

Hubungan status sosioekonomi dengan persepsi kebutuhan perawatan ortodontik pada remaja: survei menggunakan FAS III dan IOTN-AC pada siswa SMAN 27 Jakarta = Association between socioeconomic status and self-perceived orthodontic treatment need in adolescents: a survey using FAS III and IOTN-AC among students at SMAN 27 Jakarta

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Abstrak

ABSTRACT

Latar Belakang: Berdasarkan Riskesdas 2013, proporsi penduduk Indonesia yang menerima perawatan ortodontik masih sangat rendah. Salah satu penyebabnya adalah sering kali seseorang tidak menyadari bahwa dirinya membutuhkan perawatan ortodontik. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa persepsi kebutuhan perawatan ortodontik memiliki peran yang penting. Adapun salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi persepsi kebutuhan perawatan ortodontik adalah status sosioekonomi, namun penelitian terdahulu menunjukkan hasil yang kontradiktif. Selain itu, belum pernah dilakukan penelitian mengenai hal ini di Indonesia. Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara status sosioekonomi dengan persepsi kebutuhan perawatan ortodontik pada siswa SMAN 27 Jakarta. Metode: Dilakukan penelitian potong lintang pada 85 siswa SMAN 27 Jakarta yang berusia 15-17 tahun. Diberikan kuesioner Family Affluence Scale III (FAS III) pada 85 subjek penelitian untuk menilai status sosioekonominya dan diberikan lembar index of Orthodontic Treatment Need-Aesthetic Component (IOTN-AC) guna menilai persepsi kebutuhan perawatan ortodontiknya. Digunakan uji chi-square untuk analisis data. Hasil: Uji chi-square menunjukkan nilai signifikansi kurang dari 0,05 ($p = 0,009$) yang berarti terdapat perbedaan bermakna secara statistik antara status sosioekonomi dengan persepsi kebutuhan perawatan ortodontik. Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara status sosioekonomi dengan persepsi kebutuhan perawatan ortodontik pada siswa SMAN 27 Jakarta.

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ABSTRACT

Background: According to Riskesdas 2013, the proportion of people who had received orthodontic treatment in Indonesia is very low. One of the reasons is that people oftentimes dont realize that they need orthodontic treatment. It shows that self-perceived orthodontic treatment need has an important role. One of the factors affecting self-perceived orthodontic treatment need is socioeconomic status, but previous studies showed contradictory results. Furthermore, this research has never been conducted in Indonesia. Objective: To determine whether the socioeconomic status associated with self-perceived orthodontic treatment need in students of SMAN 27 Jakarta. Methods: This cross-sectional study comprised 85 students of SMAN 27 Jakarta aged 15-17 years. Family Affluence Scale III (FAS III) questionnaire was given to assess their socioeconomic status and Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need-Aesthetic Component (IOTN-AC) sheet was given to assess their self-perceived orthodontic treatment need. The chi-square test was used for data analysis. Results: The significance value is less than 0,05 ($p = 0,009$) which indicates that there is a statistically significant difference between socioeconomic status and self-perceived orthodontic treatment need. Conclusion: There is an association between socioeconomic status and self-perceived orthodontic

treatment need in students of SMAN 27 Jakarta.