

Hubungan antara berbagai karakteristik pribadi guru taman kanak-kanak (TK) dan pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik mengenai kesehatan mulut di Jakarta Selatan: studi pada guru TK di Jakarta Selatan = The relationship between kindergarten teachers' various personal characteristics and knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding oral health in South Jakarta: a study among kindergarten teachers in South Jakarta

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Kesehatan mulut merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat utama yang dapat mengenai semua kelompok populasi, dan kelompok anak usia dini penting untuk diperhatikan. Masalah kesehatan mulut yang paling penting pada masa ini adalah Early Childhood Caries (ECC). ECC dapat dicegah dengan pemberian pendidikan kesehatan kepada anak. Taman Kanak-Kanak (TK) tepat untuk dijadikan sebagai pusat pendidikan kesehatan bagi anak, dan guru TK memainkan peranan penting dalam hal ini. Namun ditemukan bahwa pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik guru TK masih kurang serta terdapat beberapa faktor yang memengaruhi hal ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara berbagai karakteristik pribadi guru TK dan pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik mengenai kesehatan mulut di Jakarta Selatan.

Metode: Studi analitik observasional cross-sectional dengan metode convenience sampling dilakukan pada beberapa TK di Jakarta Selatan dengan menggunakan kuesioner secara daring yang disebarluaskan melalui pesan grup WhatsApp dan melibatkan 253 guru TK. Kuesioner digunakan untuk pengambilan data karakteristik pribadi serta pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik guru TK mengenai kesehatan mulut. Analisis statistik meliputi statistik deskriptif, uji korelasi Spearman, dan uji bivariat ($p < 0,05$).

Hasil: 66,4% guru TK memiliki pengetahuan yang baik, 53% guru TK memiliki sikap yang baik, dan 55,7% guru TK memiliki praktik yang baik mengenai kesehatan mulut. Terdapat hubungan positif signifikan antara pengetahuan dan sikap, pengetahuan dan praktik, dan sikap dan praktik guru TK mengenai kesehatan mulut. Terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara status pernikahan, anak, dan pengalaman pelatihan kesehatan mulut dengan pengetahuan mengenai kesehatan mulut ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Sebagian besar guru TK sudah memiliki pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik yang baik mengenai kesehatan mulut. Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap, pengetahuan dan praktik, dan sikap dan praktik guru TK mengenai kesehatan mulut. Karakteristik pribadi guru TK seperti status pernikahan, anak, dan pengalaman pelatihan kesehatan mulut memiliki hubungan dengan pengetahuan mengenai kesehatan mulut.

.....Background: Oral health is a major public health problem that can affects all population group, and it is important to pay attention to early childhood group. The most important oral health problem at this time is Early Childhood Caries (ECC). ECC can be prevented by providing health education to children.

Kindergarten has become an appropriate place as a center for health education for children and kindergarten teacher plays important role in this. However, it was found that teachers were still lacking in knowledge, attitude, and practice and there were several factors that influenced this. This study aims to determine the relationship between kindergarten teachers' various personal characteristics and knowledge, attitude, and

practice regarding oral health in South Jakarta.

Methods: A cross-sectional observational analytic study using the convenience sampling method was conducted in several kindergartens in South Jakarta using an online questionnaire which was distributed via WhatsApp group message and involved 253 kindergarten teachers. The questionnaire was used to collect data on kindergarten teachers' personal characteristics and knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding oral health. Statistical analysis included descriptive statistics, Spearman correlation test, and bivariate test ($p < 0,05$).

Results: 66,4% of kindergarten teachers had good knowledge, 53% of kindergarten teachers had good attitude, and 55,7% of kindergarten teachers had good practice regarding oral health. There was a significant positive correlation between kindergarten teachers' knowledge and attitude, knowledge and practice, and attitude and practice regarding oral health. There was a significant difference between marital status, children, and oral health training experience with knowledge regarding oral health ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion: Most kindergarten teachers already had good knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding oral health. There was a correlation between kindergarten teachers' knowledge and attitude, knowledge and practice, and attitude and practice regarding oral health. Kindergarten teachers' personal characteristics such as marital status, children, and oral health training experience were associated with knowledge regarding oral health.