



THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE WITH THE EVENT OF THE PERSISTENCE OF CHILD IN CLASS II AND III AT SDN 12 KOTA BANDA

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Abstract

This research is analytic with a cross sectional design, carried out on 6 to 10 September 2021. The population in this study was all second and third grade students at SDN 12 Kota totaling 58 Mother's knowledge is the closest person to the child in health care has a significant influence significant effect on the attitudes and behavior of children. Based on the initial data from the examination conducted on 15 students of SDN 12 Banda Aceh City, it was found that 8 students had persistent teeth. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between mother's knowledge and persistence in grade II and III children at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City. This research is analytic with a cross sectional design, carried out on September 6 to 10, 2021. The population in this study was all students in grades II and III at SDN 12 Kota, totaling 58 students. The sample in this study used a total population of 58 students. Collecting data by means of dental examinations on students and interviews with students' mothers using questionnaires. This analysis was tested statistically using the SPSS program with a chi-square test with 0.05. The results showed that students who had dominant tooth persistence had mothers with poor knowledge as many as 28 students (84.8%) while children who did not have dominant tooth persistence had mothers with good knowledge as many as 18 students (72%). -square value obtained is $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.005$). There is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the incidence of persistence in grade II and III students at SDN 12 Banda Aceh. Banda Aceh students. The sample in this study used a total population of 58 students. Collecting data by means of dental examinations on students and interviews with students' mothers using questionnaires. This analysis was tested statistically using the SPSS program with a chi-square test with 0.05. The results showed that students who had dominant tooth persistence had mothers with poor knowledge as many as 28 students (84. 8%) while children who did not have dominant tooth persistence had mothers with good knowledge as many as 18 students (72%). -square value obtained is $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.005$). There is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the incidence of persistence in grade II and III students at SDN 12 Banda Aceh. Banda Aceh

Keywords: Dental and Oral Health Maintenance, Leaflet, Knowledge

A. Introduction

Dental and oral health is part of body health, plays a role in determining a person's health status. To assess the status of dental health can be seen from the presence or absence of dental disease, including dental caries. Dental caries is the most common dental disease, covering all ages and levels of society which if not detected early and is allowed to continue can become more severe. In addition, serious complications arise in the form of kidney, heart, nerve disease and so on (Zahara, 2018).

Knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of an action because a person's actions are influenced by the knowledge possessed. Knowledge can be obtained naturally or planned, namely through the educational process (Nurjannah, 2016).

Knowledge of mothers who are the closest people to children in health care has a significant influence on children's attitudes and behavior. Kindergarten age children generally do not know and have not been able to maintain the health of their oral cavity, so it is the parents' responsibility to educate them properly. Many cases of caries today are due to the lack of knowledge of mothers about choosing the right type of food and dental care for their children, especially school-age children. Mother's parenting, especially mothers, plays an important role in changing bad habits for children's health. Mother's attitudes, behaviors and habits are always seen, assessed, and imitated by their children, which then consciously or unconsciously will be absorbed and become habits for their children (Rompis et al, 2016).

Tooth persistence is deciduous teeth that do not fall out when they should have fallen out. Primary teeth appear to be still there when replacement permanent teeth appear, so they look crowded or layered (Usri et al, 2012). The cause of persistence in general is that the position of the permanent tooth germ is not above the root of the primary tooth so that it does not stimulate the root of the primary tooth to resorption, this is generally related to genetic factors although environmental factors also influence, such as the pattern or consumption of food that does not stimulate optimal growth. teeth impressed stratified. Persistent teeth that are not extracted can cause malocclusion, ectopic eruption and even impaction of the replacement permanent teeth (Azizah, 2010).

According to the results of research conducted by Azifah (2018) at the Dental Polyclinic of the Aceh Government Mother and Child Hospital, it was stated that out of 1,141 primary tooth extractions, 44.16% were extractions due to cases of tooth persistence. In addition, another study conducted by Supartini (2012) showed that the persistence cases which were often found in the Dental Medicine Center of the Cisarua Public Health Center, Cisarua District, West Bandung Regency, were closely related to the knowledge of parents. The results of the study stated that only 3% of 81 parents had good knowledge about cases of dental persistence.

Usually cases of dental persistence in children get less attention from parents, due to lack of mother's knowledge of the timing of changing teeth as a result, cases of tooth persistence are still often found in elementary school-aged children. Based on the results of the 2018 National Health Research (RISKESDAS) the national prevalence of dental and oral health problems is 57.6%. Based on the results of patient visit data at the Baiturrahman Health Center in Banda Aceh City in 2020, from 211 cases of deciduous tooth extraction, 35 of them were extracted due to cases of tooth persistence with the proportion of the age group 6-9 years. Based on the results of dental and oral examinations carried out on grade II and III students at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City, out of 15 students, 8 students had persistent teeth. Therefore, the writer wanted to see the relationship between mother's knowledge and child's dental persistence. Based on the results of initial interviews with 15 student mothers, many of them did not know what dental persistence was, the causes of persistence, the effects of persistence, prevention and how to handle it.

