

Pengukuran Literasi kesehatan Oral Ibu di DKI Jakarta = Measurement of Maternal Oral Health Literacy in DKI Jakarta

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Pengukuran literasi kesehatan oral dimaksudkan untuk mengevaluasi potensi resiko terhadap kesehatan umum maupun kesehatan oral. Tujuan: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui validitas dan reliabilitas instrumen Rapid Estimate of Adult Literacy in Dentistry-30 (REALD-30); Test of Functional Health Literacy in Dentistry (ToFHLiD); dan Oral Health Literacy Instrument (OHLI), dalam mengukur Literasi Kesehatan Oral ibu di DKI Jakarta. Metode: Penelitian menggunakan metode cross sectional. Dilakukan cross cultural adaptation instrumen REALD-30, ToFHLiD dan OHLI kemudian kuesioner dibuat dalam bentuk google form dan disebarkan kepada ibu yang memiliki balita di DKI Jakarta. Hasil: Sebanyak 170 ibu yang memiliki balita di DKI Jakarta mengisi ketiga kuesioner dalam waktu yang bersamaan. Mean Score REALD-30 adalah 17,16 (SD 5,2) dengan nilai minimum 5 dan maksimum 30. Mean Score ToFHLiD 11,06 (SD 2,69) CI 95% (10,65-11,47) dengan nilai minimum 2 dan nilai maksimum 14 dan Mean Score OHLI 71,29 (SD 18,65) CI 95% (68,46-74,11) dengan nilai minimal 22 dan maksimal 97. Interclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) Tes-Retes pada REALD-30 ICC $r = 97$ (95%CI 0,91), ToFHLiD $r = 89,9$ (96%CI 0,61-0,97), OHLI $r = 85,9$ (95% CI 0,59-0,95) hasilnya berkorelasi hampir sempurna, Nilai Cronbach's Alpha REALD-30 sebesar 0,945 (excellent), ToFHLiD 0,838 (good) dan OHLI 0,799 (acceptable) sehingga dapat disimpulkan pengukuran dengan ketiga instrumen adalah reliabel, handal dan stabil. Kesimpulan: Ketiga instrumen REALD-30, ToFHLiD dan OHLI menunjukkan reliabilitas yang baik dan pada uji validitas menunjukkan Convergent Validity yang memuaskan antara OHLI dengan ToFHLiD serta Convergent Validity yang kurang memuaskan antara skor REALD-30 dan ToFHLiD. Discriminant Validity yang memuaskan pada ketiga instrumen. REALD-30 dan OHLI dapat digunakan untuk mengukur LKO pada ibu di DKI Jakarta sementara ToFHLiD perlu pengkajian lebih lanjut

.....Background: Measurement of oral health literacy is intended to evaluate potential risks to general health and oral health. Objectives: The aims of this study were to determine the validity and reliability of the Rapid Estimate of Adult Literacy in Dentistry-30 (REALD-30) instrument; Test of Functional Health Literacy in Dentistry (ToFHLiD); and the Oral Health Literacy Instrument (OHLI), in measuring maternal Oral Health Literacy in DKI Jakarta. Methods: Research using cross sectional method. Cross cultural adaptation of the REALD-30, ToFHLiD and OHLI instruments was carried out, then a questionnaire was made in the form of a Google form and distributed to mothers who have toddlers in DKI Jakarta. Results: A total of 170 mothers with toddlers in DKI Jakarta filled out all three questionnaires at the same time. The mean score of REALD-30 was 17.16 (SD 5.2) with a minimum value of 5 and a maximum of 30. The mean score of ToFHLiD was 11.06 (SD 2.69) 95% CI (10.65-11.47) with a minimum score 2 and maximum score of 14 and OHLI Mean Score of 71.29 (SD 18.65) 95% CI (68.46-74.11) with minimum score of 22 and maximum of 97. Interclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) Test-Retest on REALD- 30 ICC $r = 97$ (95%CI 0.91), ToFHLiD $r = 89.9$ (96%CI 0.61-0.97), OHLI $r = 85.9$ (95% CI 0.59-0.95) the results correlate almost perfectly, Cronbach's

Alpha REALD-30 0,945 (excellent), ToFHLiD 0,838 (good) and OHLI 0,799 (acceptable) so it can be concluded that the measurements with the three instruments are reliable, reliable and stable. Conclusion: The three REALD-30, ToFHLiD and OHLI instruments show good reliability and the validity test shows satisfactory Convergent Validity between OHLI and ToFHLiD and unsatisfactory Convergent Validity between REALD-30 and ToFHLiD scores. Satisfying Discriminant Validity on all three instruments. REALD-30 and OHLI can be used to measure LKO in mothers in DKI Jakarta while ToFHLiD needs further study.