

# Perbedaan pengetahuan orang tua dalam pemeliharaan kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak dengan media audiovisual secara daring: melalui komunikasi, informasi, dan edukasi pada masa pandemi COVID-19 = The difference of parental knowledge on children oral health care using online audiovisual media: through communication, information, and education approach during COVID-19 pandemic

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Karies gigi sulung atau Early Childhood Caries (ECC) merupakan masalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut yang paling banyak diderita anak-anak di dunia. Di Indonesia, karies diderita oleh 45,5% anak kelompok usia 3-4 tahun dan 90,2% oleh anak kelompok usia 5-9 tahun. Jika dibiarkan tidak dirawat, karies gigi sulung dapat menyebabkan sakit, bengkak, abses, gangguan mengunyah, dan meningkatkan risiko karies pada gigi tetap. Kondisi tersebut memerlukan perawatan di dokter gigi. Adanya pandemi COVID-19 yang ditransmisikan melalui aerosol dan droplet, membuat perawatan di dokter gigi jadi terbatas. Kondisi kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak tidak lepas dari peran orang tua sebagai pengasuh. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan komunikasi, informasi, dan edukasi (KIE) bagi orang tua untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan terkait pemeliharaan kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak di rumah sebagai upaya pencegahan karies gigi sulung. Tujuan: Mengetahui perbedaan pengetahuan orang tua mengenai pemeliharaan kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak, sebelum dan setelah pemberian KIE dengan media audiovisual secara daring. Metode: Dilakukan penelitian secara daring dengan desain studi eksperimental. Sebanyak 44 orang tua dengan anak usia 3-6 tahun yang terdaftar di TK di Kecamatan Setia Budi, Jakarta Selatan dipilih secara acak untuk mengisi kuesioner sebelum dan setelah diberikan KIE dengan media audiovisual secara daring melalui aplikasi video conference selama 3 menit. Hasil: analisis data menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada pengetahuan orang tua mengenai pemeliharaan kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak setelah diberikan KIE dengan media audiovisual secara daring. Kesimpulan: Media audiovisual secara daring dapat digunakan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan orang tua mengenai pemeliharaan kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak pada masa pandemi COVID-19.

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Objectives: To assess the difference of parental knowledge on children oral health care, before and after online communication, information, and education using audio visual

media. Methods: This experimental study comprised of 44 parents with children of age 3 to 6 years old kindergartens at Setia Budi, South Jakarta who were selected randomly to fill out the questionnaire before and after online communication, information, and education using audio visual media via video conference platform for 3 minutes. Results: Data analysis showed significant differences of parental knowledge on children oral health care after online communication, information, and education using audio visual media. Conclusion: Online audio visual media could improve the parental knowledge on children oral health care during COVID-19 pandemic.

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