B. Method

This research was conducted using an analytical method with a cross sectional design to determine the relationship between mother's knowledge and persistence in grade II and III students at SDN 12 Banda Aceh.

The population in this study were all second and third graders at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City. which amounted to 58 students along with their mothers as respondents.

The sample in this study used a total population technique, namely all students in grades II and III at SDN 12 Banda Aceh, totaling 58 students along with their mothers as respondents. The research has been carried out on 6 to 10 September 2021.

Research Stage

Asking permission from the principal and providing a cover letter, Giving informed consent to each student from grades II, and III to be given to the mother, The next day collecting informed consent and conducting dental examinations on students who are given permission by their parents, Conducting interviews with students' mothers by door to door or when the student's mother picks up her child. Data obtained from examinations and interviews are processed and analyzed. Data obtained from examinations and interviews is processed and analyzed.

Research subject

Students and their mothers in class II, and III at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City

1. Data Collection Techniques

a. Primary data

Primary data is data obtained through interviews of researchers with students' mothers and examination of students

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained from the school

C. Result and Discussion

Data collection was carried out from 6 to 10 September 2021 for class II and III students at MIN SDN 12 Banda Aceh City, totaling 58 students along with their mothers as respondents, where the results of data collection were obtained based on interviews with mothers and conducting examinations on student. The characteristics of the respondents obtained from the results of this study were the sex of the child, the age of the child and the education of the parents. The results of data processing obtained when conducting research can be seen as follows:

1. Univariate Analysis

a. General data

1) Characteristics of Respondents by Gender

The frequency distribution by gender can be seen in table 1 below:

Tabel 1

Frequency Distribution by Gender in Students of SDN 12 Banda Aceh City in 2021

No.	Genre	Frequency	%
1.	Male	31	53,4
2.	Female	27	46,6
Total		58	100

source: Primary data, 2021

Based on the frequency distribution table above, it is known that the majority of students in grades II and III of SDN 12 Banda Aceh are male, as many as 31 people (53.4%).

2) Characteristics of Respondents Based on Children's Age

Frequency distribution by age can be seen in table 2 below:

Table 2

Frequency Distribution by Age in Grade II and III Students at SDN 12
Banda Aceh City

No.	Age	Frequency	%
1.	6	15	25,9
2.	7	28	48,3
3.	8	14	24,1
4.	10	1	1,7
Total		58	100

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on the frequency distribution table above, it is known that the majority of students in grades II, and III at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City are 7 years old, as many as 28 people (48.3%).

3) Characteristics of Respondents Based on Mother's Education

Frequency distribution based on mother's education can be seen in table 3 below:

Table 3

Frequency Distribution Based on Mother's Education of
SDN 12 Banda Aceh City in 2021

No.	people education	Frequency	%
1.	Basic	29	50,0
2.	Intermediate (high	18	31,0
3.	Height (DIII/S1)	11	19,0
Total		58	100

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on the frequency distribution table above, it can be seen that the majority of mothers of SDN 12 Banda Aceh City have basic education (SD/SMP) as many as 29 people (50.0%).

b. Special Data

1) Parental Knowledge

The distribution of the mother's knowledge of grades II, and III at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City is shown in table 4 below

Table 4

Distribution of Knowledge Frequency of Class II, and III Students at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City in 2021

No	Knowledge	Frequency	%
1	Good	25	43,1
2	Bad	33	56,9
Total		58	100

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on the frequency distribution table above, it is known that the majority of mothers' knowledge of dental persistence in grade II and III students at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City has knowledge in the poor category, namely 33 people (56.9%).

2) Child's Dental Condition

The frequency distribution of dental conditions in grade II and III students at SDN 12 Banda Aceh is shown in table 5 below:

Table 5

Frequency distribution of dental conditions in grade II and III students at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City in 2021

Based on the frequency distribution table above, it can be seen that the

No	Knowledge	Frequency	%
1	Persistence	35	60,3
2	No Persistence	23	39,7
Total		58	100

majority of the dental conditions of grade II and III students at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City experienced dental persistence, as many as 35 people (60.3%).

2. Bivariate Analysis

a. Relationship of mother's knowledge with incidence of persistence

Table 6

The relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of persistence in grade II and III students at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City in 2021.

Parental Knowledge	Persistence				Total		Statistic test
	Yes Persistence		No Persistence		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Good	7	28	18	72	25	100	$P = 0,000$ $\alpha = 0,05$ $df = 1$
Bad	28	84,8	5	15,2	33	100	
Total	35	60,3	23	39,7	58	100	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on table 5.6 above regarding the relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of persistence in grade II and III students at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City, it is known that mothers with good knowledge dominantly have children who do not have dental persistence, as many as 18 people (72%). Meanwhile, mothers with poor knowledge dominantly have children who experience tooth persistence, as many as 28 people (84.8%).

The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.005$), where there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of persistence in grade II and III students at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City.

D. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of persistence in grades I, II, and III children at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City with a total of 58 respondents consisting of mothers and children, it can be concluded:

There is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of persistence in grade II and III children at SDN 12 Banda Aceh City. with chi-square statistical test value $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$).

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