



The Relationship Between Parental Education Level And Dental And Oral Health Parenting In Preschool-Aged Children Aisiyah 1 Pangkajene Kindergarten Maritengngae District Sidenrenng Rappang Regency In 2023

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A B S T R A C T

Teeth in preschoolers are generally still deciduous teeth with tooth structure and morphology that are prone to tooth cavities. The prevalence of dental and oral health problems in preschool-age children is still high due to their wrong brushing habits and the habit of frequently consuming cariogenic foods. In addition, this is where children are still very dependent on parents in terms of maintaining cleanliness and dental health. This study aims to determine the relationship between parents' education level and dental and oral health parenting for preschool children of Aisiyah 1 Pangkajene Kindergarten, Maritengngae District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2023. This type of study is a correlational descriptive and sampling is a total sampling of 43 child samples using univariate data analysis formulas (percentage, distribution and frequency) and bivariate data analysis formulas (chi square test). Using the square test we get a value of 0.008. Therefore the value of $p = 0.008 < (0.05) (\alpha)$. In the research hypothesis that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between parents' education level and children's dental and oral health parenting.

INTRODUCTION

Children are like blank and sacred white paper that does not have graffiti in their lives where in their development, children are influenced by environmental and environmental factors. In the Islamic view, from birth humans are endowed with the potential for diversity, namely the tendency to submit and serve something. This tendency to submit and serve is not wrong, so it needs education from outside where every baby is born in a state of purity (Arifin Mustofa, 2018). Health is one of the most important parts of human life both physically and mentally healthy. Health will be achieved by everyone if they are aware of the importance of health, including paying attention to oral and dental health. Dental and oral health is actually an integral part of overall body health which certainly cannot be separated from general body health (Mei Adelina Harahap and Masnawati, 2022).

Knowledge is an important factor in shaping a person's behavior. Related research in Panchkula, India is the relationship of knowledge to dental health care behavior. Significant differences in women's knowledge 85.7% and men's 72.2% and women's dental health behavior 37.5% compared to 22 men 12% (Carla Dianmartha, Sari Kusumadewi and Desak Putu Yuli Kurniawati, 2018).

Health is the main thing for humans both physically and spiritually (Carla Dianmartha, Sari Kusumadewi and Desak Putu Yuli Kurniawati, 2018). The role of parents is very important because parents are the closest people to children, especially in maintaining healthy teeth and mouth. Parents must know how to take care of their children's teeth and guide their children. Even though they still have baby teeth, a child must get serious attention from their parents because baby teeth affect the growth of permanent teeth in children (Lilis Banowati, Supriatin and Parid Apriadi, 2021).

The prevalence of cavities in early childhood is very high at 93%, meaning that only 7% of children in Indonesia are free from dental caries. That number is still far from the World Organization (WHO) target of money wanting 93% of children aged 5-6 years free of dental caries. The average dental caries in children aged 5-6 years is 8 teeth or more (KEMENKES RI, 2018) (Niken Laraswati, Ida

Chairanna Mahirawatie and Agus Marjianto, 2021).

The results of the Spearman Statistical Test state that there is a relationship between the level of education and dental health care with a significant value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) and the value of $r = 0.731$ shows that the relationship between the two variables is strong (because the value is close to 1) and the direction of the positive relationship (+) indicates unidirectional. The results show a relationship between 33 levels of parental education with dental and oral health parenting in children where the better the mother's education level, the better the dental and oral health parenting style in children (Dwi Kurniawati and Deddy Hartarto, 2022).

According to WHO and FDI quoting from the Global goals for health 2020, dental and oral health problems greatly affect the degree of health of the country, because teeth and mouth are parts of the body that are needed by every human being to consume food and drinks to meet the needs of human life (Lilis Banowati, Supriatin and Parid Apriadi, 2021).

As a result of Riskesdas 2018, as many as 57% of the population of Central Java province still experience dental and oral health problems with 9.5% of the population receiving treatment and treatment. The presentation of dental and oral health problems by 93% was found in the age group of 6-12 years, because

at the age of 6-12 years most still have the wrong habit of brushing teeth This is proven that the correct habit of brushing the teeth of school-age children is only 2% (BPPK, 2018) (Nopi Nur Khasanah, Herry Susanto and Weny Feftiana Rahayu, 2019).

