

Pengetahuan Dokter Gigi Perempuan di Jakarta-Indonesia mengenai Human Papillomavirus dalam Kaitannya dengan Kontrol Infeksi dan Risiko Kanker Mulut = Indonesian (Jakarta) Female Dentists' Knowledge about Human Papillomavirus in Correlation with Infection Control and Oral Cancer Risk

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan: Human Papillomavirus (HPV) tipe 16 dan 18 dapat terdeteksi pada saliva individu sehat dan dapat menimbulkan risiko transmisi bagi dokter gigi. Metode penelitian: Metode potong lintang menggunakan 27 butir pertanyaan kuesioner pengetahuan HPV dan kontrol infeksi serta deteksi PCR terhadap HPV 16 dan 18 pada saliva. Hasil penelitian: Dari total 152 kuesioner (98%) didapatkan median skor pengetahuan HPV 7 (3-10) dan kuesioner kontrol infeksi 38 (25-48). Tidak terdeteksi HPV 16 dan 18 dari 73 subjek. Kesimpulan: Tingkat pengetahuan HPV dan kontrol infeksi “cukup” dan tidak terdapat korelasi antar variabel.

.....Introduction: HPV type 16 and 18 which can be detected in saliva of healthy individual, could poses a transmission risk to dentist. Research method: A cross-sectional study of 27-items questionnaires on HPV knowledge and infection control as well as PCR detection of HPV type 16 and 18. Results: The median score of HPV knowledge was 7 (3-10) and the infection control was 38 (25-48) of the 152 eligible questionnaire (response rate 98%). No HPV type 16 and 18 were detected in 73 eligible subjects for PCR detection. Conclusion: The level of the dentists's knowledge on HPV and control infection were “sufficient” and no correlation between variables.