PERILAKU ANAK USIA 10-12 TAHUN TERHADAP KESEHATAN GIGI DAN MULUT

(DENTAL HEALTH BEHAVIOUR OF 10-12 YEARS OLD CHILDREN)

ABSTRACT

Background. Today, the prevalence of dental health and oral diseases in Indonesia is still quite high and becomes a complicated problem. The researcher indicated that Indonesian dental behaviour was still bad. Therefore, it was needed to know the awareness of dental health behaviour since early ages to see determinant factors of their behaviour. According to Skinner, behaviour consists of covert behaviour (measured from knowledge and attitude) & overt behaviour (measured from practice). This assessment was made to establish efficient methods for self-prevention of oral diseases and dental health promotion. Purpose. The main purpose of this study was to describe the dental health behaviour in 10-12 years old children and to know the correlation in between its factors. Method. Samples of this study were 10-12 years old children, using total sampling methods. Closed questionnaires of dental health behaviour were distributed to 181 students in Klampis Ngasem I elementary school, and focused group discussions were performed. Scores were recorded and analyzed statistically to determined ages and genders in correlate to knowledge, attitude and practice of dental health and the correlation in between knowledge, attitude and practice itself. Result. Scores recorded shows that the average value of knowledge was 9.04, average value of attitude was 8.62 and average value of behaviour was 7.65 which indicates good behaviour in scale 1-10. Determinant factors of the behaviour found from focused group discussion were predisposing factors (knowledge, attitude, believe), enabling factors (facilities) and reinforcing factors (family and person of reference). One way ANOVA and 2 Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test shows no connection between age and gender in correlate to dental health behaviour as the significance values are higher than alpha of this study (0.01). Spearman test shows significant connection only between attitude and practice of dental health behaviour. Conclusion. Dental health behaviour in 10-12 years old children was good. There was no connection between ages and behaviour in correlate to knowledge, attitude and practice of dental health. There was no connection between knowledge & attitude and knowledge & practice, while there was significant connection between attitude & practice of dental health behaviour.

Keywords: Dental Health, Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Children.