

Hubungan Jenis Kelamin, Pengalaman Mengajar, dan Bidang Studi terhadap Sikap dan Pengetahuan Guru mengenai Trauma Gigi Anak = Relationship between Gender, Teaching Experience, and School Subject to Teacher's Attitude and Knowledge towards Dental Trauma in Children

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Abstrak

Latar belakang : Trauma gigi pada kalangan anak-anak sering terjadi di sekolah dengan prevalensi 1 dari 14 murid menderita injuri di sekolah setiap tahunnya. Strategi perawatan dan pertolongan pertama yang tepat dapat menentukan prognosis gigi yang terkena trauma. Guru merupakan wali orang tua di sekolah yang dapat berperan dalam kasus trauma gigi yang terjadi di sekolah. Berdasarkan literatur, pengetahuan guru masih kurang mengenai trauma gigi anak. Sikap dan pengetahuan seseorang dapat dipengaruhi faktor internal dan eksternal seperti atribut fisiologis berupa jenis kelamin, pengalaman, dan pekerjaan. Studi mengenai pengukuran sikap dan pengetahuan guru mengenai trauma gigi anak menggunakan kuesioner telah banyak dilakukan dengan populasi berbeda-beda. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis hubungan jenis kelamin, lama pengalaman mengajar, dan bidang studi terhadap sikap dan pengetahuan guru sekolah dasar mengenai trauma gigi anak berdasarkan populasi di Indonesia. Metode Penelitian : Desain penelitian ini adalah analitik korelasi. Sebanyak 90 guru sekolah dasar negeri (SDN) dari 14 SDN di Jakarta Pusat yang dipilih secara acak untuk mengisi kuesioner. Data dianalisis dengan uji korelasi Kendall. Hasil : Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara pengalaman mengajar dengan sikap guru mengenai trauma gigi anak ($p < 0.05$) dengan korelasi linier negatif yang lemah. Namun, variabel-variabel lainnya tidak memiliki hubungan bermakna pada sikap maupun pengetahuan. Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara lama pengalaman mengajar dengan sikap guru terhadap trauma gigi pada anak, sedangkan tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara variabel-variabel lainnya. Secara umum didapati sikap guru sekolah dasar terhadap trauma gigi anak baik, sedangkan pengetahuan guru terhadap trauma gigi anak buruk.

.....Background : Dental trauma occur frequently in children with 1 of 14 students suffered from injury in school per year. Treatment strategy and proper immediate management could improve the prognosis of an injured tooth. Teacher has an important role providing first aid management in dental trauma case. However, there is still lack of knowledge from teacher about dental trauma in children. There are few factors that can affect attitude and knowledge such as gender, experience, and occupation. Evaluation of attitude and knowledge through questionnaire has been widely used in many countries. The purpose of this research was to analyze the relationship between gender, teaching experience, and school subject toward elementary school teacher's attitude and knowledge about dental trauma in children based on Indonesia population. Methods : This is a correlation analysis research. Subjects were 90 teachers from 14 public elementary schools in Central Jakarta who were chosen randomly to fill in a questionnaire. Data is analyzed with Kendall correlation. Results : There was a significant relationship between teaching experience and teacher's attitude ($p < 0.05$) with a weak negative linear correlation. There is no significant correlation between other variables. Conclusion : There was a significant relationship between teaching experience and teacher's attitude toward dental trauma in children. In the other hand, there are no significant relationship

between other variables to teacher's attitude and knowledge. In general, teacher's attitude is positive toward dental trauma in children while there was an insufficient knowledge of teacher about dental trauma.