

Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi erupsi gigi sulung = Factors influencing the eruption of primary teeth

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan: Pola, variasi dan waktu erupsi gigi sulung dari setiap individu berbeda dan dipengaruhi oleh faktor lingkungan. Aktivitas oromotor merupakan faktor lingkungan lokal yang terdeteksi saat janin berusia lebih dari 6 bulan, dan berlanjut segera setelah dilahirkan. Pengaruh feeding practice yang merupakan salah satu faktor lingkungan lokal yang merangsang aktivitas oromotor terhadap erupsi gigi sulung belum diketahui pasti. Dalam literatur disampaikan bahwa perbedaan metode pemberian ASI menunjukkan karakteristik aktivitas motorik oral yang berbeda.

Bahan dan Metode: Penelitian cross sectional dengan responden 50 pasang ibu dan bayi usia 6-12 bulan yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Data kuesioner meliputi gambaran karakteristik demografi, riwayat kehamilan, riwayat kelahiran, riwayat menyusui, usia bayi dan fotometri erupsi gigi sulung intra-oral

Hasil dan Pembahasan: Aktivitas motorik dianalisis melalui variabel usia bayi, metode kelahiran, berat lahir, cara menyusui ASI dan erupsi gigi 51-61 serta 71-81. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna ($p < 0,05$) antara usia dan metode kelahiran terhadap erupsi gigi 51-61. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna ($p < 0,05$) antara berat lahir, metode kelahiran, dan cara menyusui ASI terhadap erupsi gigi 71-81.

.....Introduction: Patterns, variations and time eruption of primary tooth of each individual are different and influenced by environmental factors. Oromotor activity is a local environment factor detected when the fetus is more than 6 months old, and continues immediately after being born. The effect of feeding practice, which is one of the local environmental factors that stimulates oromotor activity on the eruption of the eldest tooth is not yet certain. In the literature it is conveyed that the difference in method of breastfeeding shows the characteristics of different oral motor activities.

Materials and Methods: A cross sectional study with 50 pairs of mothers and babies aged 6-12 months who met the inclusion criteria. The questionnaire data includes a description of demographic characteristics, pregnancy history, birth history, breastfeeding history, infant age and intra-oral photometry of the eruption of primary teeth.

Results and Discussion: Oral motor activity was analyzed through the variables of the baby's age, birth method, birth weight, breastfeeding method and the eruption of teeth 51-61 and 71-81. There was a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between age and method of birth on the eruption of teeth 51-61. There was a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between birth weight, birth method, and breastfeeding method on the eruption of teeth 71-81.