

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN TINGKAT KECEMASAN ANAK UMUR 6-12 TAHUN DENGAN INDEKS KARIES

xii + 48 Hal + 4 Tabel + 2 Gambar

Latar Belakang: Salah satu hal yang perlu diperhatikan adalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak, dimana kebiasaan menyikat gigi perlu ditanamkan sejak dini. Salah satu penyakit kronis yang paling sering diderita anak 5-17 tahun ialah karies. Tujuan dari penulisan ini yaitu untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat kecemasan dengan indeks caries gigi pada anak usia sekolah di Poliklinik Rumah Sakit Umum Pekerja Jakarta.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif, metode asosiatif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di RSUD Pekerja Jakarta. Populasi penelitian ini adalah anak usia sekolah yang memeriksakan giginya ke RSUD Pekerja Jakarta sebanyak 55 anak dalam 3 bulan terakhir. Besar sampel sebanyak 55 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *total sampling*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan lembar kuesioner. Analisis data univariat dengan persentase dan bivariat dengan Chi Square.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat Kecemasan Dental Pada Anak Umur 6-12 Tahun yaitu rendah sebanyak 34 responden (61,8%) dan tinggi sebanyak 21 responden (38,2%). Indeks karies pada anak umur 6-12 tahun yaitu rendah sebanyak 35 responden (63,6%) dan tinggi sebanyak 20 responden (36,4%). Ada hubungan tingkat kecemasan dengan indeks karies gigi pada anak umur 6-12 tahun di Poliklinik Rumah Sakit Umum (RSU) Pekerja Jakarta dengan nilai p value hitung = 0,016.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan tingkat kecemasan dengan indeks karies gigi pada anak umur 6-12 tahun.

Kata Kunci: tingkat kecemasan dental, indeks karies, anak

Daftar Pustaka: 75 (2012-2025)

ABSTRACT

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY LEVELS AND THE DENTAL CARIES INDEX AMONG SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

xii + 48 Pages + 4 Tables + 2 Pictures

Background: One crucial aspect to consider is children's dental and oral health, where the habit of brushing teeth needs to be instilled from an early age. One of the most common chronic diseases affecting children aged 5-17 is dental caries. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between anxiety levels and the dental caries index among school-age children at the Polyclinic of Jakarta General Hospital for Workers.

Methods: This research is quantitative, utilizing a correlational associative method with a cross-sectional approach. The study was conducted at the Jakarta General Hospital for Workers. The population of this study consisted of school-age children who underwent dental examinations at the Jakarta General Hospital for Workers, totaling 55 children over the past three months. The sample size included 55 respondents. The sampling technique used was total sampling. The research instrument was a questionnaire. Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis with percentages and bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test.

Result: The results showed that the level of dental anxiety among children aged 6-12 years was low for 34 respondents (61.8%) and high for 21 respondents (38.2%). The caries index for children aged 6-12 years was low for 35 respondents (63.6%) and high for 20 respondents (36.4%). There is a significant relationship between anxiety levels and the dental caries index among children aged 6-12 years at the Polyclinic of Jakarta General Hospital for Workers, with a p-value of 0.016.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between anxiety levels and the dental caries index among children aged 6-12 years.

Keywords: dental anxiety level, caries index, children

References: 75 (2012-2025)