

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP DENGAN PERAN ORANG TUA DALAM PENCEGAHAN KARIES GIGI PADA ANAK USIA SEKOLAH DI SDN 1 SUMBERAGUNG KECAMATAN PLUMPANG KABUPATEN TUBAN

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Karies gigi merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat utama secara global. WHO tahun 2016 mengungkapkan angka kejadian karies anak sebesar 60-90%. Hasil Riskesdas tahun 2018 menyatakan proporsi masalah gigi di Indonesia adalah gigi rusak/berlubang/sakit (45,3%). Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap dengan Peran Orang Tua dalam Pencegahan Karies Gigi pada anak.

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan analitik korelasi. Populasi seluruh orang tua yang memiliki anak usia sekolah kelas 1-3 di SDN Sumberagung 1 sejumlah 69 orang dengan teknik *Total Sampling*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner yang dibuat sendiri oleh peneliti. Setelah data terkumpul dilakukan analisis menggunakan Uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar (71%) orang tua memiliki pengetahuan baik, sebagian besar memiliki sikap positif (68,1%) dan sebagian besar memiliki peran yang baik (71%). Setelah dilakukan uji *chi-square* yaitu ρ -value = 0,00 berarti $\rho = 0,00 < 0,05$ ada hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan peran orang tua. Sama dengan sikap, ada hubungan signifikan antara sikap dengan peran orang tua dengan hasil ρ -value = 0,00 berarti $\rho = 0,00 < 0,05$.

Semakin baik pengetahuan maka semakin baik peran orang tua, begitu juga sikap dimana semakin positif sikap semakin baik peran pencegahan karies gigi pada anak. Orang tua perlu memiliki pengetahuan baik dan sikap yang positif untuk memaksimalkan peran yang menunjang upaya pencegahan terjadinya karies gigi anak.

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, sikap, dan peran pencegahan karies gigi

ABSTRACT

CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE WITH PARENT'S ROLE IN PREVENTION DENTAL CARRIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE IN SDN 1 SUMBERAGUNG, PLUMPANG SUB-DISTRICT, TUBAN REGENCY

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Dental caries is a major public health problem globally. The World Health Organization in 2016 stated that the incidence of caries in children was 60-90%. The results of the 2018 Basic Health Research stated that the proportion of dental problems in Indonesia was damaged/cavities/sick teeth (45.3%). The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between knowledge and attitudes with the role of parents in preventing dental caries in children.

In this study using the analytical method of correlation. The population of all parents who have school-age children in grades 1-3 at SDN Sumberagung 1 is 69 people using the Total Sampling technique. The research instrument used a questionnaire made by the researcher himself. After the data was collected, it was analyzed using the Chi-Square Test.

The results showed that most (71%) parents had good knowledge, most had positive traits (68.1%) and most had good roles (71%). After doing the chi-square test, namely -value = 0.00 meaning = 0.00 < 0.05, there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the role of parents. Likewise with attitudes, there is a significant relationship between attitudes and the role of parents with the results of -value = 0.00 meaning = 0.00 < 0.05.

There is a significant correlation between variables. The better the knowledge, the better the role of parents, as well as the attitude where the more positive the attitude, the better the role of preventing dental caries in children. Parents need to have good knowledge and positive attitudes to maximize their role in supporting efforts to prevent children's dental caries.

Keywords: knowledge, attitudes, and the role of prevention of dental caries