

**GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN DAN KECEMASAN PASIEN
BERDASARKAN KLASIFIKASI USIA DEWASA SEBELUM
TINDAKAN PENCABUTAN GIGI DI PUSKESMAS
CIHIDEUNG KOTA TASIKMALAYA**

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kecemasan pra-tindakan medis seperti *dental anxiety* pada pencabutan gigi memerlukan penanganan serius demi pelayanan berkualitas. Faktor internal seperti usia dan tingkat pendidikan sangat memengaruhi respons emosional pasien. Riset Kesehatan Dasar tahun 2018 menunjukkan bahwa 9,8% penduduk Indonesia mengalami gangguan emosional dengan gejala kecemasan dan depresi. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui gambaran tingkat pendidikan dan kecemasan pasien berdasarkan klasifikasi usia dewasa sebelum tindakan pencabutan gigi di UPTD Puskesmas Cihideung Kota Tasikmalaya. **Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan survei. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 44 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *accidental sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif menggunakan distribusi frekuensi. **Hasil Penelitian:** Responden didominasi perempuan sebanyak 28 orang (63,6%), kelompok usia dewasa dini sebanyak 18 orang (40,9%), dan tingkat pendidikan menengah sebanyak 20 orang (45,4%). Distribusi silang menunjukkan kelompok dewasa dini dengan pendidikan menengah mendominasi sebanyak 9 responden (20,5%). Kecemasan berat paling banyak ditemukan pada kelompok dewasa dini sebanyak 9 responden (20,5%), sedangkan paling sedikit pada kelompok dewasa akhir sebanyak 2 responden (4,5%). **Kesimpulan:** Tingkat pendidikan didominasi kelompok dewasa dini jenjang menengah. Kecemasan berat lebih banyak ditemukan pada kelompok dewasa dini dan paling rendah pada kelompok dewasa akhir.

Kata Kunci: Kecemasan *Dental*, Pencabutan Gigi, Usia Dewasa, Tingkat Pendidikan

Daftar Pustaka: 51 Sumber (2012 – 2025)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pre-medical anxiety such as *dental anxiety* in tooth extraction requires serious treatment for quality service. Internal factors such as age and education level greatly affect the emotional response of patients. Basic Health Research in 2018 showed that 9.8% of the Indonesian population experienced emotional disturbances with symptoms of anxiety and depression. **Objective:** To find out the picture of the patient's education level and anxiety based on the classification of adult age before tooth extraction at the UPTD Cihideung Health Center, Tasikmalaya City. **Research Method:** Descriptive research with a survey approach. The research sample amounted to 44 respondents who were selected using *accidental sampling* techniques. Data analysis was carried out descriptively using frequency distribution. **Research Results:** Respondents were dominated by women as many as 28 people (63.6%), early adult age group as many as 18 people (40.9%), and secondary education level as many as 20 people (45.4%). Cross-distribution showed that the group of early adults with secondary education dominated as many as 9 respondents (20.5%). Severe anxiety was most common in the early adult group with 9 respondents (20.5%), while the least in the late adult group was 2 respondents (4.5%). **Conclusion:** The level of education is dominated by the group of early adults at the middle level. Severe anxiety was more common in the early adult group and lowest in the late adult group.

Keywords: Dental Anxiety, Tooth Extraction, Adulthood, Education Level

Bibliography: 51 sources (2012 – 2025)