

INTISARI

Ekstraksi gigi dengan anastesi infiltrasi merupakan penyebab utama anak merasakan perasaan tidak nyaman, khawatir atau takut dan menyebabkan pasien memiliki perilaku tidak kooperatif, sehingga diperlukan manajemen perilaku yang tepat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui manajemen perilaku pada pasien anak yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa koas di Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut UGM Prof. Soedomo.

Penelitian observasional deskriptif, dilakukan dengan mengamati manajemen perilaku non-farmakologi yang dilakukan mahasiswa koas di di Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut UGM Prof. Soedomo antara bulan Februari sampai dengan bulan Maret 2025 terhadap 31 pasien anak yang dilakukan tindakan ekstraksi gigi dengan anastesi infiltrasi. Hasil penelitian dianalisis dengan statistik deskriptif.

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa manajemen perilaku yang digunakan dalam proses ekstraksi gigi dengan anastesi infiltrasi oleh mahasiswa koas adalah kombinasi berbagai manajemen perilaku, yaitu *tell show do*, *distraction*, *positif reinforcement*, *deep breathing*, *enhancing control*, *modeling*, *physical restraint*. Kombinasi yang digunakan mahasiswa koas berbeda-beda pada setiap pasien anak. Disimpulkan bahwa mahasiswa koas menggunakan kombinasi *distraction*, *tell show do*, *positif reinforcement*, *distraction* dan *deep breathing* sebanyak 12 anak (38,7%).

Kata Kunci: Ekstraksi Gigi, Anastesi Infiltrasi, Manajemen Perilaku

ABSTRACT

Tooth extraction with infiltration anesthesia is a major cause of discomfort, anxiety, or fear in children, often resulting in uncooperative behavior. Therefore, appropriate behavior management is necessary. This study aims to investigate the behavior management techniques applied by clinical undergraduate students (co-assistants) at the Dental and Oral Hospital of Universitas Gadjah Mada Prof. Soedomo (RSGM Prof. Soedomo).

This descriptive observational study was conducted by observing non-pharmacological behavior management techniques performed by co-assistant students at Dental and Oral Hospital of Universitas Gadjah Mada Prof. Soedomo between February and March 2025. The study involved 31 pediatric patients undergoing tooth extraction procedures with infiltration anesthesia. The results were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods.

The results showed that the behavior management techniques employed during tooth extraction with infiltration anesthesia by the co-assistant students were combinations of various methods, including tell-show-do, distraction, positive reinforcement, deep breathing, enhancing control, modeling, and physical restraint. The combination of techniques varied for each child patient. It was concluded that the most frequently used combination by the co-assistant students was distraction, tell-show-do, positive reinforcement, and deep breathing, applied to 12 children (38.7%).

Keywords: Tooth Extractions, Infiltration Anesthesia, Behavior Control