi Experimental with a Pretest-Posttest Control Group design carried out on 32 children aged 9-12 years with indications for tooth extraction. Subjects were divided into two groups, namely the intervention group (given the distraction of murottal Al-Qur'an) and the control group (without distraction). Anxiety assessment was carried out by looking at the results of pulse measurements. The research data were analyzed using the Friedman test followed by Wilcoxon Post hoc and the General Linear Model test followed by Bonferroni post hoc test.

The results of this study showed that the mean pulse rate of children measured at the time before tooth extraction, immediately before tooth extraction, and during tooth extraction in the intervention group decreased sequentially, namely 89.69 ± 13.460 , 80.44 ± 13.937 , 78.25 ± 13.89 , while the control group increased sequentially, namely 86.13 ± 11.994 , 91.75 ± 11.501 , 95.69 ± 13.682 . Based on the General Linear Model post hoc Bonferroni test, the results showed that the mean pulse rate of children between the intervention group and the control group at the time immediately before extraction and during tooth extraction indicated a significant difference ($p < 0,05$). The conclusion of this study is that provision of Al-Qur'an murottal distractions can reduce anxiety in children aged 9-12 years during dental extraction procedures at RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo Yogyakarta.

Keywords: murottal Al-Qur'an distraction, tooth extraction, anxiety, children in 9-12 years old