

Hubungan Status Gizi Anak Terhadap Terjadinya Early Childhood Caries (ECC) (Studi Pada Anak Usia 6-48 Bulan Di Kecamatan Neglasari Kota Tangerang Tahun 2013) = Relationship Between Nutritional Status of Children to Early Childhood Caries (ECC) Occurrence (Studies in Children Age 6-48 Month In Neglasari Sub District Tangerang City in 2013)

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Abstrak

Latar belakang : Salah satu tindakan pencegahan Early Childhood Caries (ECC) adalah perbaikan status gizi anak karena dengan perbaikan status gizi anak maka gigi tahan terhadap karies serta didukung oleh pola konsumsi kariogenik dan peran ibu dalam mencukupi gizi selama masa kehamilan.

Tujuan : Untuk menganalisis hubungan status gizi anak terhadap terjadinya ECC.

Metode : Cross-sectional pada 287 anak usia 6-48 bulan, wawancara, dan pemeriksaan intraoral.

Hasil : Status gizi anak adalah variabel yang sesuai dalam pencegahan ECC karena merupakan salah satu variabel prediktor yang baik terhadap terjadinya ECC.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan status gizi anak terhadap terjadinya ECC.

.....Background : One prevention ECC is improving thr nutritional status of children from the womb due to the improvement of the nutritional status of the children's teeth are resistant to caries and is supported by the pattern of consumption of cariogenic and role of adequate nutrition in the mother during pregnancy.

Purpose : To see the relationship to the nutritional status of children Early Childhood Caries (ECC).

Methods : Cross-sectional study on 287 children aged 6-48 months, interview, and examination intraoral.

Results : Nutritional status of children is appropriate variables in the prevention of ECC because it is one of the predictor variables were either against the ECC.

Summary : There is a relationship to the nutritional status of ECC