

# HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN ORANG TUA TENTANG WAKTU MENYIKAT GIGI DENGAN KEJADIAN RAMPAN KARIES ANAK PRASEKOLAH TK AT-TAQWA TASIKMALAYA

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## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Masalah karies gigi pada anak usia dini di Indonesia masih tinggi, salah satunya disebabkan kebiasaan menyikat gigi yang kurang tepat, khususnya sebelum tidur. **Tujuan** dari penelitian ini menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan orang tua tentang waktu menyikat gigi dengan kejadian rampan karies pada anak prasekolah di TK At-Taqwa Tasikmalaya. **Metode Penelitian** menggunakan desain kuantitatif *cross sectional* dengan total sampling terhadap 30 anak berusia 5–6 tahun. Data pengetahuan diperoleh melalui kuesioner, sedangkan data kejadian rampan karies melalui pemeriksaan klinis menggunakan lembar pemeriksaan tipe karies. **Hasil penelitian** menunjukkan 63,3% responden memiliki pengetahuan kategori sedang, dan tipe rampan karies terbanyak adalah tipe III (50%). Uji korelasi Spearman menghasilkan nilai  $r = 0,823$  yang menunjukkan hubungan sangat kuat antara pengetahuan orang tua tentang waktu menyikat gigi dan kejadian rampan karies. **Kesimpulan** penelitian ini adalah semakin rendah pengetahuan orang tua mengenai waktu menyikat gigi, semakin tinggi kejadian rampan karies pada anak prasekolah. Edukasi kesehatan gigi bagi orang tua perlu ditingkatkan untuk mencegah karies sejak usia dini.

**Kata kunci** : Pengetahuan Orang Tua, Waktu Menyikat Gigi, Rampan Karies, Anak Prasekolah

**Daftar Pustaka** : 45 Buah ( 2004-2024)



**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF  
TOOTHBRUSHING TIME AND THE INCIDENCE OF RAMPANT  
CARIES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN AT TK AT-TAQWA  
TASIKMALAYA**

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***ABSTRACT***

**Background:** The prevalence of dental caries in early childhood in Indonesia remains high, partly due to improper toothbrushing habits, particularly before bedtime. **Objective:** This study aimed to analyze the relationship between parents' knowledge of toothbrushing time and the incidence of rampant caries among preschool children at TK At-Taqwa Tasikmalaya. **Methods:** This quantitative research used a cross-sectional design with total sampling involving 30 children aged 5–6 years. Knowledge data were collected using a questionnaire, while rampant caries incidence was assessed through clinical examination using a caries type assessment sheet. **Results:** The study found that 63.3% of respondents had a moderate level of knowledge, and the most common type of rampant caries was type III (50%). Spearman's correlation test showed an r-value of 0.823, indicating a very strong relationship between parents' knowledge of toothbrushing time and the incidence of rampant caries. **Conclusion:** The lower the parents' knowledge regarding toothbrushing time, the higher the incidence of rampant caries in preschool children. Oral health education for parents should be enhanced to prevent caries from an early age.

**Keywords :** Knowledge, Toothbrushing, Rampant Caries, Preschool Children  
**References :** 45 pieces (2004-2024)



