

# Hubungan antara perilaku konsumsi kariogenik dan menyikat gigi terhadap pengalaman karies gigi tetap pada kelompok umur 12 tahun di Indonesia tahun 2013 analisis data riskesdas 2013 = association of cariogenic consumption and tooth brushing practice with permanent dental caries experience of 12 year old children in Indonesia riskesdas 2013 data analysis

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## Abstrak

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Karies gigi merupakan masalah kesehatan global dan penyakit gigi paling tinggi prevalensinya. Perilaku pemeliharaan kebersihan gigi dan pola konsumsi adalah salah satu etiologi karies gigi. Tujuan penelitian adalah mendapatkan nilai besar risiko karies gigi dan perilaku kesehatan gigi. Disain studi cross-sectional menggunakan data Riskesdas 2013. Jumlah sampel 5.496 anak usia 12 tahun. Prevalensi karies adalah 50,4%. Besar risiko anak yang memiliki kombinasi kedua perilaku tidak baik, adalah 1,99 kali (95% CI: 1,20-3,30) untuk mendapat karies dibanding anak dengan kombinasi perilaku baik. Sedangkan risiko anak yang memiliki kebiasaan menyikat gigi tidak pada waktu yang benar sebesar 1,75 kali (1,06-2,87), dan anak yang memiliki kebiasaan makan manis sering sebesar 1,27 kali (95% CI: 0,53-3,02) untuk mendapat karies. Untuk menurunkan angka kejadian karies gigi, diharapkan masyarakat dan pemerintah dapat bersama-sama aktif membentuk perilaku kesehatan gigi yang baik melalui program-program promosi kesehatan dan pencegahan penyakit gigi.

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Dental caries is a global public health problem and most prevalent oral disease. Oral hygiene and sweet consumption are acknowledged as dental caries causes, among others. The study purpose is to determine the magnitude of association between dental caries and oral health care behavior. The study design was crosssectional using Riskesdas 2013 data. Sample size was 5,496 children of 12 yearsold. Result: The dental caries prevalence was 50.4%. Compared to those with good both oral health care behaviors, children with a combination of poor behaviors was associated with caries 1.99 times (95% CI: 1.20-3.30). Whilst, children who brushed their teeth at the inappropriate time or had sweet consumption more often, had risk of getting caries of 1.75 times (1.06-2.87) and 1.27 times (95% CI: 0.53-3.02) respectively. The role of community is as important as the government's, in implementing health promotion and preventive programmes for shaping good oral health behaviors, in order to decrease dental caries incidence in children.;Dental caries is a global public health problem and most prevalent oral disease.

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