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EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES USIA 12-48 BULAN

DENTAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHER IN CHILDREN WITH
EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES AGES 12-48 MONTHS

ABSTRACT

Background: Dental caries is an infectious disease and a progressive
demineralization. Early Childhood Caries disease is the presence of one or more
decay (cavities or white spots), tooth loss (due to caries) in primary teeth of children
under 6 years of age. Early Childhood Caries etiology is multifactorial including a
way of feeding a child, attitudes about health, knowledge of mothers oral cavity
health, diet, socioeconomic status, parental nutrition, health and oral health
behavior of mothers. Purpose: Examines the relationship between dental health
knowledge of mother in children with early childhood caries ages 12-48 months.

Methods: The study was analytic observational in cross-sectional. Children’s
mother with 12-48 months child of ages given the consent letter and questionnaire
investigation. Examination of the oral cavity performed in eligible children, carried
out on each tooth using a mouth mirror and half moon sonde to def-t index. Results:
From the data analysis, relationship between mother's knowledge of the dental
health of children by severity def-t and concluded that there was no correlation
between knowledge of mothers with scores def-t index. There was no relationship
between mother's knowledge and socio-demographic group of mothers on maternal
education, maternal employment, mothers income, and the status order of the
child's birth but there is a relationship between socio-demographic age between
mothers with def-t index. Conclusions: There was no relationship between
knowledge of mother with child Early Childhood Caries ages 12-48 months.

Keywords: Knowledge Mother, Early Childhood caries, Mother Behavior