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**Influence Of Parent Knowledge About Tooth Filling With Lower PTI
Numbers For Mentally Retarded Children (At SLB Karya Bhakti
Surabaya)**

Wanda Chairunnisa^{1(CA)}, Endang Purwaningsih², Ida Chairanna Mahirawatie³, Sri Hidayati⁴

Dental Health Department of Politeknik Kemenkes Surabaya
Corresponding author: wandachairunnisa2811@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Dental caries is a disease of dental tissue which is characterized by damage to the surface tissue of the teeth. Children with mental retardation have a higher caries rate and poor oral hygiene than normal children in general. Parental knowledge is very important in maintaining the cleanliness of children's teeth and mouth, especially for children with special needs. Parental behavior is very important in the formation of supportive or unsupportive behavior by children in maintaining oral hygiene. Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of parental knowledge about dental fillings with low PTI rates in mentally retarded children at SLB Karya Bhakti. Method: this research is a cross sectional study which was conducted in August 2022 at the Karya Bhakti Special School. subjects 28 mentally retarded children who met Inclusion and exclusion criteria were taken using simple purposive sampling technique. Instrument in this study used a question sheet to measure the level of parental knowledge and an examination sheet to measure dental caries in mentally retarded children. the data will be analyzed using linear regression analysis method. Result : Parental knowledge about dental fillings is mostly in good criteria, while the PTI rate for mentally retarded children is in the bad category. The results of statistical tests showed that there was no effect between parental knowledge about dental fillings and the low PTI rate of mentally retarded children ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion: There is no effect between knowledge of dental fillings and the low number of PTI.

Keywords: parents knowledge; PTI number; mentally disabled

BACKGROUND

Dental and oral health is part of the overall health of the body so that maintaining dental and oral health is also important. Dental and oral health is a healthy state from diseases of the hard and soft tissues of the teeth that allow the teeth and mouth to function properly without any problems that can interfere with life. individuals so that individuals can live more productively. (Kemenkes RI, 2015 cit Putri, 2021)

According to the 2018 Basic Health Research Results (RISKESDAS), in Indonesia, dental and oral health is still a problem, with a national prevalence of dental and oral problems of 57.6%. And the largest proportion of dental problems in Indonesia is cavities as much as 45.3% (Risksedas, 2018).

PTI describes the motivation of a person to fill his cavities in an effort to maintain permanent teeth. For the dental and oral health target, the Performed Treatment Index

(PTI) in 2020 is 50% (Kemenkes RI, 2014). The percentage of teeth that have been filled or filled due to cavities (PTI) in Indonesia at the age of 10 -14 years is 3.0% and in school children is 3.6% (Riskasdas, 2018).

The oral cavity of mentally retarded children is worse than that of children their age. This is because mentally retarded children are difficult to take care of themselves and lack of knowledge and the role of parents in maintaining the health of the child's oral cavity (Aruldas, 2020)

Parents of children with special needs, especially children with mental retardation, have more responsibilities in influencing the development and independence of children. This is because children with special needs mostly experience physical and motor limitations, this condition causes the fulfillment of self-care needs to experience obstacles (Sandy, 2018)

Lack of parental knowledge about the effect of diet on the development of dental caries, increasing the provision of sweet foods to their children, so that children are more often exposed to risk factors for dental caries (Ulfah & Utami, 2020)

Parental knowledge is very important in maintaining the cleanliness of children's teeth and mouth, especially for children with special needs. Parents are the closest people to children who educate, train and give love to children. Parental behavior is very important in the formation of supportive or unsupportive behavior by children in maintaining oral hygiene (Aruldas, 2020)

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a cross-sectional study that was conducted in July 2022 at the Karya Bhakti Special School on Jalan Sidoyoso Wetan Lebar No. 14 14, RT 005/RW 12 Simokerto, Simokerto District, Surabaya City, East Java 60143. meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria taken by purposive sampling technique. The data collection instrument in this study used a question sheet to measure the level of parental knowledge and an examination sheet to measure dental caries in mentally retarded children. In this study the data will be analyzed using SPSS version 25 software with linear regression analysis method. The analysis used to determine the effect of one independent variable on one dependent variable.

Ethical approval for this study was obtained from Health Polytechnic of Surabaya Ethics Committee, with approval number: No.EA/1256/KEPK-Poltekkes_Sby/V/2022

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Distribution of Parent's Work

No.	Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Housewife	12	43%
2.	Self-employed	14	50%
3.	Civil Servant	2	7%
Total		28	100%

Based on table 1, it can be seen that most of the respondents' parents' occupations are at most self-employed as many as 14 people with a percentage of 50%.

Table 2. Distribution of Parents' Last Education

No.	Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Elementary school	2	7%
2.	Junior High school	7	25%
3.	Senior High school	16	61%

4.	Undergraduate	2	7%
Total		28	100%

Based on table 2 it can be seen that most of the respondents' parents' education is high school as many as 16 people with a percentage of 61%

Table 3. Distribution of Parents' Knowledge About Dental Filling

No.	Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Less	6	21%
2.	Enough	10	43%
3.	Good	12	36%
Total		28	100%

Based on table 3 it can be seen that most of the respondents' parental knowledge is good as many as 12 people with a percentage of 36%

Table 4. Distribution of PTI to Children with Mental Requirements

No.	PTI	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Good	2	7%
2.	Bad	26	93%
Total		28	100%

Based on table 4, it can be seen that most of the respondents' PTI numbers are in the bad category as many as 26 people with a percentage of 93%

Table 5. Analysis of the influence of parental knowledge about dental fillings with low PTI

Parents' Knowledge	PTI Number				n. Sig
	Good		Bad		
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
Less	0	0%	6	21,4%	0.604
Enough	1	3,6%	9	32,1%	
Good	1	3,6%	11	39,3%	
Total	2	7,2%	26	92,8%	

In this study, according to table 5, it is known that mentally retarded children with sufficient and good parental knowledge have poor dental PTI conditions and it is also known that n. Sig 0.604, which is said if n. Sig > from 0.05 then there is no effect. So it can be concluded that there is a significant "no effect" between parents' knowledge of dental fillings and the low PTI rate for mentally retarded children in SLB Karya Bhakti in 2022. So H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected.

Knowledge and education cannot guarantee children's daily behavior to maintain and maintain the cleanliness of their oral cavity, therefore the role of parents is needed in guiding and motivating children, especially for mentally retarded children (Muhtar et al., 2020)

A high level of parental knowledge does not guarantee that dental and oral hygiene will be good if it is not applied or carried out in daily life, as well as a lack of parental knowledge will affect inappropriate actions and will affect children's dental and oral hygiene (Qomariyah, et al.2020).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

There is no effect between knowledge of dental fillings and the low number of PTI, it is hoped that parents and teachers will play an active role in maintaining the dental and oral health of mentally retarded children, not only in terms of knowledge but also in terms of the application of that knowledge. Health workers are expected to improve dental and oral health services and provide socialization regarding dental and oral health maintenance for mentally retarded children.

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