

# Sikap dan Kepuasan Siswa serta Penerimaan Operator terhadap Penggunaan Kamera Intraoral dalam Penjaringan Karies Gigi = Students' Attitude, Satisfaction, and Operators' Acceptance toward the Use of Intraoral Camera in Dental Caries Screening

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## Abstrak

Latar belakang : Pelaksanaan penjaringan sebagai tindakan pencegahan karies gigi melalui identifikasi faktor risiko dan deteksi dini memiliki kendala seperti keterbatasan waktu dan tenaga kesehatan. Di sisi lain, kamera intraoral dengan resolusi yang baik, integrasi penyimpanan, dan konektivitas nirkabel mulai dimanfaatkan di komunitas dan kegiatan penjaringan. Tujuan: Untuk mendapatkan informasi sikap dan kepuasan siswa serta sikap dan penerimaan operator terhadap penggunaan kamera intraoral dalam penjaringan karies gigi. Mengetahui perbedaan sikap dan kepuasan siswa dengan berbagai karakteristik. Metode: Studi pre-experimental dengan instrumen kuesioner terhadap 191 siswa kelas enam sekolah dasar negeri di Jakarta Pusat dan Jakarta Selatan serta pada 26 Mahasiswa Profesi Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia sebagai operator. Hasil: Mayoritas siswa memiliki sikap yang positif dan merasa puas setelah pemeriksaan. Operator memiliki sikap dan penerimaan yang positif. Berdasarkan uji Chi-Square, didapatkan perbedaan proporsi yang bermakna ( $p < 0,05$ ) antara wilayah sekolah dasar dengan sikap awal siswa dan jenis kelamin dengan kepuasan siswa. Kesimpulan: Mayoritas siswa belum pernah diperiksa dengan kamera intraoral sebelumnya. Kamera intraoral diterima dengan positif untuk penjaringan karies gigi. Mayoritas operator belum pernah menggunakan kamera intraoral sebelumnya. Penggunaan alat ini dapat diperkenalkan lebih luas kepada mahasiswa kedokteran gigi. Penelitian selanjutnya dapat mencoba ke tenaga kesehatan lain atau non tenaga kesehatan.

..... Background: The implementation of screening as a preventive measure for dental caries through risk factor identification and early detection has constraints such as time constraints and lack of health workers. On the other hand, intraoral cameras with good resolution, storage integration, and wireless connectivity are starting to be used in communities and screening programs. Objective: To describe the attitudes and satisfaction of students, the attitudes and acceptance of operators towards the use of intraoral cameras in dental caries screening. To find out the significant differences in attitudes and satisfaction of students with various student characteristics. Methods: Preexperimental study using questionnaire for 191 sixth grade students of public elementary schools in Central Jakarta and South Jakarta and 26 dental professions students of Universitas Indonesia as operators. Results: The majority of students had a positive attitude and were satisfied after the examination. Operators had positive attitudes and acceptance. Based on the Chi-Square test, there was a significant difference in proportion ( $p < 0.05$ ) between elementary school region and students' initial attitude, gender and students' satisfaction. Conclusion: The majority of students had never been examined with an intraoral camera before. The intraoral camera was positively accepted for dental caries screening. The majority of operators had never used an intraoral camera before. The use of this tool can be introduced more widely to dental students. Future research can try this method to other health workers or non-health workers