

INTISARI

Karies merupakan penyakit gigi dan mulut paling banyak di Indonesia, termasuk pada usia anak. Perlu dilakukan penilaian risiko karies salah satunya berdasarkan *American Association of Pediatric Dentistry* (AAPD). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui profil risiko karies anak usia 7-9 tahun berdasarkan penilaian risiko karies AAPD pada siswa SD Negeri Cebongan, Mlati, Sleman.

Desain penelitian menggunakan epidemiologi deskriptif dengan sampel 62 anak usia 7-9 tahun di SD Negeri Cebongan, Mlati, Sleman. Penelitian risiko karies dilakukan menggunakan formulir pemeriksaan risiko karies AAPD. Risiko karies dikategorikan menjadi rendah, sedang, dan berat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 85,48% anak memiliki risiko karies tinggi. Kelompok usia 9 tahun memiliki profil risiko karies lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan kelompok usia lain yaitu sebesar 48,39%. Risiko karies siswa laki-laki (46,78%) lebih tinggi dibandingkan siswa perempuan (45,16%). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah profil risiko karies berdasarkan AAPD pada anak usia 7-9 tahun di SD Negeri Cebongan, Mlati, Sleman termasuk kategori risiko karies tinggi.

Kata kunci: Profil risiko karies, AAPD, anak usia 7-9 tahun

ABSTRACT

Dental caries remains the most prevalent oral health problem in Indonesia, particularly among children. Caries risk assessment serves as a fundamental tool to identify individuals at elevated risk and implement targeted interventions accordingly. One widely recognized framework for assessing caries risk in children is provided by the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD). The aim of this study is to determine the caries risk profile of 7-9 years old students at Cebongan Elementary School, Mlati, Sleman based on AAPD caries risk assessment.

This is a descriptive epidemiological study which included 62 students aged 7-9 years old from Cebongan Elementary School, Mlati, Sleman. Caries risk was assessed using the Caries Risk Assessment Form developed by the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD). Risk levels were classified low, moderate, or high.

The findings revealed that 85.48% of the participants were categorized as having a high risk of dental caries. Among the age groups, children aged 9 years old had the highest proportion of high caries risk (48,39%). In terms of gender, male students had a slightly higher risk (46.78%) than female students (45.16%). In conclusion, based on the AAPD assessment, the caries risk profile of 7-9 years old students at Cebongan Elementary School, Mlati, Sleman, is predominantly classified as high-risk category.

Keywords: Caries risk profile, AAPD, children aged 7-9 years