

Faktor pengetahuan, perilaku dan sikap ibu berkaitan dengan kesehatan gigi dan mulut memiliki peranan penting terhadap kecemasan anak saat kunjungan pertama ke dokter gigi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana pengaruh tingkat pengetahuan, perilaku dan sikap ibu tentang kesehatan gigi terhadap kecemasan pasien anak usia 6-7 tahun di klinik gigi.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *Cross-Sectional*. Subyek penelitian adalah 72 pasien anak usia 6-7 tahun yang pertama kali ke dokter gigi, memiliki skor *Frankl Behaviour Scale 2* yaitu anak enggan menerima perawatan, bersikap tidak kooperatif dan menunjukkan beberapa perilaku negatif. Anak datang bersama orang tua dengan minimal pendidikan terakhir SLTA. Ibu diberikan kuesioner untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan, perilaku dan sikap tentang kesehatan gigi. Pasien anak diberi instruksi untuk mengisi kuesioner *Children Fear Survey Schedule-Dental Subscale (CFSS-DS)*

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan frekuensi anak cemas dan tidak cemas antara tingkat pengetahuan ibu tinggi dan rendah ($p=0,007$), antara ibu perilaku baik dan buruk ($p=0,001$), serta antara sikap ibu baik dan buruk ($p=0,035$). Berdasarkan tingkat signifikan perilaku ibu paling berpengaruh terhadap kecemasan ($p=0,002$), diikuti oleh pengetahuan ibu ($p=0,007$) dan Sikap ibu ($p=0,035$). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah tingkat pengetahuan ibu tinggi menurunkan kecemasan anak, perilaku ibu baik menurunkan kecemasan anak dan sikap ibu baik menurunkan kecemasan anak usia 6-7 tahun di klinik gigi. Dari ketiga variabel perilaku ibu paling berpengaruh terhadap kecemasan anak di klinik gigi.

Kata kunci : Kecemasan anak, tingkat pengetahuan, perilaku, sikap ibu

ABSTRACT

The influence of family especially mother had an important role toward the anxiety of children during their first visit to the dentist. The aim of this study was to find out the influence of level of knowledge, attitude, and mother's behavior on dental health in relation to an elevation of anxiety level in 6-7 years old paediatric patient in dentist clinic.

The study had been fully conducted by design of observational study with cross-sectional approach. The subjects of t study were 72 children with *Frankl Behavior Scale (FBS)* score of 2, had never received a dental treatment at clinic before and went to the clinic with their parents who had a High School as their minimum level of education. A questionnaire on level of knowledge, attitudes, and mother's behavior of dental health had been given to the parents and continued by an instruction order to the paediatric patient to filled-up the *Children Fear Survey Schedul-Dental Subscale (CFSS-DS)* questionnaire.

The result of this study has shown a significant differences, anxious and no anxious children frequency based on high and low level of mother's knowledge ($p < 0,007$), between good and bad of mother's attitude ($p < 0,001$), and between good and bad mother's behavior ($p < 0,035$). Mother's attitude was the most influential variable towards the anxiety of children ($p = 0,002$). The conclusions of this study was that the high level of knowledge, good attitudes and good behavior had a direct causal toward the reduction of anxiety level of 6 to 7 years old paediatric patient at dental clinic.

Keywords: Children's anxiety, level of knowledge, attitudes and mother's behavior