

Hubungan Penggunaan Media Sosial mengenai Gusi Berdarah dengan Literasi Kesehatan Mulut pada Murid SMA di DKI Jakarta = Relationship between Social Media Use about Gum Bleeding and Oral Health Literacy among High School Students in Jakarta

Rhaina Kirana Arishanti, author

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Media sosial digunakan oleh sebagian besar remaja sebagai salah satu sumber informasi kesehatan oral, salah satunya masalah gusi berdarah. Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan penggunaan media sosial mengenai gusi berdarah dengan literasi kesehatan mulut pada murid SMA di DKI Jakarta. Metode: Studi potong lintang pada 500 murid kelas X SMA di DKI Jakarta pada bulan Agustus hingga September 2022 menggunakan kuesioner daring berisi 68 pertanyaan. Digunakan uji korelasi Spearman. Penilaian kualitas studi dilakukan berdasarkan panduan STROBE yang terdiri dari 22 domain. Hasil: Mayoritas murid kelas X SMA melakukan pencarian informasi gusi berdarah di Youtube (43%) dan Instagram (33,4%) dan terdapat perbedaan bermakna skor literasi kesehatan mulut antara mereka yang pernah melakukan pencarian informasi gusi berdarah di kedua platform tersebut dengan mereka yang tidak pernah. Selain itu, terdapat korelasi positif lemah ($r = 0,148$ (Instagram); $r = 0,090$ (Twitter); $r = 0,153$ (Youtube); $r = 0,110$ (Tiktok)) antara frekuensi penggunaan media sosial dalam mencari informasi gusi berdarah dengan tingkat literasi kesehatan mulut. Kesimpulan: Edukasi kesehatan gigi dan mulut melalui platform media sosial dapat dijadikan pertimbangan, mengingat banyaknya remaja yang memiliki dan menggunakan media sosial secara aktif. Namun, perlu diperhatikan pula mengenai kualitas dan kredibilitas informasi kesehatan gigi dan mulut yang tersedia di media sosial

.....Background: Social media is used by most of adolescents as a source of oral health information, for example gum bleeding. Objectives: To determine the relationship between social media use about gum bleeding and oral health literacy among high school students in Jakarta. Methods: A cross-sectional study of 500 of 10th grade high school students in Jakarta from August to September 2022 using an online questionnaire containing 68 questions. Spearman correlation was used. The study quality assessment was carried out based on the STROBE guidelines consisting of 22 domains. Results: Most 10th grade high school students searched information about gum bleeding in Youtube (43%) dan Instagram (33,4%) and there are significant differences in oral health literacy score between those who have ever searched information about gum bleeding on both platform and those who have never. Furthermore, there are weak positive correlations ($r = 0,148$ (Instagram); $r = 0,090$ (Twitter); $r = 0,153$ (Youtube); $r = 0,110$ (Tiktok)) between frequency of social media use in searching information about gum bleeding and oral health literacy score. Conclusions: Dental and oral health education through social media platforms can be considered, given that there are most of adolescents who own and use social media actively. However, it is also necessary to pay attention to the quality and credibility of dental and oral health information available on social media.