

Peran pola pemberian air susu ibu (ASI) dalam pencegahan early childhood caries (ECC) di DKI Jakarta

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: ECC adalah masalah kesehatan penting di Indonesia. Prevalensi dan keparahan usia dibawah tiga tahun meningkat, pencegahan harus dilakukan saat gigi erupsi. Gigi sulung berperan dalam proses tumbuh kembang anak, pemeliharannya melibatkan peran ibu, antara lain pada pola pemberian ASI. Tujuan: Diketuinya hubungan pola pemberian ASI dan berbagai faktor risiko kejadian ECC dan ditemukannya model pencegahan yang sesuai di DKI Jakarta. Metode: Cross-sectional pada 424 anak usia 6-24 bulan, wawancara, pemeriksaan klinis dan laboratorium. Hasil: Faktor prediktor ECC: plak, usia anak, cara pemberian, lama kontak ASI, dan kapasitas buffer saliva. Kesimpulan: Model menjelaskan 52,5% variasi ECC dengan akurasi prediksi 82%. Dihilkan soft ware dan kartu sebagai alat bantu pencegahan ECC. Background: ECC is an important health problem in Indonesia. Under 3-yr-old prevalence and severity tend to increase, prevention must start since teeth eruption. Primary teeth plays role in the child development, oral care mainly involves the mother's role, among others, breastfeeding pattern. Purpose: To determine relationship between breastfeeding patterns and ECC risk factors to find a prevention model in Jakarta. Methods: Cross-sectional study on 424 children aged 6-24 months, interviews, clinical and laboratory examinations. Result: ECC predictor factors: dental plaque, age, breastfeeding pattern, salivary buffer capacity. Summary: Model explained 52.5% variation in ECC with 82% accuracy prediction. Soft ware and card were developed as prevention model.