

Hubungan Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Orang Tua tentang Kesehatan Gigi dan Mulut dengan Kejadian Karies Dini pada Anak Prasekolah di Barusuda Kabupaten Garut

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Prevalensi karies dini (*Early Childhood Caries*) di Indonesia (82,8%) menyoroti pentingnya peran orang tua dalam kesehatan gigi anak. Tujuan penelitian ini menganalisis hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku orang tua tentang kesehatan gigi dan mulut dengan kejadian karies dini pada anak prasekolah di Barusuda, Kabupaten Garut. **Metode:** Desain kuantitatif deskriptif analitik, penelitian ini melibatkan 36 orang tua dan 36 anak dengan teknik *total sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan observasi langsung, dan dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi *rank spearman*. **Hasil:** Tingkat pengetahuan pada kategori baik (61,11%) dan sikap (75%), namun tingkat perilaku berada pada kategori cukup (69,44%). Kejadian karies anak didominasi pada tipe ringan (44,44%). Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik antara pengetahuan ($p=0,083$), sikap ($p=0,785$), maupun perilaku ($p=0,083$) orang tua dengan kejadian Karies Dini. **Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku orang tua dengan kejadian Karies Dini pada anak prasekolah di lokasi penelitian.

Kata Kunci: karies dini, pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku, orang tua, Anak.

***The Correlation Between Parents' Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors
Regarding Oral Health and the Incidence of Early Childhood Caries
in Preschool Children in Barusuda, Garut Regency***

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The high prevalence of Early Childhood Caries (ECC) in Indonesia (82.8%) highlights the critical role of parents in children's oral health. This study aimed to analyze the correlation between parents' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors regarding oral health and the incidence of Early Childhood Caries in preschool children in Barusuda, Garut Regency. **Methods:** Using a descriptive-analytic quantitative design, this study involved 36 parents and 36 children selected through total sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires and direct clinical observation, then analyzed using the Spearman Rank correlation test. **Results:** The findings showed that parents' knowledge was mostly in the good category (61.11%) and attitudes were also positive (75%), yet their behavior was categorized as sufficient (69.44%). The incidence of caries in children was dominated by the mild type (44.44%). Statistical test results indicated that there was no statistically significant correlation between knowledge ($p=0.083$), attitude ($p=0.785$), or behavior ($p=0.083$) of parents and the incidence of Early Childhood Caries. **Conclusion:** There is no significant correlation between parents' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors and the incidence of Early Childhood Caries in preschool children at the research location.*

Keywords: *early childhood caries, knowledge, attitude, behavior, parents, child.*