

**ABSTRACT**

*Recently, in general the children get breast feeding when they were newborn baby, but the other foods beside breast feeding especially in form carbohydrate have been given before 6 months and oral hygiene isn't attentioned. The aim of this research is to know about the different rates of severity in deciduous teeth caries between children 1-3 years old that get the other foods beside breast feeding before 6 months and after 6 months in BKIA puskesmas Kedungdoro Surabaya. This research was held in BKIA puskesmas Kedungdoro Surabaya on April – Juni. 2006. There are 140 sample on this research. The characteristic of this research is observasional – analytic with cross sectional study. The measured variables are the rates of severity in deciduous teeth caries and the age when the children get the other foods beside breast feeding for first time. The managed variables are oral hygiene and frequency of consumption the other cariogenic foods. The result of this research is analyzed with chi square test and it shows that there is the different rates of severity in deciduous teeth caries between children 1 – 3 years old that get the other foods beside breast feeding before 6 months and after 6 months in BKIA puskesmas Kedungdoro Surabaya. The rates of severity in deciduous teeth caries in children 1 – 3 years old that get the other foods beside breast feeding before 6 months are higher than children 1-3 years old that get the other food beside breast feeding after 6 months.*

*Key words : the rates of severity in deciduous teeth caries in children 1-3 years old, the age when the children get the other foods beside breast feeding for first time, oral hygiene, the frequency of consumption the other cariogenic foods, BKIA puskesmas Kedungdoro Surabaya.*

## ABSTRAK

Akhir – akhir ini, umumnya anak – anak memperoleh ASI ketika bayi, tetapi makanan pendamping ASI yang terutama berupa karbohidrat sudah diberikan sebelum bayi berusia 6 bulan. Sementara itu kebersihan mulut kurang diperhatikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan angka keparahan karies gigi sulung antara anak usia 1 – 3 tahun yang diberi makanan pendamping ASI sebelum usia 6 bulan dan setelah usia 6 bulan di BKIA puskesmas Kedungdoro Surabaya. Penelitian ini dilakukan di BKIA puskesmas Kedungdoro Surabaya pada bulan April – Juni tahun 2006. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 140. Penelitian ini bersifat observasional – analitik dengan studi cross sectional, dimana variabel yang diukur adalah angka keparahan karies gigi sulung dan usia ketika pertama kali diberi makanan pendamping ASI. Sedangkan variabel yang dikendalikan adalah kebersihan mulut dan frekuensi makan makanan kariogenik lain. Data hasil penelitian dianalisis dengan uji chi square Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan angka keparahan karies gigi sulung antara anak usia 1 – 3 tahun yang diberi makanan pendamping ASI sebelum usia 6 bulan dan setelah usia 6 bulan di BKIA puskesmas Kedungdoro Surabaya. Anak usia 1 – 3 tahun yang diberi makanan pendamping ASI sebelum usia 6 bulan menunjukkan angka keparahan karies gigi sulung yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan yang diberi makanan pendamping ASI setelah usia 6 bulan.

Kata kunci : angka keparahan karies gigi sulung anak usia 1 – 3 tahun, usia ketika pertama kali diberi makanan pendamping ASI, oral hygiene, frekuensi makan makanan kariogenik lain, BKIA puskesmas Kedungdoro Surabaya.