

Hubungan status kesehatan gigi terhadap kualitas hidup pada anak usia 5 tahun dalam perspektif anak = Correlation between dental health status and quality of life in five year old children in child prespective

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara status kesehatan gigi terhadap kualitas hidup anak usia 5 tahun menggunakan Scale of Oral Health Outcomes for Five Year-Old (SOHO-5c). Metode: studi analitik korelatif dan komparatif dengan desain cross sectional menggunakan kuisisioner SOHO-5c dan pemeriksaan skor def-t pada 100 anak di TKIT As-Sa'adah dan TKIT Buah Hati, serta uji reliabilitas dan validitas kuisisioner SOHO-5c. Hasil: Reliabilitas internal dan eksternal SOHO-5c (Cronbach's alpha=0,713 dan ICC=0,995). Tingkat pendidikan ibu memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan status kesehatan gigi (p=0,02), status kesehatan gigi memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan kualitas hidup anak (p=0,01). Korelasi positif bermakna antara SOHO-5c dengan precieved oral health dan SOHO-5c dengan skor total def-t (r=0,48; r=0,47). Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara tingkat pendidikan ibu dengan status kesehatan gigi anak dan kualitas hidup anak (SOHO-5c), serta status kesehatan gigi anak dengan kualitas hidup anak (SOHO-5c).

ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the relationship between dental health status and quality of life of 5 years old children using Scale of Oral Health Outcomes for Five Year-Old (SOHO-5c). Methods: correlative and comparative analytic study with cross sectional study design using SOHO-5c questionnaires and oral examination with def-t scores on 100 children in TKIT As-Sa'adah and TKIT Buah Hati, reliability and validity test of SOHO-5c questionnaire. Results: Internal and external reliability of SOHO-5c (Cronbach's alpha=0,713 dan ICC=0,995). Mother's education level has a significant relationship with dental health status (p=0,02), dental health status has a significant relationship with child's quality of life (p=0,01). A significant positive correlation between the SOHO-5c with precieved oral health and SOHO-5c with total score def-t (r=0,48; r=0,47). Conclusion: there is a significant correlation between mother's education level with child dental health status and child's quality of life (SOHO-5c), as well as dental health status of children with the child's quality of life (SOHO-5c).;Objective: To determine the relationship between dental health status and quality of life of 5 years old children using Scale of Oral Health Outcomes for Five Year-Old (SOHO-5c). Methods: correlative and comparative analytic study with cross sectional study design using SOHO-5c questionnaires and oral examination with def-t scores on 100 children in TKIT As-Sa'adah and TKIT Buah Hati, reliability and validity test of SOHO-5c questionnaire. Results: Internal and external reliability of SOHO-5c (Cronbach's alpha=0,713 dan ICC=0,995). Mother's education level has a significant relationship with dental health status (p=0,02), dental health status has a significant relationship with child's quality of life (p=0,01). A significant positive correlation between the SOHO-5c with precieved oral health and SOHO-5c with total score def-t (r=0,48; r=0,47). Conclusion: there is a significant correlation between mother's education level with child dental health status and child's quality of life (SOHO-5c), as well as dental health status of children with the child's quality of life (SOHO-5c).;Objective: To determine the

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