

INTISARI

Karies adalah penyakit kronis dengan prevalensi tinggi yang memengaruhi kualitas hidup anak, terutama pada periode gigi bercampur. Status sosial ekonomi orang tua merupakan salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi kesehatan gigi anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pengaruh status sosial ekonomi orang tua terhadap indeks karies anak usia 7-8 tahun.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 271 anak usia 7-8 tahun dari sekolah dasar di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Mlati 2. Data status sosial ekonomi orang tua diperoleh melalui kuesioner skala komposit. Indeks karies anak diukur menggunakan DMF-T dan dmf-t. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan aplikasi SPSS dengan uji Kruskal-Wallis dan Mann-Whitney.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan distribusi subjek berdasarkan status sosial ekonomi sebagai berikut: 8,85% sangat rendah, 57,56% rendah, 23,99% rata-rata, dan 9,59% tinggi. Kategori sosial ekonomi sangat rendah memiliki indeks karies rata-rata tertinggi ($12,67 \pm 3,16$), diikuti oleh kategori rendah ($8,24 \pm 3,62$), rata-rata ($5,03 \pm 3,75$), dan kategori tinggi yang memiliki indeks karies paling rendah ($3,26 \pm 3,74$). Analisis statistik menunjukkan adanya perbedaan signifikan antara kategori sosial ekonomi orang tua dan indeks karies anak usia 7–8 tahun ($p < 0,05$). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah status sosial ekonomi orang tua lebih tinggi maka indeks karies pada anak 7-8 tahun lebih rendah.

Kata Kunci: Anak Usia 7-8 Tahun, Karies, Skala Komposit, Status Sosial Ekonomi

ABSTRACT

Dental caries is a chronic disease with high prevalence that affects the quality of life in children, particularly during the mixed dentition period. Parents socioeconomic status is one of the factors influencing children's oral health. This study aims to identify the impact of parental socioeconomic status on the caries index in children aged 7–8 years.

This study employed an observational analytic method with a cross-sectional approach. The study involved 271 children aged 7–8 years from elementary schools in the Community Health Center at Mlati 2 area. Data on parental socioeconomic status were collected using a composite scale questionnaire, while the children's caries index was assessed using DMF-T and dmf-t scores. Data analysis was conducted in SPSS using Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney tests.

The results showed that the distribution of subjects based on socioeconomic status were as follows: 8.85% very low, 57.56% low, 23.99% average, and 9.59% high. The very low socioeconomic category had the highest caries index (12.67 ± 3.16), followed by the low category (8.24 ± 3.62), average (5.03 ± 3.75), and high category which has the lowest caries index (3.26 ± 3.74). Statistical analysis showed that there was a significant difference between parents' socioeconomic category and the caries index of children aged 7–8 years ($p < 0.05$). Based on that results, we conclude that the higher the parents' socio-economic status, the lower the caries index in children 7-8 years old.

Keywords: Children Aged 7-8 Years, Caries, Composite Scale, Socioeconomic Status