

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DAN PERILAKU ORANG TUA
DENGAN *EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES (ECC)* PADA ANAK
PRASEKOLAH DI RA USHULUDDIN KELAS-B
KELURAHAN LEMAHWUNGKUK
KOTA CIREBON**

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ABSTRAK

Early Childhood Caries (ECC) merupakan masalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut yang umum terjadi pada anak prasekolah dan berdampak negatif terhadap kesehatan gigi mereka. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku orang tua dengan *ECC* pada anak prasekolah di RA Ushuluddin Kelas-B, Kelurahan Lemahwungkuk, Kota Cirebon. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* yang melibatkan orang tua dan anak sebagai populasi penelitian. Sampel dipilih secara *total sampling* sebanyak 60 orang terdiri dari 30 orang tua dan 30 anak. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner yang sudah divalidasi dan pemeriksaan klinis gigi anak untuk menilai tingkat keparahan *ECC*. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji *rank Spearman rho* menggunakan SPSS. Uji statistik variabel pengetahuan orang tua terhadap *ECC* diperoleh *Pvalue* 0,570 ($p > 0,05$) dengan koefisien korelasi -0,108, sikap orang tua terhadap *ECC*, *Pvalue* 0,406 ($p > 0,05$) dengan koefisien korelasi 0,158, dan perilaku orang tua terhadap *ECC*, *Pvalue* 0,303 ($p > 0,05$) dengan koefisien korelasi 0,194. Adapun tingkat keparahan *ECC* pada anak, 66,67% kategori parah (Tipe 3), 20% kategori sedang (Tipe 2), dan 13,33% kategori rendah (Tipe 1). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku orang tua dengan tingkat *ECC* pada anak prasekolah di RA Ushuluddin Kelas-B, Kelurahan Lemahwungkuk, Kota Cirebon.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku, orang tua, *early childhood caries*, anak prasekolah.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND
BEHAVIOUR OF PARENTS WITH EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES (ECC)
IN CHILDREN PRESCHOOL AT RA USHULUDDIN CLASS-B
LEMAHWUNGKUK VILLAGE CIREBON CITY**

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ABSTRACT

Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a common oral health problem in preschool children and has a negative impact on their dental health. This study aims to analyze the relationship between parents' knowledge, attitude, and behavior with ECC in preschool children at RA Ushuluddin Class-B, Lemahwungkuk Village, Cirebon City. This study used a cross-sectional design involving parents and children as the study population. The sample was selected by total sampling of 60 people consisting of 30 parents and 30 children. Data collection used a validated questionnaire and clinical examination of children's teeth to assess the severity of ECC. Data analysis was performed with the Spearman rho rank test using SPSS. Statistical test of parental knowledge variable towards ECC obtained Pvalue 0.570 ($p > 0.05$) with correlation coefficient -0.108, parental attitude towards ECC, Pvalue 0.406 ($p > 0.05$) with correlation coefficient 0.158, and parental behavior towards ECC, Pvalue 0.303 ($p > 0.05$) with correlation coefficient 0.194. As for the severity of ECC in children, 66.67% of the severe category (Type 3), 20% of the moderate category (Type 2), and 13.33% of the low category (Type 1). The results of this study indicate that there is no significant relationship between parents' knowledge, attitude and behavior with the level of ECC in preschool children at RA Ushuluddin Class-B, Lemahwungkuk Village, Cirebon City.

Keywords: *Knowledge, attitude, behavior, parents, early childhood caries, preschool children.*