

Efektivitas indeks pufa pufa sebagai alat skrining early childhood caries ecc oleh kader posyandu di kabupaten sijunjung sumatera barat studi pengembangan surveilans early childhood caries ecc = Effectivity of indeks pufa pufa as a screening tool of early childhood caries ecc by posyandu cadres in sijunjung west sumatera study of early childhood caries ecc surveillance / Arymbi Pujiastuty

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Abstrak

**ABSTRAK**

Kader posyandu merupakan tenaga alternatif dalam skrining Early Childhood Caries (ECC) dengan indeks PUFA/pufa untuk mendeteksi ECC tidak terawat. Tujuan : menganalisis kemungkinan kader posyandu dapat diberdayakan dalam skrining Early Childhood Caries dengan indeks PUFA/pufa. Metode : uji diagnostik dengan pendekatan Cross-Sectional yang dilakukan pada anak usia 36-71 bulan di posyandu-PAUD Kabupaten Sijunjung Sumatera Barat. Kader posyandu sebagai examiner pufa dipilih sebanyak tujuh orang dan dilatih serta dikalibrasi. Pemeriksaan dilakukan pada 133 anak di enam posyandu-PAUD oleh kader posyandu sebagai indeks dan dokter gigi sebagai reference standard dengan teknik blinding. Hasil : reliabilitas/presisi pemeriksaan pufa kumulatif oleh kader posyandu dengan nilai Kappa 0,88 termasuk tingkat kesesuaian sangat kuat. Nilai sensitivitas dan spesifisitas pufa kumulatif sebesar 96% dan 94% yang merupakan nilai diagnostik sangat baik. Positive predictive values (PPV) dan Negative Predictive Values (NPV) variabel pufa kumulatif adalah 89% dan 98%, keduanya termasuk nilai diagnostik yang sangat baik. Kesimpulan : kader posyandu dapat diberdayakan dalam kegiatan skrining Early Childhood Caries menggunakan indeks PUFA/pufa baik di posyandu maupun di Pos PAUD pada anak usia 36-71 bulan.

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**ABSTRACT**

Posyandu cadres in Sijunjung West Sumatra is an alternative personnel that can be empowered in the screening of Early Childhood Caries (ECC) using index PUFA / pufa to detect Untreated ECC. Objective: to analyze the possibility of posyandu cadres to be empowered in the screening of Early Childhood Caries (ECC) using the PUFA / pufa index. Methods : diagnostic test with a cross - sectional approach was conducted in Sijunjung West Sumatra in children aged 36-71 months in posyandu - PAUD. Seven posyandu cadres as pufa examiner were selected and trained also calibrated to use pufa index. Examination of 133 children in six posyandu - PAUD by posyandu cadres as index and dentist as reference standard was performed with blinding technique. Results : the reliability / precision of the cumulative pufa with kappa was 0.88, it is a strong agreement. The sensitivity and spesificity of cumulative pufa were 96% and 94%, they are both very good diagnostic values. Positive Predictive Values (PPV) and Negative Predictive Values (NPV) for the cumulative pufa were 89 % and 98 %, both are very good diagnostic values . Conclusion : posyandu cadres can be empowered in the screening of Early Childhood Caries using PUFA / pufa index either in posyandu or Pos PAUD in children aged 36-71 months.