

## **ABSTRACT**

*According to WHO, caries is the most common dental health problem in developing countries. Basic Health Research Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia states that caries has the greatest prevalence in all age groups. Early Childhood Caries is the most common type of caries in children. This study aims to determine the relationship between parental behavior and Early Childhood Caries in pre-school aged children at the Posyandu in Sawan Village, Buleleng. Data collection was carried out by distributing questionnaires to posyandu activities in the UPT Kesmas Sawan II working area. This study used a cross-sectional analytic research design with a sample of 60 respondents. Data were then analyzed bivariately using chi-square. The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between parents' dental and oral health behavior and the incidence of Early Childhood Caries in pre-school children with a p value of the chi square test of 0.041 (p value <0.005). The results of this study indicate the need for optimizing preventive and promotive efforts regarding dental and oral health behavior so that there is an increase in knowledge and attitudes and ultimately can lead to good dental and oral health behavior so that it will reduce the incidence of Early Childhood Caries.*

**Keywords: behavior, Early Childhood Caries, oral health**



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## ABSTRAK

Menurut WHO karies merupakan masalah kesehatan gigi yang paling sering diderita dinegara berkembang. Data Riset Kesehatan Dasar Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia mengatakan bahwa karies memiliki prevalensi terbesar pada semua kelompok umur. *Early Childhood Caries* adalah jenis karies yang paling sering diderita pada anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan perilaku orang tua dengan *Early Childhood Caries* pada anak usia pra sekolah di posyandu Desa Sawan, Buleleng. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan penyebaran kuesioner pada kegiatan posyandu di wilayah Kerja UPT Kesmas Sawan II. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian analitik *crosectional* dengan sampel sebesar 60 responden. Data kemudian dianalisis secara bivariat menggunakan *chi-square*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara perilaku kesehatan gigi dan mulut orang tua terhadap kejadian *Early Childhood Caries* pada anak pra sekolah dengan nilai *p value* uji *chi square* sebesar 0,041 (nilai  $p < 0,005$ ). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan perlu adanya opimalisasi upaya preventif dan promotif mengenai perilaku kesehatan gigi dan mulut agar terjadi peningkatan pengetahuan dan sikap dan akhirnya dapat menimbulkan perilaku kesehatan gigi dan mulut yang baik sehingga akan mengurangi angka kejadian *Early Childhood Caries*.

**Kata Kunci:** perilaku, *Early Childhood Caries*, kesehatan gigi dan mulut



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