

# Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Implementasi Denture Adhesive di Kalangan Mahasiswa Profesi dan Dokter Gigi = Knowledge, Attitude, and Implementation toward Denture Adhesive among Dental Students and Dentists

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Perencanaan perawatan, proses fabrikasi, dan dukungan gigi tiruan yang adekuat akan menghasilkan retensi dan stabilitas yang baik. Penggunaan material tambahan berupa denture adhesive untuk meningkatkan retensi pada gigi tiruan lepasan harus sesuai dengan indikasi. Maraknya iklan komersial dapat berkontribusi terhadap persepsi sendiri pada pengguna gigi tiruan akan indikasi denture adhesive. Dokter gigi perlu mengetahui penggunaan denture adhesive secara tepat sehingga dapat memberi edukasi kepada masyarakat untuk menghindari dampak yang berkelanjutan. Guna mengidentifikasi pengetahuan, sikap, dan implementasi denture adhesive di kalangan dokter gigi dibutuhkan alat ukur yang valid dan reliabel yang belum ada dan belum pernah dilakukan di Indonesia. Tujuan: Memperoleh alat ukur yang valid dan reliabel untuk menilai pengetahuan, sikap, dan implementasi denture adhesive di kalangan mahasiswa profesi dan dokter gigi, serta melihat tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan implementasi denture adhesive pada mahasiswa profesi dan dokter gigi. Metode Penelitian: Pengembangan alat ukur dilakukan melalui dua tahap, yaitu formulasi kuesioner yang dilanjutkan dengan uji psikometri. Formulasi dilalui dari tahap studi literatur dan diskusi pakar untuk menggali item kuesioner yang selanjutnya diujicobakan melalui wawancara untuk mendapatkan kuesioner yang mudah dipahami responden. Uji psikometri untuk mengetahui uji validitas dan reliabilitas dengan total subjek penelitian 148 orang yang terdiri dari 73 mahasiswa profesi dan 73 dokter gigi. Analisis univariat dan bivariat dilakukan terhadap pengetahuan, sikap, dan implementasi pada setiap kelompok responden. Hasil Penelitian: Kuesioner yang dihasilkan memiliki tiga domain, berupa pengetahuan, sikap, dan implementasi dengan validitas alat ukur yang baik serta reliabilitas domain sikap dengan nilai koefisien Cronbach's alpha 0,440 dan nilai ICC 0,743. Rerata pengetahuan dihasilkan nilai yang mendekati nilai maksimal menunjukkan pengetahuan yang baik mengenai material denture adhesive seperti sediaan, indikasi, kontraindikasi, keuntungan, serta kerugian. Mayoritas mahasiswa profesi dan dokter gigi telah menunjukkan rerata sikap yang positif dalam penggunaan denture adhesive yang sesuai. Terdapat perbedaan rerata implementasi denture adhesive antara mahasiswa profesi dan dokter gigi dengan mayoritas responden belum pernah mengaplikasikan denture adhesive pada praktik klinis kedokteran gigi. Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna secara statistik pengetahuan dan sikap mengenai denture adhesive antara mahasiswa profesi dan dokter gigi, serta adanya perbedaan bermakna secara statistik implementasi denture adhesive pada kedua kelompok tersebut. Kesimpulan: Validitas alat ukur pengetahuan, sikap, dan implementasi denture adhesive di kalangan dokter gigi sudah cukup baik, namun untuk reliabilitas perlu dilakukan pengembangan terutama pada domain sikap. Mayoritas responden telah mengetahui dan bersikap positif terhadap penggunaan denture adhesive. Mayoritas responden juga belum pernah mengaplikasikan denture adhesive. Pengalaman bekerja dalam merawat kasus gigi tiruan lepasan dapat menjadi salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi pengetahuan, sikap, dan implementasi dari penggunaan denture adhesive.

.....Background: Treatment planning, fabrication process, and adequate denture support will result in good retention and stability. The use of additional material in the form of denture adhesive to increase retention in removable dentures must be according to indications. The rise of commercial advertisements can contribute to denture users' self-perception of denture adhesive indications. Dentists need to know the proper use of denture adhesive so that they can educate the public to avoid lasting impacts. In order to identify knowledge, attitudes, and implementation of denture adhesive among dentists, a valid and reliable measurement tool is needed which does not yet exist and has never been done in Indonesia. Objectives: Obtain a valid and reliable measurement tool to assess knowledge, attitudes, and implementation of denture adhesive among dental students and dentists, and to see the level of knowledge, attitudes, and implementation of denture adhesive among dental students and dentists. Research Methods: The development of a measuring instrument was carried out in two stages, namely the formulation of a questionnaire followed by a psychometric test. The formulation was passed from the stage of literature study and expert discussion to explore the questionnaire items which were then tested through interviews to obtain a questionnaire that was easy for respondents to understand. Psychometric test to determine the validity and reliability test with a total of 148 research subjects consisting of 73 professional students and 73 dentists. Univariate and bivariate analyzes were carried out on knowledge, attitudes and implementation of each group of respondents. Research Results: The final questionnaire has three domains, consists of knowledge, attitudes, and implementation with a good validity, the reliability of the attitude domain with a Cronbach's alpha coefficient value of 0.440 and an ICC value of 0.743. The average knowledge resulted in a value close to the maximum value indicating good knowledge of denture adhesive materials such as preparations, indications, contraindications, advantages and disadvantages. The majority of dental students and dentists have shown an average positive attitude in using the appropriate denture adhesive. There is a difference in the average implementation of denture adhesive between dental students and dentists with the majority of respondents having never applied denture adhesive in dental clinical practice. There were no statistically significant differences in knowledge and attitudes regarding denture adhesives between professional students and dentists, and there were statistically significant differences in the implementation of denture adhesives in the two groups. Conclusion: The validity of the measuring instrument for knowledge, attitude, and implementation of denture adhesive among dentists is quite good, but for reliability it is necessary to develop especially in the attitude domain. The majority of respondents already know and have a positive attitude towards the use of denture adhesive. The majority of respondents also had never applied denture adhesive. Experience working in treating removable denture cases can be one of the factors that influence knowledge, attitudes, and implementation of the use of denture adhesive