

# Analisis Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Praktik Swamedikasi Orang Tua dalam Mengatasi Masalah Gigi dan Mulut Anak pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19 = Analysis of Parents' Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Self-Medication in Overcoming Children's Dental Problems During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Pandemi COVID-19 menyebabkan masyarakat khawatir melakukan perawatan gigi dan mulut di praktik dokter gigi akibat khawatir terpapar virus SARS-CoV-2 sehingga dapat menjadikan swamedikasi sebagai pilihan perawatan.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik swamedikasi orang tua serta perbedaan praktik swamedikasi dengan berbagai karakteristik orang tua.

Metode: Studi potong lintang kepada 421 orang tua dengan anak usia 0-12 tahun di DKI Jakarta pada Agustus hingga Oktober 2021 menggunakan kuesioner daring berisi 21 pertanyaan. Digunakan uji Chi-Square dan dilanjutkan uji regresi logistik.

Hasil: Mayoritas orang tua (73,9%) melakukan swamedikasi saat pandemi dengan obat yang utama digunakan adalah analgesik dan antibiotik, serta mayoritas mengetahui mengenai efek samping obat terhadap sistem pencernaan. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna praktik swamedikasi berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan orang tua, tingkat ekonomi orang tua, kekhawatiran orang tua ke dokter gigi saat pandemi, dan kemauan (willingness) orang tua membawa anak ke dokter gigi saat pandemi. Tingkat pendidikan orang tua dan kemauan orang tua membawa anak ke dokter gigi saat pandemi merupakan prediktor swamedikasi.

Kesimpulan: Swamedikasi orang tua terhadap masalah gigi dan mulut pada penelitian memiliki prevalensi tinggi namun masih terdapat cara serta pengetahuan yang kurang tepat. Sehingga diperlukannya edukasi kepada orang tua untuk mengurangi risiko swamedikasi, terutama dalam penggunaan antibiotik.

.....Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has caused people to worry about getting dental care at a dentist's practice due to concerns about the SARS-CoV-2 virus, making self-medication a treatment option.

Objective: To describe the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of parents' self-medication towards children's dental problems and to find out the significant differences in the practice of self-medication with various characteristics of parents.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of 421 parents with children aged 0-12 years in DKI Jakarta from August to October 2021 using an online questionnaire containing 21 questions. Chi-Square test was used and continued with logistic regression.

Results: Most parents (73.9%) self-medicated during the pandemic, with the primary drugs used being analgesics and antibiotics. The majority of parents knew about the side effects of drugs on the digestive system. There are significant differences in the practice of self-medication based on parents' education level, parents' economic level, parents' worries about going to the dentist during the pandemic, and the willingness of parents to take their children to the dentist during the pandemic. The level of parental education and the willingness of parents to take their children to the dentist during a pandemic are predictors of self-medication.

Conclusion: In this study, parents' self-medication towards children's dental problems was highly prevalent, but some parents used inappropriate methods and knowledge. Thus, education is needed to reduce the risk of self-medication, especially in antibiotics.