

Pengembangan Kuesioner Kesadaran, Pengetahuan, dan Sikap Pasien terhadap Perawatan dengan Implan Gigi = Questionnaire Development of Patient Awareness, Knowledge, and Attitude towards Dental Implant Treatment

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Gigi tiruan dukungan implan, salah satu perawatan kehilangan gigi terbaik, diterima luas di seluruh dunia. Namun, penggunaannya di Indonesia masih relatif rendah. Studi terkait kesadaran (awareness), pengetahuan (knowledge), dan sikap (attitude) terhadap implan gigi telah banyak dilakukan di negara lain, tetapi belum pernah dilakukan di Indonesia. Tujuan: Mengembangkan kuesioner kesadaran, pengetahuan, dan sikap pasien terhadap implan gigi yang valid dan reliabel. Metode: Penelitian kualitatif melalui studi literatur pada 9 studi, wawancara semi-struktur 8 pakar implan dan 10 subjek kehilangan gigi, focus group discussion, dan uji-coba kuesioner. Penelitian kuantitatif pada 227 subjek untuk pengujian validitas dan reliabilitas kuesioner. Hasil: Kuesioner final 28 item (domain kesadaran, pengetahuan, dan sikap) berhasil dikembangkan dengan validitas isi (content validity) dan validitas muka (face validity) terpenuhi. Analisis faktor dapat dilakukan pada ketiga domain berdasarkan hasil Uji Kaiser-Meyer Olkin (KMO) dan Uji Bartlett (0,680;P<0,05| 0,922;P<0,05| 0,849;P<0,05). Uji validitas konvergen dan uji konsistensi internal Cronbach's alpha menghasilkan nilai baik pada domain kesadaran (r=0,736; P<0,05; =0,848), domain pengetahuan (r=0,616; P<0,05; =0,922), dan domain sikap (r=0,658; P<0,05; =0,794). Kesimpulan: Kuesioner kesadaran, pengetahuan, dan sikap pasien terhadap perawatan dengan implan gigi teruji valid dan reliabel untuk mengevaluasi kesadaran, pengetahuan, dan sikap pasien terhadap perawatan dengan implan gigi di Indonesia.

.....Background: Implant-supported prosthesis, one of the best treatment for tooth loss, are widely accepted worldwide. However, its utilization is still relatively low in Indonesia. Studies related to awareness, knowledge, and attitude towards dental implants have been conducted in many other countries, but there has been no study in Indonesia. Objective: To develop a valid and reliable questionnaire on patient awareness, knowledge and attitudes towards dental implants. Methods: Qualitative study was done through literature review on 9 studies, semi-structured interviews with 8 implant experts and 10 tooth loss subjects, focus group discussion, and pre-testing. Quantitative study on 227 subjects for validity and reliability test. Results: The final questionnaire of 28 items (awareness, knowledge, and attitude domains) was successfully developed with achieved content validity and face validity. Factor analysis can be performed on all three domains based on the results of the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Test (KMO) and Bartlett Test (0.680;P<0.05| 0.922;P<0.05| 0.849;P<0.05). The convergent validity and Cronbach's alpha internal consistency were high in awareness domain (r=0.736; P<0.05; =0.848), knowledge domain (r=0.616; P<0.05; =0.922), and attitude domain (r=0.658; P<0.05; =0.794). Conclusion: The questionnaire developed was valid and reliable to evaluate patient awareness, knowledge, and attitudes towards dental implant treatment in Indonesia.