The World Health Organization (WHO) where this organization is under the auspices of the United Nations (UN) 2018 states that 60-90% of children in the world experience dental caries problems. WHO has the responsibility to provide direction and policy in addressing the world's 44 public health. Where WHO is intended only as an advisory institution (Dwi Kurniawati and Deddy Hartarto, 2022).

Based on data from the Indonesian Dental Association (PDGI), in March 2021 there were 396 dentists exposed to Covid 19 spread across 199 community health centers, 92 people in hospitals, 36 people in clinics and 35 independent practices. This is of course the potential transmission through the teeth and mouth so that dental health must continue to be optimized for health. According to data from PDGI, there are 94 dentists who have died due to exposure to Covid-19 because they provide services at the Puskesmas, Hospital and Self-Service levels (drg Saraswati MPH, 2021).

The largest proportion of dental problems in Indonesia is damaged/cavities/pained teeth (45.3%). While oral health problems experienced by the majority of the Indonesian

population are swollen gums and abscesses (abscesses) by 14%. Of the 57.6% of the population with dental and oral health problems, it turns out that only around 10.2% access dental health services, said drg Saraswati in a Media Meeting Commemorating National Dental and Oral Health Day 2021 which was held virtually on Saturday (12/9) (drg Saraswati MPH, 2021).

The condition of children's oral hygiene is worse because children eat more foods and drinks that cause caries or cariogenic foods than adults. This is where children generally often snack on cariogenic snacks outside of meal hours such as eating sweets during recess, after school and during late afternoon play. So the habit that needs to be considered is cleaning teeth and choosing the type of snack (Reca, 2018).

Bacteria in the mouth can convert sugar into acids that can erode the enamel on the teeth. The higher the level of sugar consumption in a day, the higher the risk of experiencing dental caries (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019). The Ministry of Health has established the National Action Plan for Dental and Oral Health Services Towards a Caries-Free Indonesia by 2030 as a recommendation from WHO. The determination of 2030 is based on the target of newborns in 2018 who are expected at the age of 12 years to have no caries (Sakti, 2019).

Data on the child's dental health status at the time of the initial data collection that researchers found the child's dental health status in TK Aisyiyah 1 Pangkajene, Maritengngae District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency, was spelled out with the child's dental and oral health status which was fairly poor. This is because children in the kindergarten still consume a lot of foods and drinks that are not healthy for their dental health and most do not know how to brush their teeth with the right and regular technique.

METHOD

This type of research is a correlational descriptive research, which is a way chosen to solve problems posed in a study. The Correlational Method is a linking method or research method that seeks to connect one element / element with other elements / elements to create new forms and forms that are different from before. The sampling method in this study uses the total sampling method where the number of samples is equal to the population. The number of samples used in this study amounted to 43 children. In this study, the data was processed with the SPSS application using the chi-Square Test, namely the Correlation Test between independent variables and dependent variables. The research instrument used a questionnaire (Dwi Kurniawati dan Deddy Hartarto, 2022)

RESULTS

The research has been carried out on May 1 – June 2, 2023. The location where this research is carried out is located at TK Aisyiyah 1 Pangkajene, Jalan Andi Abu Bakar No. 14, Rijang Pittu Village, Maritengngae District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2023. The process at the time of this research took approximately 1 month and the next stage was the stage of collecting data related to research questionnaires.

The type of research carried out is a type of correlational descriptive research, which is a way chosen to solve problems posed in a study. The Correlational Method is a linkage method or research method that seeks to connect one element / element with other elements / elements to create new forms and forms that are different from before (Sugiono, 2014).

The normality test used is the chi square or chi squared test to determine the normality of the data. Chi squared is one of the non-parametric statistical tests or distribution-free tests, the calculation is based on calculated or ranking data. The use of chi squared is to estimate the possibility of several factors that cause a relationship other than sampling error factors, therefore chi squared is to estimate the possibility of several sampling error factors (Hartono, 2016).

