

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN KESEHATAN GIGI DAN MULUT
ORANG TUA DENGAN KEJADIAN KARIES GIGI PADA
SISWA KELAS III DI SDN LINGGAWANGI
KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Karies gigi pada anak sekolah dasar berdampak pada kesehatan fisik, psikologis, dan kualitas hidup. Anak usia 8–9 tahun berisiko tinggi mengalami karies jika kebersihan gigi tidak dijaga. Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (2023) melaporkan 62,6% anak usia 5–9 tahun di Indonesia dan 63,4% di Jawa Barat mengalami gangguan gigi dan mulut. Salah satu penyebab utama adalah rendahnya pengetahuan orang tua. Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan orang tua tentang kesehatan gigi dan mulut dengan kejadian karies gigi pada siswa kelas III di SDN Linggawangi. Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*, melibatkan 50 siswa dan 50 orang tua. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan pemeriksaan gigi menggunakan indeks *decayed extracted filled-teeth (def-t)* dan *decayed missing filled-teeth (DMF-T)*. Analisis menggunakan uji *Spearman's Rho*. Hasil: Sebanyak 46% orang tua memiliki pengetahuan rendah, dan 52% siswa mengalami karies kategori tinggi. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan orang tua dan kejadian karies ($p = 0,000$; $r = -0,745$). Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan negatif yang signifikan antara pengetahuan orang tua dan kejadian karies gigi pada siswa. Semakin tinggi pengetahuan orang tua, semakin rendah risiko karies pada anak.

Kata kunci: Karies Gigi, Pengetahuan Orang Tua, *def-t*, *DMF-T*, Sekolah Dasar

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF
DENTAL AND ORAL HEALTH AND THE INCIDENCE
OF DENTAL CARIES IN GRADE III STUDENTS AT
LINGGAWANGI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
TASIKMALAYA DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dental caries in elementary school children affects their physical health, psychological well-being, and overall quality of life. Children aged 8–9 are at high risk of developing caries if proper oral hygiene is not maintained. The 2023 Indonesian Health Survey reported that 62.6% of children aged 5–9 in Indonesia and 63.4% in West Java suffer from dental and oral health problems. One of the main contributing factors is the lack of parental knowledge. Objective: To determine the relationship between parents' knowledge of oral and dental health and the incidence of dental caries in third-grade students at SDN Linggawangi. Methods: This quantitative study used a *cross-sectional* design, involving 50 students and 50 parents. Data were collected through questionnaires and dental examinations using the *decayed extracted filled-teeth (def-t)* dan *decayed missing filled-teeth (DMF-T)* indices. Analysis was conducted using the *Spearman's Rho* test. Results: A total of 46% of parents had low levels of knowledge, and 52% of students were categorized as having high levels of dental caries. A significant relationship was found between parental knowledge and the incidence of caries ($p = 0.000$; $r = -0.745$). Conclusion: There is a significant negative relationship between parental knowledge and the incidence of dental caries in students. The higher the parents' knowledge, the lower the risk of caries in their children.

Keywords: Dental Caries, Parental Knowledge, *def-t*, *DMF-T*, Elementary School