

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN PERILAKU IBU TENTANG  
KESEHATAN GIGI DAN MULUT DENGAN *EARLY  
CHILDHOOD CARIES (ECC)* ANAK USIA  
BALITA YANG BERKUNJUNG  
KE POSYANDU KENANGA II  
KELURAHAN BANJAR**

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**ABSTRAK**

Latar Belakang: *Early Childhood Caries (ECC)* merupakan masalah kesehatan gigi utama pada balita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan perilaku ibu tentang kesehatan gigi dan mulut dengan kejadian *Early Childhood Caries (ECC)* pada anak usia balita yang berkunjung ke Posyandu Kenanga II Kelurahan Banjar. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis hubungan antara pengetahuan dan perilaku ibu tentang kesehatan gigi dan mulut dengan kejadian *Early Childhood Caries (ECC)* pada balita. Metode: Penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain cross-sectional dilakukan pada 62 ibu dan balita di Posyandu Kenanga II pada 18 November 2025. Pengetahuan dan perilaku diperoleh melalui kuesioner, sedangkan status ECC dinilai berdasarkan kategori Tipe 0–III. Analisis menggunakan uji *Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan ibu sebagian besar berada pada kategori sedang (38,7%) dan perilaku didominasi kategori cukup (54,8%). Kondisi ECC anak paling banyak pada tipe III (41,9%). Hasil uji menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan ECC ( $p = 0,004$ ) serta perilaku ibu dengan ECC ( $p = 0,013$ ). Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dan perilaku ibu dengan kejadian *Early Childhood Caries* pada balita. Semakin rendah pengetahuan dan semakin buruk perilaku ibu, semakin tinggi tingkat keparahan karies pada anak.

**Kata Kunci:** Pengetahuan Ibu, Perilaku Ibu, Balita, *Early Childhood Caries (ECC)*.

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR  
REGARDING ORAL AND DENTAL HEALTH AND  
EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES (ECC) IN TODDLERS  
VISITING POSYANDU KENANGA II,  
BANJAR VILLAGE**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a major dental health problem among toddlers. This study aims to determine the relationship between mothers' knowledge and behavior regarding dental and oral health with the incidence of Early Childhood Caries (ECC) in toddlers visiting Posyandu Kenanga II, Banjar Village. The objective of this research is to analyze the correlation between mothers' knowledge and behavior about dental and oral health with the occurrence of ECC in toddlers. **Methods:** This analytical observational study used a cross-sectional design conducted on 62 mothers and their toddlers at Posyandu Kenanga II on November 18, 2025. Data on knowledge and behavior were obtained through questionnaires, while ECC status was assessed based on Type 0–III categories. Data were analyzed using the Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square test. The results showed that most mothers had moderate knowledge (38.7%), and behavior was predominantly in the sufficient category (54.8%). ECC conditions were mostly found in Type III (41.9%). The test results indicated a significant relationship between mothers' knowledge and ECC ( $p = 0.004$ ), as well as between mothers' behavior and ECC ( $p = 0.013$ ). **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between mothers' knowledge and behavior with the incidence of Early Childhood Caries in toddlers. Lower knowledge and poor behavior among mothers are associated with more severe caries in children.

**Keywords:** Mother's Knowledge, Mother's Behavior, Toddlers, Early Childhood Caries (ECC).