

Kontribusi tradisi nasi papah terhadap risiko terjadinya Early Childhood Caries (ECC) di Desa Senyur-Lombok Timur 2015 = Contribution of nasi papah tradition towards the occurrence risk of Early Childhood Caries (ECC) at Senyur -Village Lombok Timur 2015 / Gita Ariffa Sjarkawi

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Cara pemberian makanan pada balita sedikit banyak dipengaruhi oleh tradisi budaya di suatu daerah tertentu. diantaranya adalah tradisi nasi papah atau seringkali juga disebut nasi papak yang masih banyak dilakukan oleh para ibu di beberapa wilayah di Indonesia, diantaranya di kabupaten Lombok Timur, Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat. Tradisi nasi papah adalah nasi yang telah dikunyah dan dilumatkan terlebih dahulu sebelum diberikan kepada balita. Dari segi kesehatan terutama kesehatan mulut, hal ini berisiko terhadap terjadinya Early Childhood Caries(ECC). Perilaku tersebut dapat menyebabkan transmisi mikroorganisme *S.mutans* dari mulut ibu ke mulut anak.Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui kontribusi tradisi nasi papah terhadap risiko terjadinya Early Childhood Caries. Metode :Desain yang digunakan adalah cross sectional dengan jumlah total sampel subyek penelitian sebanyak 186 anak berusia 6 – 60 bulan yang didampingi oleh ibunya, yang bertempat tinggal di Desa Senyur, Kabupaten Lombok Timur, Nusa Tenggara Barat. Pemeriksaan Intra Oral dilakukan untuk mengukur karies gigi ibu dan anak dengan menggunakan indeks DMFT/deft dan untuk mendapatkan informasi mengenai perilaku dan pengetahuan kesehatan mulut ibu dan anak dilakukan wawancara pada ibu dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Semua data yang terkumpul dianalisa menggunakan uji Chi Square dan uji regresi logistik. Hasil: Risiko perilaku nasi papah terhadap ECC adalah 5,46 (OR 5,46;CI 95% 4,24-36,55, p<0,001) dengan kontribusi terhadap risiko ECC sebesar 41,8%. Kesimpulan: Tradisi nasi papah berkontribusi terhadap risiko terjadinya ECC.

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ABSTRACT

Background:The infant feeding practices usually affected by cultural tradition especially in rural areas in Indonesia. One of that tradition is Nasi Papah or sometimes called Nasi Papak, which one of that were done by mothers at East Lombok regency , West Nusa Tenggara Province. Nasi papah is define as feeding practice between mother to their infant through pre chewed rice by mother before the food given to their child. For oral health, this behaviour is one of risk factors for ECC, where vertical transmission frequently transmitted *S.mutans* from

mother to child through salivary contact. Aim: To analyzing the contribution of nasi papah tradition towards occurrence risk of Early Childhood Caries.

Materials and Methods: This study using cross sectional design with total sampels are consists of 186 children between 6 – 60 months old accompanied by his/her mother, whose living at Senyur village, East Lombok regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. The intra oral examination had been done for valued caries experience through DMFT/deft index and informations about oral health behaviour and mother knowledges related to oral health derived from mothers through questionnaire and data analyzed by Chi Square and logistic regression tests. Results: Risk of nasi papah tradition towards ECC has OR 5,46 (CI 95% 4,24-36,55. $P < 0,001$) and the contribution of this behaviour to ECC was 41,8%.

Conclusion: Nasi papah tradition contributes towards the occurrence risk of Early Childhood Caries., Background: The infant feeding practices usually affected by cultural tradition especially in rural areas in Indonesia. One of that tradition is Nasi Papah or sometimes called Nasi Papak, which one of that were done by mothers at East Lombok regency , West Nusa Tenggara Province. Nasi papah is define as feeding practice between mother to their infant through pre chewed rice by mother before the food given to their child. For oral health, this behaviour is one of risk factors for ECC, where vertical transmission frequently transmitted S.mutans from mother to child through salivary contact. Aim: To analyzing the contribution of nasi papah tradition towards occurrence risk of Early Childhood Caries.

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