

Hubungan attitude, social norms, dan perceived behavior control terhadap kemauan intention ibu menyikat gigi anak usia 36-71 bulan = Association between attitude, social norms, and perceived behavior control to mother's intention to brush teeth of child age 36-71 month

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Abstrak

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan attitude, social norms dan perceived behavior control terhadap kemauan intention ibu menyikat gigi anak usia 36-71 bulan.

Metode: Desain studi ini adalah eksperimental menggunakan kuesioner TPB yang sudah dilakukan uji reabilitas. Subjek penelitian ini adalah 172 pasangan ibu dan anak usia 36-71 bulan yang dipilih melalui metode purposive sampling. Status kesehatan dan kebersihan gigi dan mulut anak dinilai berdasarkan pemeriksaan dmf-t, status perdarahan gingiva, dan pemeriksaan indeks plak. Selain itu, guru memberikan dental health education kepada ibu selama 4 sesi dalam 1 bulan dan sikat gigi bersama selama 3 bulan.

Hasil : reabilitas internal kuesioner TPB Cronbach's alpha = 0,735. Hasil korelasi positif antara social norms norms of family dan norms of expert terhadap intention ibu menyikat gigi anak $r = 0,6$; $r = 0,43$ serta peningkatan status OHIS anak dan penurunan secara signifikan status perdarahan gingiva anak.

Kesimpulan : Adanya hubungan antara social norms terhadap intention ibu menyikat gigi anak usia 36-71 bulan. Dental health education yang diberikan oleh guru PAUD efektif dalam meningkatkan dan mempertahankan status kesehatan gigi dan mulut serta kebiasaan baik dalam kebersihan gigi dan mulut serta pada siswa pendidikan anak usia dini.

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Objective: Association between attitude, social norms, and perceived behavior control to mother's intention to brush teeth of child age 36-71 month.

Methods: The study is conducted through community trial. Subjects of the study are 172 mothers and children aged 36-71 months who are selected through purposive sampling. The subjects' oral health and hygiene condition are assessed by measuring the dmf-t index, plaque index and gingival bleeding state. The teachers give education to the mothers for 4 sessions in a month and joint tooth brushing program in three months.

Results: internal reliability test of TPB questionnaire Cronbach's alpha 0,735. There is improvement of children's OHIS state and significant decrease in gingival bleeding. The main result is significant positive correlation between social norms norms of family and norms of expert with mothers' intention to brush teeth of child age 36-71 month.

Conclusion: There is association between social norms and mothers' intention to brush teeth of child age 36-71 month. dental health education given by teacher improving dental and oral health status and oral hygiene in children and improving mothers' knowledge, attitude, and action.