

Risk Factors Of Dental Career Events In Pres School Children Ra Al-Hakim Village Damage Subscription Kesamben Blitar District

by Universitas Islam Indonesia

Submission date: 21-Aug-2021 07:05AM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 1633979168

File name: I-Hakim_Village_Damage_Subscription_Kesamben_Blitar_District.pdf (542.6K)

Word count: 3774

Character count: 19837

Risk Factors Of Dental Career Events In Prasekolah Children Ra Al-Hakim Village Damage Subscription Kesamben Blitar District

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

*Risk factors for dental caries,
influence of knowledge,
role of parents and behavior,
preschoolers*

ABSTRACT

Oral health is important for general health and quality of life. Dental health is important, especially for child development. Dental caries is a dental health disorder. The purpose of this study was to identify risk factors for dental caries in preschool children in RA-ALHAKIM kindergarten Siraman village, Kesamben district, Blitar district.

The design of this study is quantitative with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study were students of Ra Al-Hakim Tk A and Tk B. The sample size of 67 respondents was taken using Simple Random Sampling technique. Dependent variable Occurrence of dental caries in children, independent variables of knowledge, role of parents, and behavior of children. The results of the analysis using logistic regression with a value of a 0.05.

The results showed that there was no significant effect between children's knowledge of the occurrence of dental caries in children with p-value of 0.258, there was a significant influence between the role of parents on the occurrence of dental caries in children with p-value of 0.048, there was a very significant influence between children's behavior on the occurrence of dental caries in children with a p-value of 0,000, the most influential factor with the occurrence of dental caries in children with a p-value of 0,000 is the variable of child behavior

In order to reduce the incidence of dental caries in children it is necessary to have an active role from parents, or the school principals, teachers, and the entire school community in carrying out their role in providing actions not only to provide knowledge, but also concrete actions for dental caries in children can be reduced.

BACKGROUND

Dental caries is a disease of dental hard tissue, namely enamel, dentin and cementum, which is an area that decomposes in the teeth, resulting from the process of gradually dissolving the mineral surface of the tooth and continuing to develop inside the tooth. This process occurs because the activity of microorganisms in carbohydrates that can be distributed. This process is characterized by mineralization of hard tissue and the destruction of organic matter, so that bacterial invasion can occur further into the inside of the tooth, which is the dentin layer and can reach the pulp (Kumala, 2006).

Dental health is important, especially for child development. Dental caries is one of the dental health problems. Dental caries is formed because there are food debris attached to the teeth, which in turn causes dental calcification. As a result, the teeth become porous, hollow, even broken. Dental caries make the child experience loss of chewing and disruption in digestion, which results in a less than optimal growth (Sinaga, 2013).

Dental caries has historically been considered the most important component of the burden of global oral diseases. Health facilities and dental health education counseling



have been carried out, but the public's knowledge of dental caries is still low. According to survey data the World Health Organization recorded that worldwide 60-90% of children experience dental caries. The highest prevalence of dental caries in children in America and the European region, the index is rather low from the Eastern Mediterranean and western regions, while the lowest prevalence is Southeast Asia and Africa. According to WHO, the global dental caries index is among children under 5 years of age and an average of 1.6 teeth, which means that the average person experiences more than one tooth decay (WHO, 2003).

In Indonesia, the results of the Basic Health Research Survey in 2010, among others: the prevalence of the population that has a dental problem is 23.4%, the population that has lost all its original teeth is 1.6%, the national prevalence of active caries is 43.4%, and residents with dental-mouth problems and receiving treatment or treatment from dental health workers were 29.6% (Indonesian Dentists Association, 2010). Patients with dental caries in Indonesia have a prevalence of 50-70% with the largest sufferers are under five (Ministry of Health, 2010).

In East Java, especially in Blitar Regency, the incidence of dental caries is 94% under the age of 6 years. (Risksdas district of Blitar, 2014). According to preliminary studies that have been carried out in RA-AL HAKIM Kindergarten, there are 79% of preschool children experiencing dental caries.

The increasing number of dental caries is currently influenced by one of them is the behavior of the community. Most people do not realize the importance of taking care of oral and dental health. The ignorance of the community has resulted in a decrease in productivity due to the perceived influence of pain. This is due to a decrease in the supporting tissues of the teeth. Dental caries will later become a source of infection that can lead to several systemic diseases (Nurhidayat et al., 2012).

Children in preschool age generally already have complete deciduous teeth which are 20 pieces. The role of the mother in helping efforts to prevent dental caries in preschool children by way of, namely the mother can help her child brush his teeth if the child cannot hold the toothbrush. After being able to hold a toothbrush, parents should start training the right way to brush their teeth by using fluoride toothpaste immediately after eating and before going to bed, brushing your teeth 2x a day, parents should watch the children brush their teeth and clean between teeth. Parents also need to limit the types of sweet and sticky cariogenic foods and drinks consumed by children.

