

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP IBU HAMIL DENGAN
KEJADIAN KARIES GIGI DI PUSKESMAS BENDO MAGETAN

xvi + 51 Halaman + 12 Tabel + 11 Lampiran

Selama kehamilan, peningkatan sekresi hormon esterogen dan progesteron dapat menurunkan pH mulut, yang pada gilirannya memicu bakteri penyebab karies gigi. Oleh sebab itu, kognitif dan perspektif ibu hamil mengenai kesehatan gigi dan mulut menjadi aspek krusial sebagai upaya preventif karies gigi.

Masalah yang diangkat pada studi ini adalah meroketnya nilai karies gigi ibu hamil di Puskesmas Bendo Magetan yang mencapai 55,37% terhadap target bebas karies tahun 2030. Studi ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan antara kognitif dan sikap ibu hamil dengan temuan karies gigi di Puskesmas Bendo Magetan. Metode riset ini memakai rancangan potong lintang dengan melibatkan 36 ibu hamil yang berkunjung di poli gigi selama Bulan Juli 2024. Data dikumpulkan melalui angket yang mengukur pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil mengenai kesehatan gigi, dan pemeriksaan klinis untuk mendeteksi keberadaan karies. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji *Spearman* memperlihatkan sebuah korelasi yang signifikan antara kognitif dan tindakan ibu hamil dengan penyakit karies gigi ($p\ value < 0,05$).

Hasil studi memperlihatkan bahwasanya bobot pemahaman mengenai karies gigi mayoritas kategori cukup, mayoritas ibu hamil menunjukkan sikap positif terkait karies gig, kejadian karies gigi dalam kategori sedang pada mayoritas ibu hamil, tersimpul korelasi yang signifikan antara rekognisi dan penyakit karies gigi, serta terdapat korelasi signifikan antara sikap dan dengan temuan karies gigi.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, Sikap, Karies gigi, Ibu hamil

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ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH THE INCIDENCE OF DENTAL CARIES AT PUSKESMAS BENDO MAGETAN

xvi + 51 Pages + 12 Tables + 11 Appendices

During pregnancy, increased secretion of the hormones estrogen and progesterone can lower the pH of the mouth, which in turn triggers bacteria that cause dental caries. Therefore, the cognitive and attitudes of expectant mothers concerning oral health as they play a vital role in preventing tooth decay.

The research focuses on the significant rate of cavities among pregnant women at the Puskesmas Bendo Magetan which reached 55.37% of the target of being caries-free among 2030 individuals. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and favorable of pregnant women and the occurrence of dental caries at Puskesmas Bendo Magetan. A cross-sectional study design was employed, involving 36 pregnant women who attended the dental clinic in July 2024. Data were collected through questionnaires measuring the cognitive and attitudes of pregnant mothers regarding dental health, alongside clinical examinations to detect any caries. The statistical analysis conducted using the Spearman test showed a significant correlation between the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women and the rates of dental caries, with a p value.

The findings indicated that the most individuals in the group had a good understanding of dental caries, most pregnant women demonstrated a favorable outlook regarding dental caries, the occurrence of dental caries was moderate among a majority of pregnant women, a noteworthy link existed between knowledge and the occurrence of dental caries, and a significant relationship was also found between attitudes and the occurrence of dental caries.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, dental caries, pregnant women

References: 31 journals and books (2014–2024)