Based on the results of research on the relationship between parents' education level and dental and oral health parenting for

preschool children of Aisyiyah 1 Pangkajene Kindergarten, Maritengngae District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2023, the following results were obtained:

1. Characteristics of Respondents

a. Parents' Work

Table 5.1 *Characteristics of respondents based on the work of parents of preschool children Aisyiyah Kindergarten 1 Pangkajene, Maritengngae District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency Year 2023*

Parents' Work	n	%
Housewives	18	41,9
Wiraswasta	9	20,9
Buruh	12	27,9
PNS	2	4,7
Private Employees	2	4,7
Total	43	100

Sumber : Data Primer, Tahun 2023

Table 5.1 shows the characteristics of respondents based on the most jobs, namely housewives numbering 18 people with a percentage (41.9%) and relatively few jobs, namely civil servants and private employees totaling 2 people each with a percentage of each (4.7%).

b. Child's Age

Table 5.2 shows that based on the age of the most Aisyiyah 1 kindergarten children, namely 6 years old, 29 years old with a percentage of 67.4%, and a relatively small age, namely 7 years old, 4 years old with a percentage of 9.3%.

Table 5.2

Characteristics of respondents based on the age of kindergarten children Aisyiyah 1 Pangkajene, Maritengngae District, Regency Sidenreng Rappang in 2023

Umur Anak	n	%
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5 Years	10	23,2
6 Years	29	67,4
7 Years	4	9,3
Total	43	100

Source : Primary Data, Year 2023

c. Child Gender

Table 5.3

Characteristics of respondents based on the gender of kindergarten children Aisyiyah 1 Pangkajene, Maritengngae District Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2023

Gender	n	%
Man	20	46,5
Woman	23	53,4
Total	43	100

Source : Primary Data, Year 2023

Table 5.3 shows that based on the sex of the most Aisyiyah 1 kindergarten children, the female sex is 23 with a percentage of 46.5% and the gender is relatively small, the male sex is 20 with a percentage of 53.4%.

2. Univariate Analysis

a. Parents' Education Level

Table 5.4

Characteristics of respondents based on the education level of parents of Aisyiyah 1 kindergarten children, Maritengngae District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2023

Parents' Education Level	n	%
Elementary School	5	11,6
First High School	9	20,9
Upper High School	15	34,9
College	14	32,6
Total	43	100

Source : Primary Data, Year 2023

Table 5.4 shows based on the Education Level of the most parents, namely parents with high school education totaling 15 people with a percentage (34.9%) and a relatively small level of education, namely elementary school amounting to 5 people with a percentage of 11.6%.

b. Dental and Oral Health Parenting Patterns

Table 5.5

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Parenting Patterns with Dental and Oral Health of Preschool

Children Aisyiyah 1 Kindergarten Pangkejene, Maritengngae District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency Year 2023

Parenting	n	%
Good	38	88,4
Enough	5	11,6
Less	0	0
Total	43	100

Source : Primary Data, Year 2023

Table 5.5 shows based on the most parenting styles with good parenting styles totaling 38 people with a percentage (88.4)%, enough parenting styles totaling 5 people with a percentage (11.6)%.

3. Bivariate Analysis

Table 5.6
Distribution of Research Based on the Education Level of Parents with Dental and Oral Health Parenting for Preschool Children of TK Aisyiyah 1 Pangkajene District Maritengngae Sidenreng Rappang Regency Year 2023

Parents' Education Level	Dental and Oral Health Parenting						P Value Value
	Good	%	Enough	%	Total	%	
Elementary School	4	13,1	1	20	5	11,6	0.008
First High School	5	23,6	4	80	9	20,9	
Upper High School	15	39,4	0	0	15	34,8	
College	14	23,6	0	0	14	32,5	
Sum	38	100	5	100	43	100	

Source : Primary Data, Year 2023

Table 5.6 shows the level of primary school education with good parenting with a percentage of 4 people with a percentage of 13.1% and sufficient parenting with a percentage of 1 person with a percentage of 20% with a total of 5 samples from the level of primary school education with a percentage of 11.6%. The level of junior high school

education with good parenting is 5 people with a percentage of 23.6% and enough parenting is 4 people with a percentage of 80% with a total of 9 samples from the junior secondary education level with a percentage of 20.9%.

Next is the level of high school education with good parenting with a percentage of 15 with a percentage of 39.4 and sufficient parenting with a percentage of 0% with a total of 15 samples from the level of high school education with a percentage of 34.8%. As for the level of college education with good parenting there are 14 with a percentage of 23.6% and enough parenting with 0 with a percentage of 0% with a total of 14 samples from the level of college education with a percentage of 32.5.