From the results of a preliminary study conducted at the Ra-Alhakim District, Siraman Village, Kesamben District, Blitar Regency, with a sample of 10 children, 2 children had healthy teeth, 5 children had cavities and 3 children had dental caries. Based on the results of the preliminary study, it can be concluded that the problem of dental caries in the District of Ra-Al judge of Siraman village, Kesamben sub-district is still high because there are several influencing factors, including the child's knowledge of dental caries, child behavior factors that cause dental caries and also the role of parents. The purpose of this study was to identify the Risk Factors for Dental Caries in Preschool Children in RA-ALHAKIM Kindergarten, Siraman Village, Kesamben District, Blitar Regency

RESEARCH METHODS

The design of this study is quantitative with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study were students of Ra Al-Hakim TkA and TkB. The sample size of 67 respondents was taken using the Simple Random Sampling technique. Dependent variable Occurrence of dental caries in children, independent variables of knowledge, role

of parents, and behavior of children. The results of the analysis using logistic regression with a value of 0.05.

RESULTS

Subject Characteristics

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents in this study include age, gender, class distribution, knowledge, behavior, role of parents and incidence of dental caries.

No	Karakteristik	ΣN	Σ%
1	Age (year)		
	5	26	38,80
	6	41	61,20
2	Gender		
	Boy	29	43,3
	Girl	38	56,70
3	Kelas		
	TK A	24	35,80
	TK B	43	64,20
4	Pengetahuan		
	Good	0	0
	Enough	28	41,8
	Less	39	58,2,
5	Perilaku		
	Good	19	28,4
	Enough	48	71,6
6	Peran orang tua		
	Good	14	20,9
	Enough	53	79,1
7	Karies gigi		
	Yes	48	70,6
	No	19	29,4
	Total	67	100

STATISTICAL TEST RESULTS

Table 2. Results of Logistic Regression Test data

No	Variabel	Sig
1	Pengetahuan Anak	0,258
2	Peran Orang Tua	0,048
3	Perilaku Anak	0,000

Because the knowledge of children has a p-value of 0.258 > 0.05, the researcher does not include the child's knowledge variable on the data analysis that is most at risk for the occurrence of dental caries.

Table 3. The Most Influential Factors of Logistic Regression Statistical Test Results.

No	Variabel	Sig
1	Peran Orang Tua	0,048
2	Perilaku Anak	0,000

Based on the results of the Logistic Regression Test analysis showed that the variable of the most influential factors with the occurrence of dental caries in children is the behavior variable of the child with a p-value of 0.000 < 0.05 so H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted so it is concluded that there is an influence between the child's behavior and the occurrence dental caries in children.

DISCUSSION

Children's knowledge of preschool children's dental health.

According to the results data shown earlier, the level of knowledge of children about dental health is classified as low, namely 58.2%, while those classified as sufficient are only around 41.8%.

According to Notoatmodjo, 2003. Sufficient knowledge in cognitive domains has six levels, namely knowing (knowing) means remembering a material that has been learned before. Included in this level of knowledge is recalling dental care materials and dental care practices that have been received. Understanding (comprehension) means an ability to explain or practice correctly about dental care, for applications (applications) can be interpreted as the ability to use knowledge about the importance of dental care that has been studied.

In the knowledge of children about dental health shows that many children who do not understand or do not understand about dental health, especially the understanding of the process of dental caries formation, so that in this study it can be concluded that the majority of respondents do not / less understand about dental health knowledge.

Child behavior in applying dental care to preschoolers.

According to the results data shown earlier that the behavior of children in dental care is mostly classified as sufficient, namely 71.6% of children and classified as good as 28.4% of children.

This is consistent with Nurhidayati's (2012) study with the title of the relationship between parent's role and children's behavior in brushing teeth with the incidence of caries of children aged 5-6 years at Sekar Melati Kindergarten Village Pal.9 Sungai Kakap District. Stating that a person's health status including dental and oral health is influenced by 4 important factors, namely heredity, environment (physical, biological, social), behavior and health services. Behavioral factors play a very important role in influencing the status of one's teeth and mouth.

In children's behavior regarding their dental health care, here shows that there are still many children who have not applied behavior in dental health care. It can be seen that there are still many respondents who do not know when the right time to brush their teeth. So that in this study the authors conclude that the majority of respondents have not performed dental health care behavior properly.

The role of parents about preschool children's dental health.

