

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KEBIASAAN MENYIKAT GIGI DENGAN PENGALAMAN KARIES PADA ANAK TUNA GRAHITA DI SLB NEGERI PANGERAN CAKRABUANA KABUPATEN CIREBON

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Latar Belakang: Data tahun 2018 menyebutkan bahwa karies gigi pada anak berkebutuhan khusus usia 6-12 tahun mencapai 68% dan yang bebas karies adalah 32% serta rata-rata karies yaitu 2,5. Tuna grahita merupakan anak berkebutuhan khusus yang kecerdasannya dibawah rata-rata dengan keterbatasan intelegensi dan ketidakcakapan komunikasi sosial. Menyikat gigi merupakan salah satu upaya penting bagi anak tuna grahita untuk menjaga kebersihan gigi dan mulut agar terhindar dari karies. **Tujuan penelitian:** Menganalisis hubungan kebiasaan menyikat gigi dengan pengalaman karies pada anak tuna grahita di SLB Negeri pangeran cakrabuana kabupaten Cirebon. **Metodologi:** Jenis penelitian kuantitatif metode observasi dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Populasinya yaitu anak SD tuna grahita di SLB Negeri Pangeran Cakrabuana Kabupaten Cirebon yaitu 97 anak, dengan sampel 31 anak tuna grahita. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner kebiasaan untuk menyikat gigi dan lembar observasi pengalaman karies menggunakan def dan DMF, analisa data univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi dan analisa bivariat dengan uji T. **Hasil Penelitian:** mayoritas kebiasaan menyikat gigi responden kategori cukup 13 orang (41,9%) dan kriteria karies gigi responden sangat rendah 27 orang (87,1%). Uji statistik *Chi-Square* diperoleh *p-value* 0,001 **Kesimpulan:** ada hubungan kebiasaan menyikat gigi dengan pengalaman karies pada anak tuna grahita di SLB Negeri pangeran cakrabuana Kabupaten Cirebon.

Kata Kunci : Kebiasaan Menyikat Gigi, Karies, Tuna Grahita

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF TOOTHBRUSHING HABITS WITH THE OCCURENCE OF CAREIES IN CHILDREN WITH GRAPHIC IMPROVEMENT AT THE PRIVATE SCHOOL OF PANGERAN CAKRABUANA STATE CIREBON DISTRICT

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Background: Data from 2018 states that dental caries in children with special needs aged 6-12 years reached 68% and caries-free was 32% and the average caries was 2.5. Mentally disabled are children with special needs whose intelligence is below average with limited intelligence and social communication incompetence. Brushing teeth is an important effort for mentally disabled children to maintain oral and dental hygiene to avoid caries. Research objective: To analyze the relationship between tooth brushing habits and caries experience in mentally retarded children at SLB Negeri Pangeran Cakrabuana, Cirebon Regency. Methodology: This type of research is quantitative, observational method with a cross sectional design. The population is 97 mentally retarded elementary school children at the Prince Cakrabuana State SLB, Cirebon Regency, with a sample of 31 mentally disabled children. The research instrument used a tooth brushing habit questionnaire and a caries experience observation sheet using def and DMF, univariate data analysis with frequency distribution and bivariate analysis with the T test. Research results: the majority of respondents' tooth brushing habits were in the adequate category, 13 people (41.9%) and The criteria for dental caries for respondents were very low for 27 people (87.1%). The Chi-Square statistical test obtained a p-value of 0.001. Conclusion: there is a relationship between tooth brushing habits and the experience of caries in mentally retarded children at SLB Negeri Pangeran Cakrabuana, Cirebon Regency.

Keywords: Toothbrushing Habits, Caries, Mental Impairment