ABSTRAK

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Program Studi   : Kesehatan Masyarakat
Judul   : Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan status karies gigi pada anak SD kelas II di SDN.1 Kedoya Selatan Jakarta Barat tahun 2019

Secara global WHO tahun 2017 memperkirakan 7,53 miliar orang populasi di dunia terdapat 486 juta anak (6,45%) menderita karies gigi.Tujuan penelitian menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan status karies gigi pada anak SD kelas II di SDN.1 Kedoya Selatan Jakarta Barat tahun 2019.Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional*, sampel 30 orang.Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *Total Sampling* dengan uji *chi square*. Hasil univariat yaitu proporsi tertinggi siswa memiliki karies gigi sebesar 86,6%,cara sikat gigi salah sebesar 66,7%,kebiasaan menyikat gigi buruk sebesar 60%,perilaku buruk mengkonsumsi makanan kariogenik sebesar 100%. Tidak ada hubungan cara sikat gigi dengan status karies (PR=1,125,95%CI:0,799-1,585),tidak ada hubungan antara kebiasaan sikat gigi dengan status karies (PR=1,06, 95%CI:0,789-1,442).Diharapkan puskesmas melakukan upaya UKGS 2x setahun, melakukan edukasi sikat gigi, membawa obat alkes gigi dan melakukan penanganan kuratif.Sekolah diharapkan menambahkan fasilitas seperti wastafel, sikat pasta gigi,air bersih.Peneliti selanjutnya disarankan meneliti pH saliva, plak dan kondisi gigi.

Kata Kunci:karies gigi;anak SD;cara sikat gigi;kebiasaan sikat gigi;perilaku konsumsi makanan kariogenik
6 Bab, 50 halaman, 12 tabel, 6 lampiran
Pustaka : 55 Daftar (1998-2019)

ABSTRACT

Name : Melati Hutagaol
Study Program : Public Health
Title :Factors related to dental caries status in second grade elementary school children in Kedoya Selatan Elementary School West Jakarta in 2019

Globally, the WHO in 2017 estimated that 7.53 billion people in the world population of 486 million children (6.45%) suffered from dental caries. The purpose of the study was to analyze factors related to dental caries status in grade II elementary school children at SDN.1 Kedoya Selatan Jakarta Barat in 2019. This study uses a cross sectional design, a sample of 30 people. The sampling technique uses the Total Sampling method with the chi square test. Univariate results were the highest proportion of students having dental caries of 86.6%, wrong way of brushing teeth at 66.7%, bad toothbrushing habits by 60%, bad behavior consuming cariogenic food by 100%. There was no relationship between how to brush teeth with caries status (PR = 1,125.95% CI: 0.799-1.585), there was no relationship between toothbrush habits and caries status (PR = 1.06, 95% CI: 0.789-1.444). Expected Puskesmas conduct UKGS efforts twice a year, educate toothbrushes, bring dental alkaline drugs and perform curative treatment. Schools are expected to add facilities such as sinks, toothpaste brushes, clean water. Further researchers are advised to examine the pH of saliva, plaque and dental conditions.

Keywords: dental caries; elementary school children; how to brush teeth; habit of toothbrush; cariogenic food consumption behavior
6 chapters, 50 pages, 12 tables, 6 attachments
References: 55 Lists (1998-2019)