According to the results data shown earlier that in the role of parents get 53 (79.1%) in sufficient category and get 14 (20.9%) in good category.

As in the research conducted by Asmaul Husna (2015) with the title of the relationship between parent's role and children's behavior in brushing teeth with the incidence of caries of children aged 5-6 years at Sekar Melati Kindergarten Village Pal.9 Sungai Kakap District 2015. The importance of the role of parents in helping to maintain dental and oral health to reduce caries occurrence, it is intended that early childhood respondents are able and able to maintain good dental and oral health. The role of parents and parenting of respondents from an early age, be it guidance and supervision will motivate children. This motivation is at the same time as a contributing factor to the success of the respondents' health so that dental and oral health is maintained.

Incidence of dental caries in preschool children

According to the results data shown earlier that as many as 48 children or 70.6% of children experienced dental caries, and as many as 19 children or 29.4% of children were not dental caries.

¹¹ This is in line with the research conducted by Nur Widiyawati (2014) with the title Factors related to the incidence of dental caries in children aged 4-6 years, Dental caries categorized into 2, namely carious and un-carious teeth, RA Bustanussholihin Kindergarten students. as many as 39 respondents and as many as 24 children experienced dental caries. And this is caused by a form factor in the teeth or deep basins in the teeth causing dental caries because food scraps are easily tucked into the teeth so that the remaining food is distributed by bacteria to form acid causing PH to be less than 5 and caries begins.

Based on the data that has been shown previously, that there is still a large incidence of dental caries in children, this can be caused by several factors that influence the occurrence of dental caries such as tooth surface, bacterial, substrate or food factors and time. So that in this study the authors conclude that the incidence of dental caries in children especially in Ra Al Hakim is still very large.

The influence of knowledge, behavior and the role of parents with the incidence of dental caries.

From the results of the logistic regression analysis that the researchers did, the data obtained on the child's knowledge has a p-value of $0.258 > 0.05$, the behavior of children has a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$, and the role of parents has a p-value $0.048 < 0.05$. Because the knowledge of children has a p-value of $0.258 > 0.05$, the researcher does not include the child's knowledge variable on data analysis that is most at risk for the incidence of dental caries.

Based on the results of the analysis on the previous data shows that the variables that have no effect on the incidence of dental caries are the child's knowledge variables. For the variables of child behavior and the role of parents still affect the incidence of dental caries in children, especially in Ra Al Hakim. So that here the author only includes two influential variables, namely behavior variables and the role of parents only, to then re-analyze the variables that are most influential / at risk in the incidence of dental caries.

Factors that are most at risk for the incidence of dental caries in preschool children.

According to the results of the Logistic Regression Test analysis of the behavior variables and the role of parents. Shows that the variable of the most influential factors with the occurrence of dental caries in children is the behavior variable of children with a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$.

Based on the results of the analysis carried out on the variables of child behavior and the role of parents in getting the results that the variables that most influence / risk the occurrence of dental caries are behavioral variables. This can be seen from the previous data, namely variable behavior has a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and the parent role variable has a significant value of $0.048 < 0.05$. So that the authors conclude that the most influential / risk factors for the occurrence of dental caries is the variable of child behavior.

CONCLUSION

1. Knowledge of children about dental health, many who do not understand or do not understand about dental health is equal to 58.2%, and the category of understanding is 41.8%.

2. Child's behavior towards dental health is categorized as quite dominant in the overall behavior of children, which is 71.6%. The behavior of children in the good category of dental health is 28.4%.
3. The role of parents in children's dental health is quite good at 79.1%, indeed the category is good enough not to say good. The role of parents in the good category of children's dental health is 20.9% and does not dominate.
4. The incidence of dental caries in preschool children in Ra Al Hakim is quite large as many as 70.6% of children experience dental caries and the remaining 27.9% of children do not experience dental caries.
5. Influence of knowledge, behavior and role of parents obtained results from previous data that children's knowledge does not affect the incidence of dental caries. Only behavioral variables and the role of parents have an influence on the incidence of dental caries.
6. The factors that most influence the behavior variables and the role of parents in the previous data showed that the child's behavior variable is the most influential on the incidence of dental caries.

SUGGESTION

1. For Research Sites

It is expected that there will be an active role from the school, both principals, teachers, and the entire school community in carrying out their role in providing actions not only to provide knowledge, but also concrete actions to reduce dental caries in children.

2. For Educational Institutions

With the results of this study should educational institutions can provide guidance and more optimal teaching of public health workers to further encourage their role as a driving force for the importance of health in society.

3. For Further Researchers

It is hoped that further research will be carried out by involving more parties to become respondents so that they are more studied from various perspectives. In addition, it is expected that further research with different methods and additional variables may not be available in this study.

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