

Uji validasi dan reliabilitas kuesioner child oral impact on daily performances (C- OIDP) versi Bahasa Indonesia = An Indonesian version of child oral impact on daily performances (C-OIDP) assessing validity and reliability

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Abstrak

Tujuan: Tujuan dari penelitian ini digunakan untuk menentukan validitas dan reliabilitas kuesioner C-OIDP pada anak SMP dengan rentang usia 12-15 tahun di Wilayah DKI Jakarta.

Metode: Versi Bahasa dari C-OIDP dibentuk sesuai dengan pedoman proses adaptasi cross-cultural.

Penelitian dilakukan pada 502 anak usia 12 - 15 tahun dari enam SMP Negeri di Jakarta yang dipilih secara acak. Tes psikometrik mencakup konsistensi internal, reliabilitas test-retest, validitas diskriminan, dan validitas konvergen.

Hasil: mean usia subyek penelitian adalah 13.3 tahun ($SD \pm 0.9$) dan 54% subyek penelitian merupakan perempuan. Mean C-OIDP dari peserta adalah 3.49, ($SD \pm 5.61$). Konsistensi internal dan reliabilitas test-retest C-OIDP dengan nilai Chronbach's alpha 0.72 dan intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) 0.61. anak-anak dengan decay aktif, PUFA positif, rongga mulut tidak bersih, atau gingivitis memiliki skor C-OIDP yang lebih rendah secara signifikan ($P < 0.001$). Dua per tiga (64.9%) dari sampel memiliki paling sedikit satu dampak oral yang berpengaruh pada performa keseharian.

Kesimpulan: C-OIDP versi Bahasa Indonesia berhasil dibuat untuk digunakan sebagai instrumen OHRQoL pada anak-anak usia 12-15 di Indonesia.

.....Obejctives: The aim of this study is to assess validity and reliability an Indonesian Version of C-OIDP in among 12-15 years old high-school-children in Jakarta.

Method: The Indonesian version of C-OIDP was developed according to the guidelines for the cross-cultural adaptation process. The Indonesian version was tested for reliability and validity on random sample of 502, 12–15 years old school children in Jakarta. Psychometric analysis of the Indonesian Child-OIDP involved construct validity tests as well as internal and test-retest reliability.

Result: Mean age of the participants was 13.3, ($SD \pm 0.9$) and 46% of the student are males, 54% are females. Crohnbach's alpha value was 0.72. In terms of test-retest reliability, the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) was 0.61. Two-third (64.9%) of the sample had oral impact affecting one or more performances in the past 3 months. The mean of C-OIDP score was 3.49 ($SD \pm 5.61$). The construct validity was confirmed by C-OIDP scores being significantly associated with oral health condition. The Spearman's correlation coefficients significant (all $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: This study indicates that the Indonesian Child-OIDP index is a valid and reliable measure to be used as an OHRQoL index among 12–15 years old children in Indonesia.