

GAMBARAN *EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES* PADA ANAK PRASEKOLAH DI TK AT-TAQWA KECAMATAN MANGKUBUMI KOTA TASIKMALAYA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: karies gigi pada bayi dan anak usia dini disebut juga dengan *Early Childhood Caries (ECC)*. *ECC* merupakan penyakit kompleks yang melibatkan gigi *incisivus* rahang atas dalam waktu satu bulan setelah erupsi dan memiliki ciri khusus yaitu menyebar dengan cepat pada gigi sulung yang lainnya. Hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar Tahun 2018 menjelaskan bahwa karies pada gigi sulung yaitu 36,4% pada anak usia 3-4 tahun dan 54% pada anak usia 5-9 tahun anak, serta anak usia 5 tahun yang mengalami karies gigi sebesar 51,2%. Karies gigi pada anak usia prasekolah jika tidak segera ditangani sampai karies lanjut, maka akan mengakibatkan terganggunya fungsi pengunyahan dan tanggalnya gigi secara dini yang menyebabkan erupsi gigi permanen tidak normal. Pemeriksaan *ECC* pada penelitian ini menggunakan indeks pufa. **Tujuan Penelitian:** mengetahui gambaran *Early Childhood Caries* pada anak prasekolah. **Metode:** penelitian deskriptif dengan rancangan *Cross Sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling*, dimana jumlah sampel sama dengan populasi. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 52 anak. **Hasil:** penelitian menunjukkan anak yang mengalami *ECC* sebanyak 42 anak (80,8%) dan yang tidak mengalami *ECC* sebanyak 10 anak (19,1%) yang terdistribusi pada penyakit pulpitis sebanyak 38 anak (90,5%), ulserasi sebanyak 3 anak (7,1%), fistula sebanyak 1 anak (2,4%) dan abses tidak ada. **Kesimpulan :** gambaran *ECC* di TK At Taqwa menunjukkan kondisi yang buruk (90,5%).

Kata kunci :

ECC, Anak Prasekolah

OVERVIEW OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES CHILDREN PRESCHOOL IN KINDERGARTEN AT-TAQWA MANGKUBUMI TASIKMALAYA CITY

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ABSTRACT

Background: dental caries in infants and early childhood is also known as Early Childhood Caries (ECC). ECC is a complex disease that involves the maxillary incisors within one month after eruption and has the special feature of spreading rapidly to other primary teeth. The results of the Basic Health Research in 2018 explains that caries in primary teeth was 36.4% in children aged 3-4 years and 54% in children aged 5-9 years, and children aged 5 years who experienced dental caries were 51.2%. Dental caries in preschool children if not treated immediately until advanced caries, it will result in disruption of masticatory function and early tooth loss which causes abnormal eruption of permanent teeth. The ECC examination in this study used the pufa index. **Research Objective:** knowing the description of Early Childhood Caries in preschool children. **Methods:** descriptive research with a cross-sectional research. The sampling technique uses total sampling, where the number of samples is the same as the population. The sample in this study was 52 children. **Results:** the study showed that 42 children (80.8%) experienced ECC and 10 children (19.2%) who did not experience ECC were distributed in the pupitis diseases as many as 38 children (90.5%), ulceration as many as 3 children (7.1%), fistula as many as 1 child (2.4%) and abscess did not exist. **Conclusion:** the ECC at At Taqwa Kindergarten shows the poor condition of the ECC (90.5%).

Keywords :

ECC, Preschool Children