

# Hubungan Intergenerasi Pengalaman Karies pada Gigi Sulung Usia 3-11 Tahun di Indonesia: Analisis Data Riskesdas 2018 = Caries Experience Intergenerational Relationship on Primary Teeth Aged 3-11 Years in Indonesia: Riskesdas 2018 Data Analysis

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## Abstrak

**Latar Belakang:** Berbagai studi menunjukkan hubungan status kesehatan gigi dan mulut orang tua dan anak. Keterlibatan pengaruh intergenerasi dalam paradigma life course memungkinkan penelitian untuk melihat hubungan pengalaman karies antar dua generasi dan faktor-faktor yang mungkin ada dalam lintas generasi. **Objektif:** Analisis hubungan pengalaman karies orang tua dan faktor-faktor tingkat individu dan keluarga dengan pengalaman karies anak pada gigi sulung usia 3-11 tahun di Indonesia.

**Metode:** Studi observasional cross-sectional menggunakan data sekunder Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2018 pada anak dengan gigi sulung usia 3-11 tahun beserta ayah dan ibu kandungnya yang dilakukan wawancara dan pemeriksaan klinis.

**Hasil:** Anak-anak dengan ayah yang memiliki pengalaman karies (OR = 2,154) lebih berisiko untuk mengalami karies pada gigi sulung mereka dibandingkan ketika ibu mereka memiliki pengalaman karies (OR = 1,538). Persepsi tentang masalah kesehatan gigi anak (OR = 1,412), praktik menyikat gigi anak (OR = 1,257), dan praktik menyikat gigi ibu (OR = 1,248) memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan pengalaman karies anak. Perilaku dalam keluarga menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna antara orang tua dan anak-anak mereka.

**Kesimpulan:** Pengalaman karies orang tua, begitu pula faktor-faktor tingkat individu dan keluarga, memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan pengalaman karies anak pada gigi sulung; sejalan dengan model life course intergenerasi.

.....**Background:** Several studies show association between parent's oral health status and that of their children. Intergenerational complicity in life course approach paradigm enables investigation to assess the relationship between two generations' caries experience and factors that may exist across generation.

**Objective:** Analyse relationship between parent's caries experience, as well as individual-and family-level factors, with their children's caries experience in primary teeth aged 3-11 years in Indonesia.

**Method:** Cross-sectional observational study using secondary data Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2018 on children with primary teeth aged 3-11 years with their biological father and mother who went through interview and clinical examination.

**Results:** Children whose father has caries experience (OR = 2,154) pose a greater risk of having caries experience in their primary teeth compared to when their mother has it (OR = 1,538). Perception about child's dental health (OR = 1,412), child's toothbrushing practice (OR = 1,257), and mother's toothbrushing practice (OR = 1,248) were significantly associated with children's caries experience. Behaviors established within family show significant association between parents and their children.

**Conclusion:** Parent's caries experience, as well as individual-and family-level factors, have significant association with their children's primary teeth caries experience; which complies with intergenerational life course model.