

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan status Early Childhood Caries (ECC) pada anak usia 24-42 bulan di Kecamatan Matraman, Jakarta Timur = Factors associated with Early Childhood Caries (ECC) status in children aged 24-42 months in Matraman, East Jakarta

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: ECC masih merupakan masalah kesehatan gigi masyarakat pada negara maju dan sedang berkembang, seperti di Indonesia. Prevalensi dan tingkat keparahan ECC meningkat sehingga perlu dilakukan pencegahan dini pada gigi anak. Adanya berbagai faktor yang mempengaruhi ECC, salah satunya perilaku menjaga kebersihan gigi dan mulut anak.

Tujuan: Mengetahui prevalensi dan pola ECC berdasarkan tingkat keparahannya, dan menganalisis hubungan faktor risiko terhadap kejadian ECC.

Metode: *Cross-sectional* pada 218 anak berusia 24-42 bulan, wawancara, pemeriksaan klinis karies gigi dan plak gigi.

Hasil: Prevalensi ECC pada 218 anak adalah 52,8%. Pola karies berdasarkan tingkat keparahannya terbanyak ditemukan lesi dentin berkavitas (2,20 gigi/ anak), diikuti oleh karies email (1,73 gigi/ anak). Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara praktik menjaga kebersihan dan kesehatan gigi dan mulut, yaitu plak indeks ($p=0,001$), pengawasan dalam menyikat gigi anak ($p=0,025$), kebiasaan sikat gigi setelah minum susu atau makan ($p=0,060$) dan sebelum tidur ($p=0,050$). Tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara faktor demografi pola pemberian ASI dan MP-ASI terhadap karies gigi sulung, namun frekuensi makanan jajanan kariogenik menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan terhadap karies gigi sulung ($p=0,011$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara tingkat kebersihan gigi dan mulut, pengawasan sikat gigi, sikat gigi setelah minum atau makan dan sebelum tidur, frekuensi konsumsi makanan kariogenik dengan kejadian ECC.

.....**Background:** ECC is still a dental health problem for people in developed and developing countries, such as in Indonesia. The prevalence and severity of ECC increases, so that early prevention of the child's teeth is needed. The factors that cause ECC are multifactorial, one of which is the maintaining oral health and hygiene practice.

Objective: To obtain the prevalence and severity of ECC data and to analyze the relationship between risk factors and ECC.

Method: Cross-sectional study in 218 children aged 24-42 months through interviews, clinical dental caries and plaque examination.

Results: The prevalence of ECC for 218 children is 52,8%. The severities of caries lesion are mostly dentinal lesion with cavities (2.20 teeth/ child), followed by enamel lesion (1.73 teeth/ child). There are significant relationships between maintaining oral health and hygiene practices towards ECC, which are plaque index ($p=0,001$), the children's brushing teeth supervision ($p=0,025$), toothbrushing habits after drinking milk or eating ($p=0,060$) and before going to bed ($p=0,050$). There are no significant relationships between demographic factors, breastfeeding patterns, and complementary feeding patterns towards ECC, but the frequency of cariogenic snacks shows a significant association with ECC.

Conclusion: There are significant relationship between plaque index, toothbrushing supervision, toothbrushing habits after drinking or eating and before going to bed, and the frequency of cariogenic snacks consumption with ECC.