

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN KEBERSIHAN GIGI DAN MULUT ORANGTUA DENGAN STATUS KEBERSIHAN GIGI DAN MULUT ANAK TUNAGRAHITA DI SLB NEGERI CINEAM KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Masalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut yang mempunyai resiko paling tinggi salah satunya adalah anak tunagrahita, mereka memiliki kekurangan untuk melakukan pembersihan gigi sendiri yang optimal. Kebersihan gigi dan mulut pada anak tunagrahita dan didapat 10% dengan kriteria baik, 40% kriteria sedang dan 50% kriteria buruk. **Tujuan Penelitian :** Mengetahui Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Kebersihan Gigi Orangtua Dengan Status Kebersihan Gigi Anak Tunagrahita Di Slb Negeri Cineam Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. **Metode Penelitian :** Penelitian observasional yang bersifat analitik dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional* dan dilaksanakan di SLB Negeri Cineam Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, dengan responden 30 anak tunagrahita dan 30 orang tua dengan pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik total sampling. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner dan pemeriksaan OHI-S. Teknik analisa menggunakan uji korelasi gamma. **Hasil Penelitian :** Pengetahuan orang tua tentang kesehatan gigi dan mulut sebagian besar berada pada kategori sedang 73,3%, dan hasil observasi pemeriksaan kebersihan gigi dan mulut (OHI-S) pada anak tunagrahita sebagian besar pada kategori sedang 66,7%. Hasil uji statistik korelasi gamma diperoleh nilai probabilitas (ρ value) = 0,020, dan nilai korelasi sebesar 0,426 menunjukkan korelasi positif dengan kekuatan korelasi moderat (cukup kuat). **Kesimpulan :** Terdapat hubungan antara antara tingkat pengetahuan kebersihan gigi orangtua dengan status kebersihan gigi anak tunagrahita di SLB Negeri Cineam Kabupaten Tasikmalaya.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan orang tua, anak tunagrahita

Daftar Pustaka : 46 Buah (2018-2021)

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVELS OF PARENTS DENTAL AND MOUTH HYGIENE WITH THE STATUS OF DENTAL AND MOUTH HYGIENE OF CHILDREN WITH DELAYED CHILDREN IN CINEAM STATE SLB TASIKMALAYA REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Background : Dental and oral health problems that have the highest risk, one of which is mentally retarded children, they have a lack of optimal self-cleaning of their teeth. Dental and oral hygiene in mentally retarded children obtained 10% with good criteria, 40% moderate criteria and 50% poor criteria. **Research Objectives :** To determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of parental dental hygiene and the dental hygiene status of mentally retarded children at SLB Negeri Cineam, Tasikmalaya Regency. **Research Methods :** An analytic observational study with a Cross Sectional approach and carried out at SLB Negeri Cineam, Tasikmalaya Regency, with 30 mentally retarded children and 30 parents taking samples using total sampling technique. The instrument used is a questionnaire and OHI-S examination. The analysis technique uses the gamma correlation test. **Research result :** Parents' knowledge about dental and oral health is mostly in the moderate category 73.3%, and the results of the observation of dental and oral hygiene examinations (OHI-S) in mentally retarded children are mostly in the moderate category 66.7%. The results of the statistical test of gamma correlation obtained a probability value (ρ value) = 0.020, and a correlation value of 0.426 indicating a positive correlation with moderate correlation strength (strong enough). **Conclusion :** There is a relationship between the level of knowledge of parental dental hygiene and the dental hygiene status of mentally retarded children at SLB Negeri Cineam, Tasikmalaya Regency.

Keywords : Knowledge of parents, mentally retarded children

Bibliography : 46 items (2018-2021)