

ABSTRAK

**Hubungan Perilaku Merawat Gigi Dengan Kejadian Karies Gigi Pada Anak Sekolah Di Sdn 01
Klunjukan Puskesmas Sragi**

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Latar Belakang : Penyakit yang terkait gigi dan mulut antara lain karies gigi. Ada 90% anak-anak usia sekolah diseluruh dunia pernah mengalami karies gigi. Jawa tengah sendiri masalah gigi dan mulut sebanyak 56,7%. Cara paling efektif untuk memutus rantai penyebab karies gigi dengan menggosok gigi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan perilaku menggosok gigi dengan kejadian karies gigi pada anak sekolah di SDN 01 Klunjukan Puskesmas Sragi 1.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan kuantitatif dengan desain korelasi pendekan cross sectional. Menggunakan total sampling 125 responden anak kelas 4,5,6 di SDN 01 Klunjukan Puskesmas Sragi 1. Kuesioner kebiasaan menggosok gigi 27 pertanyaan. Pemeriksaan karies gigi menggunakan pedoman dari KEMENKES dengan hasil skor 1 jika gigi sehat dan 0 jika gigi karies. Analisa data yang digunakan adalah univariat.

Hasil : Adanya hubungan antara perilaku menggosok gigi dengan kejadian karies gigi dengan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$), sedangkan perilaku konsumsi makanan dengan karies gigi menunjukkan hasil tidak adanya hubungan $p\text{-value} = 0,364$ ($p < 0,05$),

Kesimpulan : Perilaku menggosok gigi di SDN 01 Klunjukan kurang 84 (67,2) responden, kejadian karies gigi 87 (69,6%) responden, kebiasaan menggosok gigi kurang dengan karies 82(97,7%), konsumsi makanan kurang dengan karies 68 (68,7%). Diharapkan dapat digunakan sebagai bahan referensi untuk meningkatkan kualitas Kesehatan gigi dan bahan acuan bagi peneliti berikutnya dimasa yang akan datang.

Kata Kunci : perilaku merawat gigi, Kejadian karies.

Daftar pustaka : 35 (2013-2022)

ABSTRACT

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The Correlation Between Dental Care Behavior and The Incidence of Dental Caries in School Children at SDN 01 Klunjukan Puskesmas Sragi

Background: Diseases related to teeth and mouth include dental caries. There are 90% of school-age children worldwide who have experienced dental caries. Central Java alone has dental and oral problems, as much as 56.7% of the population. Brushing your teeth is the most effective way to break the chain of causes of dental caries. This study aims to determine the relationship between tooth brushing behavior and the incidence of dental caries in school children at SDN 01 Klunjukan Puskesmas Sragi 1.

Method: This study uses quantitative with a cross-sectional short correlation design. Using a total sampling of 125 respondents of grade 4,5,6 students at SDN 01 Klunjukan Puskesmas Sragi 1. Questionnaire on brushing habits: 27 questions. Dental caries examination uses guidelines from the Ministry of Health with a score of 1 if the tooth is healthy and 0 if the tooth is caries. The data analysis used was univariate.

Results: There is a correlation between tooth brushing behavior and the incidence of dental caries with a $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), while food consumption behavior with dental caries shows no relationship $p\text{-value} = 0.364$ ($p < 0.05$),

Conclusion: Toothbrushing behavior at SDN 01 Klunjukan less than 84 (67.2) respondents, incidence of dental caries 87 (69.6%) respondents, brushing habit less with caries 82 (97.7%), food consumption less with caries 68 (68.7%). It is expected to be used as reference material to improve the quality of dental health and reference material for the next researcher in the future.

Keywords: *dental care behavior, occurrence of caries*

Bibliography: 35 (2013-2022)