

**HUBUNGAN PERILAKU MAKAN DENGAN KEBERSIHAN GIGI DAN
MULUT BESERTA KARIES GIGI MOLAR PERTAMA PERMANEN
PASIEN ANAK USIA SEKOLAH DASAR YANG BEROBAT
DI BP GIGI UPTD PUSKESMAS CILEGON
KOTA CILEGON**

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Anak usia 6 -12 tahun identik dengan kelompok anak usia Sekolah Dasar yang perlu mendapat perhatian dalam menjaga kesehatan gigi dan mulut karena pada usia ini merupakan masa gigi campuran atau masa pergantian dari gigi susu ke gigi tetap (permanen). Pada kelompok ini gigi tetap yang sudah tumbuh yaitu gigi *incisivus* pertama (*anterior*) dan gigi *molar* pertama (*posterior*), memerlukan perawatan yang lebih intensif (Mukhibitin, 2015).

Penelitian Anwar A.I., dkk (2019), yang berjudul Status kebersihan Mulut berdasarkan *index Oral Hygiene Index Syplified (OHI-S)* pada siswa Sekolah Dasar usia 9,10 dan 11 tahun menunjukkan bahwa pada anak kelompok umur 9 memiliki rata-rata *OHI-S* yaitu 0,326, selanjutnya untuk kelompok umur 10 tahun rata-rata *OHI-S* yaitu 0,545 masuk dalam kriteria baik, kategori sedang dialami oleh kelompok umur 11 tahun dengan rata-rata *OHI-S* yaitu 0,839.

Penelitian Wulandari NY, (2019), menjelaskan prevalensi karies gigi molar satu permanen pada siswa Sekolah Dasar Usia 8-10 tahun sebanyak 236 sampel penelitian menemukan anak usia 8 tahun dari 248 elemen gigi M1 permanen sebanyak 108 elemen gigi (43,5%) mengalami karies, anak usia 9 tahun dari 392 elemen gigi M1 permanen sebanyak 233 elemen gigi (59,4%) mengalami karies, selanjutnya anak usia 10 tahun sebanyak 304 elemen gigi M1 permanen sebanyak 137 elemen gigi (45%) mengalami karies gigi.

Hasil rekapitulasi buku kunjungan pasien dari bulan Januari sampai dengan bulan Februari 2023, ditemukan sebanyak 57 orang pasien anak usia sekolah dasar di wilayah Kecamatan Cilegon hampir 80% mengeluhkan menderita penyakit karies gigi dan penyakit jaringan periodontal yang dialami oleh pasien selama lebih kurang selama 2 - 3 hari, setelah itu berobat atau memeriksakan ke BPG Puskesmas Cilegon Kota Cilegon.

Tujuan penelitian : Menganalisa Hubungan Antara Perilaku Makan dengan Kebersihan Gigi dan Mulut serta Karies Gigi Molar Pertama Permanen Pasien Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar yang Berobat di BPG UPTD Puskesmas Cilegon Kota Cilegon

Jenis penelitian : merupakan penelitian *non experimental* yaitu dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*, untuk mengetahui dinamika penelitian yaitu variabel bebas dan variabel terikat. Subjek penelitian akan diobservasi satu (1) kali yaitu pemeriksaan kesehatan gigi dan dan pemeriksaan Karies Gigi Molar Pertama Permanen pada Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar di BP. Gigi UPTD Puskesmas Cilegon Kota Cilegon. pengisian kuesioner. Teknik pengumpulan data yaitu sekaligus pada waktu bersamaan (*point time approach*).

Hasil penelitian : Hasil uji korelasi diperoleh *p-value* 0,030 ($p < 0,05$) sehingga H_0 ditolak maka dapat dikatakan ada hubungan antara perilaku makan di rumah dengan kebersihan gigi dan mulut (*OHI-S*) pada pasien anak yang berobat gigi di UPTD Puskesmas Cilegon Kota Kota Cilegon.

Hasil uji korelasi diperoleh *p-value* 0,040 $< 0,05$ sehingga H_0 ditolak maka dapat dikatakan ada hubungan antara perilaku makan dengan karies gigi molar pertama permanen pada pasien anak yang berobat gigi di UPTD Puskesmas Cilegon Kota Kota Cilegon.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan antara perilaku makan dengan kebersihan gigi dan mulut serta karies gigi molar pertama permanen pasien anak usia Sekolah Dasar yang berobat di BP gigi UPTD Puskesmas Cilegon Kota Cilegon.

Kata kunci : Perilaku makan, Kebersihan gigi dan mulut serta karies gigi molar pertama permanen

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EATING BEHAVIOR AND DENTAL AND
ORAL HYGIENE AND DENTAL CARIES THE FIRST PERMANENT
MOLAR DENTAL PATIENTS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE WHO
RECEIVED TREATMENT AT BP DENTAL UPTD PUSKESMAS CILEGON,
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ABSTRACT

Background: Children aged 6-12 years are synonymous with the group of elementary school age children who need attention in maintaining dental and oral health because at this age it is a period of mixed teeth or a period of transition from baby teeth to permanent (permanent) teeth. In this group, the fixed teeth that have grown, namely the first incisivous teeth (anterior) and the first molar teeth (posterior), require more intensive treatment (Mukhibitin, 2015). The results of the research by Anwar A.I., et al. (2019), entitled Oral Hygiene Status based on the Oral Hygiene Index Syplified (OHI-S) in elementary school students aged 9, 10 and 11 years show that children in the age group of 9 have an average of OHI-S of 0.326, then for the 10-year age group the average OHI-S of 0.545 is included in the good criteria, the medium category is experienced by the 11-year-old age group with an average OHI-S of 0.839.

Research by Wulandari NY, (2019), explained the prevalence of permanent single molar dental caries in elementary school students aged 8-10 years as many as 236 samples, the study found that 8-year-old children out of 248 permanent M1 tooth elements as many as 108 dental elements (43.5%) had caries, 9-year-old children out of 392 permanent M1 dental elements as many as 233 dental elements (59.4%) experienced caries, Furthermore, 10-year-old children have 304 permanent M1 tooth elements, 137 dental elements (45%) have dental caries. The results of the recapitulation of the patient visit book from January to February 2023 found that as many as 57 elementary school-age children in the Cilegon District area, almost 80% complained of suffering from dental caries and periodontal tissue disease experienced by patients for approximately 2-3 days, after which they were treated or examined by the BPG Cilegon City Health Center.

Type of research: is a non-experimental research, namely with a cross sectional research design, to determine the dynamics of the research, namely independent variables and bound variables. The research subjects will be observed one (1) time, namely dental health checks and and the First Permanent Molar Dental Caries examination in elementary school age children at BP. Dental UPTD Cilegon City Health Center.questionnaire filling. The data collection technique is at the same time (point time approach).

Results of the study: The results of the correlation test were obtained with a p-value of 0.030 ($p < 0.05$) so that H_0 was rejected, so it can be said that there is a relationship between eating behavior at home and dental and oral hygiene (OHI-S) in pediatric patients undergoing dental treatment at the Cilegon City Health Center, Cilegon City. The results of the correlation test obtained a p-value of 0.040 < 0.05

so that H_0 was rejected, so it can be said that there is a relationship between eating behavior and permanent first molar dental caries in pediatric patients undergoing dental treatment at UPTD Cilegon City Health Center

Conclusion: There is a relationship between eating behavior and dental and oral hygiene as well as the first permanent molar dental caries of elementary school age pediatric patients who are treated at the dental BP UPTD Cilegon Health Center, Cilegon City.

Keywords: Eating behavior, Dental and oral hygiene and permanent first molar dental caries

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