

Faktor-faktor interaksi sosial yang berhubungan dengan self-perceived halitosis remaja di DKI Jakarta tahun 2020 = Social interaction factors related to adolescent self-perceived halitosis in DKI Jakarta in 2020

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Terdapat penelitian yang menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara faktor interaksi sosial, yaitu jenis kelamin dan tingkat pengetahuan dengan self-perceived halitosis. Masih terdapat beberapa faktor interaksi sosial lainnya yang belum diketahui hubungannya dengan self-perceived halitosis.

Tujuan: Mengidentifikasi hubungan antara faktor-faktor interaksi sosial dan self-perceived halitosis pada remaja DKI Jakarta.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan desain cross-sectional. Self-perceived halitosis diukur melalui self-assessment halitosis menggunakan metode licking wrist dan interaksi sosial diukur menggunakan 23 pertanyaan kuesioner.

Hasil: self-perceived halitosis lebih tinggi pada laki-laki dibanding perempuan ($p = 0,038$, $r = - 0,139$). Selain itu, adanya pengalaman tidak menyenangkan mengenai bau mulut meningkatkan self-perceived halitosis ($p = 0,011$, $r = 0,136$) dan semakin tinggi tingkat pendidikan maka semakin tinggi self-perceived halitosis. Faktor interaksi sosial lainnya tidak memiliki hubungan dengan self-perceived halitosis ($p > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: terdapat hubungan antara faktor jenis kelamin, pengalaman/persepsi sosial, dan pendidikan terhadap self-perceived halitosis.

.....Background: There are studies that show a relationship between social interaction factors, that is gender and level of knowledge with self-perceived halitosis. There are still several other social interaction factors in which the relationships toward self-perceived halitosis have not yet known.

Objective: To identify the relationship between social interaction factors and self-perceived halitosis toward adolescents in DKI Jakarta.

Methods: The study is using cross-sectional design. Self-perceived halitosis was measured through self-assessment of halitosis using the licking wrist method and social interaction was measured using 23 questionnaire questions.

Result: self-perceived halitosis was higher in males than females ($p = 0.038$, $r = - 0.139$). In addition, having an unpleasant experience with halitosis increases self-perceived halitosis ($p = 0.011$, $r = 0.136$) and the higher the level of education, the higher the self-perceived halitosis. Other social interaction factors have no relationship with self-perceived halitosis ($p > 0,05$).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between gender, social experience factors, and level of education on self-perceived halitosis.