The results of this study using the square test obtained a value of 0.008. Because the value of $p = 0.008 < (0.05) (\alpha)$, it can be concluded that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the level of parental education and the parenting style of dental and oral health of preschool children of TK Aisyiyah 1 Pangkajene, Maritengngae District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

DISCUSSION

Based on the Univariate analysis in table 5.4, it can be seen that the education level of people with the highest level of education is high

school with a percentage of 15 people with a percentage of 34.9% and the level of education with a small level of education, namely elementary school with a percentage of 5 people with a percentage of 11.6. As for table 5.5, it can be seen that the best number of dental and oral health care patterns in the good category is 38 people with a percentage of 88.4%. The category is quite small, amounting to 5 people with a percentage of 11.6%.

Based on the Bivariate analysis in table 5.6, it can be seen that the level of elementary school education with good parenting is 4 people with a percentage of 13.1% and enough parenting is 1 person with a percentage of 20% with a total of 5 samples from the level of elementary school education with a percentage of 11.6%. The level of junior high school education with good parenting is 5 people with a percentage of 23.6% and enough parenting is 4 people with a percentage of 80% with a total of 9 samples from the junior secondary education level with a percentage of 20.9%. Next is the level of high school education with good parenting with a percentage of 15 with a percentage of 39.4 and sufficient parenting with a percentage of 0% with a total of 15 samples from the level of high school education with a percentage of 34.8%. As for the level of college education with good parenting there are 14 with a percentage of 23.6% and enough parenting with 0 with a percentage of 0% with a total of 14 samples from the level of college education with a percentage of 32.5.

The results of this study using the square test obtained a value of 0.008. Because the value of $p = 0.008 < (0.05) (\alpha)$, it can be concluded that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the level of parental education and the parenting style of dental and oral health of preschool children of TK Aisyiyah 1 Pangkajene, Maritengngae District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Dwi Kurniawati and Deddy Hartarto, 2022) using the spearman test stating that there is a relationship between education level and dental health care with a significant value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) and the value of $r = 0.731$ shows that the relationship between two variables is strong (because the value is close to 1) and the direction of a positive relationship (+) indicates unidirectional. The results show a relationship between the level of parental education and the parenting style of dental and oral health in children where the better the mother's education level, the better the parenting style of dental and oral health in children.

As for the results of other similar studies conducted by (Siti Fadlilah, 2019) the results showed that the level of maternal knowledge about dental health is related to the incidence of dental caries in preschool children. Based on the results of the study, it is hoped that mothers

who have pre-school children can increase knowledge about dental health so that children's dental hygiene can be maintained and prevent cavities in children

Then the results of other similar studies conducted by (Etty Yuniarly, 2015) the education level of parents ($b = 1.05$; CI 95% - 1.61 to - 0.50, $p = 0.001$) and parenting ($b = 0.67$; CI 95% - 1.08 to - 0.26; $p = 0.002$) has a positive and statistically significant influence on the level of dental and oral hygiene of children.

Based on the results of the study, researchers assume that the location of the research facilities and infrastructure is inadequate in supporting the implementation of the school dental health effort program (UKGS) which also has an impact on the level of poor hygiene of children's dental health. The results showed that the level of education of mothers as parents is related to the dental and oral health of children. The formation of supportive behavior or not related to the child's dental and oral health is influenced by the knowledge of the mother as a parent. Background, level of education, level of health awareness, experience and influence of health promotion through mass media or social media in this modern era can all have an impact on parents' knowledge related to oral and dental health.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research by respondents

to the parenting questionnaire on dental and oral health in children located at the research location of TK Aisyiyah 1 Pangkajene in May-June 2023, the following results were obtained:

- a. The results of identifying the level of education of parents where the level of high school education showed the most results, amounting to 15 people with a percentage of 34.9% and the level of education was relatively small, namely elementary school amounting to 5 people with a percentage of 11.6%.
- b. The results of the identification of good dental and oral health parenting categories occupy the largest number, amounting to 38 people with a percentage of 88.4%. The category is quite small, amounting to 5 people with a percentage of 11.6%. Less categories were not depicted on the questionnaire.
- c. The results of this study using the square test obtained a value of 0.008. Because the value of $p = 0.008 < (0.05) (\alpha)$, it can be concluded that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the level of parental education and the parenting style of dental and oral health of preschool children of TK Aisyiyah 1 Pangkajene, Maritengngae District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

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