

HUBUNGAN ANTARA PEMBERIAN SUSU BOTOL DENGAN KEJADIAN KARIES PADA BALITA DI POSYANDU WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS RANCAKALONG KABUPATEN SUMEDANG

Atisah A¹, Miko H², Rahayu C³

1 Mahasiswa Diploma IV Terapi Gigi Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Tasikmalaya

2 Dosen Diploma IV Terapi Gigi Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Tasikmalaya

3 Dosen Diploma IV Terapi Gigi Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Tasikmalaya

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Prevalensi nasional masalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut sebesar 57,6%. Pada kelompok umur 3-5 tahun prevalensi yang mengalami karies gigi sebesar 90%. Banyak penyebab terjadinya karies pada gigi susu salah satunya ialah susu formula. Orang tua khususnya ibu sangat berperan dalam memberikan susu formula kepada anak. **Tujuan:** penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara pemberian susu botol dengan kejadian karies pada balita di Posyandu Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rancakalong Kabupaten Sumedang. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode quasi eksperimen dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah 73 balita dan 73 orang ibu di Posyandu Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rancakalong dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebanyak 146 orang dan menggunakan teknik *Simple Random Sampling*. Alat ukur penelitian ini adalah kuesioner untuk mengetahui perilaku ibu tentang pemberian susu formula dan pemeriksaan karies menggunakan indeks def-t. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Rank Spearman* pada program SPSS. **Hasil:** perilaku ibu tentang memberikan susu formula termasuk dalam kategori sedang berjumlah 43 responden (58,9%) pada setiap kategori serta anak yang mengalami karies mayoritas pada kategori rendah sejumlah 29 anak (39,7%). Hasil uji *Rank Spearman* diperoleh nilai signifikansi 0,02 dimana $< 0,05$. **Kesimpulan:** terdapat hubungan antara pemberian susu botol dengan kejadian karies pada balita di Posyandu Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rancakalong Kabupaten Sumedang.

Kata Kunci : Susu botol, karies gigi, balita

Kepustakaan : 29 (2012-2022)

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF TELL SHOW DO ON THE LEVEL OF CHILDREN'S ANXIETY REGARDING DENTAL AND ORAL CARE AT UPTD PUSKESMAS CILEMBANG CITY OF TASIKMALAYA

Atisah A¹, Miko H², Rahayu C³

1 Student of Diploma IV Dental Therapy in Health Polytechnic Kemenkes Tasikmalaya

2 Lecturer of Diploma IV Dental Therapy in Health Polytechnic Kemenkes Tasikmalaya

3 Lecturer of Diploma IV Dental Therapy in Health Polytechnic Kemenkes Tasikmalaya

ABSTRACT

Background: The national prevalence of dental and oral health problems is 57.6%. In the 3-5 year age group, the prevalence of dental caries is 90%. There are many causes of caries in milk teeth, one of which is formula milk. Parents, especially mothers, play a very important role in providing formula milk to children. Objective: This study aims to analyze the relationship between bottle feeding and the incidence of caries in toddlers at the Posyandu in the Rancakalong Community Health Center Working Area, Sumedang Regency. Method: This research uses a quasi-experimental method with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were 73 toddlers and 73 mothers at the Posyandu in the Rancakalong Community Health Center Working Area with a total of 146 people and used the Simple Random Sampling technique. The measuring tool for this research is a questionnaire to determine mother's behavior regarding giving formula milk and checking for caries using the def-t index. Data analysis used the Spearman Rank test in the SPSS program. Results: Mothers' behavior regarding giving formula milk was included in the medium category, numbering 43 respondents (58.9%) in each category, and the majority of children who experienced caries were in the low category, numbering 29 children (39.7%). The Spearman Rank test results obtained a significance value of 0.02 where <0.05. Conclusion: there is a relationship between bottle feeding and the incidence of caries in toddlers at Posyandu in the Rancakalong Community Health Center Working Area, Sumedang Regency.

Keywords: *Bottle milk, dental caries, toddlers*

Literature : *29 (2012-2022)*