

HUBUNGAN KEBIASAAN MENYIKAT GIGI DENGAN PENGALAMAN KARIES DI SLB B PANCARAN KASIH KOTA CIREBON

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kesehatan bagian terpenting dalam kehidupan manusia, kesehatan gigi dan mulut penunjang untuk mencapai kesehatan tubuh yang optimal. Kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak merupakan faktor yang harus di perhatikan sedini mungkin. Hasil RISKESDAS tahun 2018 dari sampel 1,2 jiwa didapatkan 45,3 % mengalami penyakit karies gigi, prevalensi gigi berlubang anak usia dini sangat tinggi yaitu sebesar 54%. Anak berkebutuhan khusus (ABK) beresiko tinggi sehingga memerlukan bantuan dalam menjaga kebersihan diri sendiri khususnya kebersihan gigi dan mulut. Kebiasaan menyikat gigi terbentuk oleh suatu pengulangan aktivitas secara kontinu, konsisten dan sungguh-sungguh. **Tujuan:** Menganalisa Hubungan Kebiasaan Menyikat Gigi dengan Pengalaman Karies di SLB B Pancaran Kasih Kota Cirebon. **Metode:** Menggunakan penelitian deskriptif korelatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. **Sampel Penelitian:** Menggunakan total populasi anak berjumlah 51 orang, data kemudian diolah menggunakan uji korelasi *Rank Spearman*. **Hasil :** Kebiasaan menyikat gigi dengan kriteria baik 54,9%, cukup 43,1% dan kriteria kurang 2%. Pengalaman karies pada anak dengan kriteria sangat rendah 17,6%, rendah 17,6%, sedang 21,6%, tinggi 7,8% dan kriteria sangat tinggi 35,3%. Hasil uji statistik di dapat nilai *P.Value* 0,577 > 0,05. **Kesimpulan:** Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antar kebiasaan menyikat gigi dengan Pengalaman Karies di SLB B Pancaran Kasih Kota Cirebon.

Kata kunci: Kebiasaan menyikat gigi, pengalaman karies, anak berkebutuhan khusus.

THE RELATIONSHIP WITH TEETH BRUSHING HABITS WITH CARIES EXPERIENCE AT SLB B PANCARAN KASIH CITY OF CIREBON

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ABSTRACT

Background: Health is the most important part of human life, dental and oral health supports achieving optimal body health. Children's dental and oral health is a factor that must be considered as early as possible. The 2018 RISKESDAS results from a sample of 1.2 people found that 45.3% experienced dental caries, the prevalence of cavities in early childhood was very high, namely 54%. Children with special needs are at high risk and therefore need help in maintaining personal hygiene, especially oral hygiene. The habit of brushing teeth is formed by continuous, consistent and serious repetition of the activity. **Objective:** To analyze the relationship between tooth brushing habits and caries experiences at SLB B Pancaran Kasih Cirebon City. **Method:** Using correlative descriptive research with a cross-sectional approach. **Research Sample:** Using a total population of 51 children, the data was then processed using the Spearman Rank correlation test. **Results:** Teeth brushing habits with good criteria were 54.9%, adequate 43.1% and poor criteria 2%. The experience of caries in children with very low criteria was 17.6%, low 17.6%, medium 21.6%, high 7.8% and very high criteria 35.3%. The statistical test results obtained a P.Value value of $0.577 > 0.05$. **Conclusion:** There is no significant relationship between tooth brushing habits and caries experience at SLB B Pancaran Kasih Cirebon City.

Key words: Tooth brushing habits, caries experience, children with special needs.