

Kesiapan Dokter Gigi Di Indonesia Terhadap Upaya Pencegahan Transmisi COVID-19 = Preparedness of Dentists in Indonesia Towards COVID-19 Prevention Measures

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Perawatan gigi dan mulut memiliki risiko tinggi untuk terjadi penularan COVID-19, maka sangatlah penting untuk dokter gigi melaksanakan perawatan dengan protokol pencegahan transmisi COVID-19 yang ketat. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan analisis kesiapan dokter-dokter gigi di Indonesia terhadap upaya pencegahan transmisi COVID-19, yang belum banyak diteliti di Indonesia. Dilakukan juga analisis kesiapan dengan faktor-faktor yang dapat memiliki asosiasi dengan kesiapan. Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain potong lintang (cross- sectional). Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan kuesioner secara daring. Total diperoleh 520 sampel, dengan sampel berupa dokter gigi yang masih aktif berpraktik dengan minimal gelar dokter gigi. Pada awal kuesioner, ditanyakan pertanyaan awal mengenai karakteristik responden. Selanjutnya, responden diberikan 21 pertanyaan mengenai persepsi mereka terhadap upaya pencegahan transmisi COVID-19, dan 18 pertanyaan mengenai kesiapan/ rutinitas melaksanakan tindakan-tindakan pencegahan transmisi COVID-19 pada tempat praktik mereka. Hasil: Analisis multivariat dengan regresi logistik menunjukkan bahwa variabel yang memiliki asosiasi signifikan dengan kesiapan setelah dikontrol variabel lain adalah persepsi (adjusted odds ratio: 22,1, 95% CI: 2,9- 171,8), usia (adjusted odds ratio 0,3, 95% CI: 0,1-0,8), dan lokasi praktik (adjusted odds ratio 2,9, 95% CI: 1,5-5,6). Kesimpulan: Pelatihan dan edukasi dari organisasi profesi dokter gigi untuk meningkatkan kesiapan dokter gigi terhadap berbagai upaya pencegahan transmisi COVID-19 perlu diberikan. Selain pelatihan, berbagai stakeholder juga perlu bekerjasama untuk menangani segala keterbatasan sumber daya yang diperlukan untuk pencegahan COVID-19.

.....Background: Dental treatments have a very high risk of COVID-19 transmission, therefore, it is very important for dentists to implement strict infection control measures during treatment. In this research, an analysis of dentists' preparedness towards COVID-19 prevention measures was done. An analysis of the dentists' preparedness with factors that can have an effect on preparedness was also done. Method: This research used a cross sectional design, and data was taken using an online questionnaire. The inclusion criteria of the samples were dentists that were still actively performing treatment. A total of 520 samples were obtained. In the beginning of the questionnaire, questions regarding the characteristics of the respondents were given. Afterwards, 21 questions regarding the respondents' perception towards various COVID-19 prevention measures and 18 questions regarding the respondents' preparedness/ routine in performing the various COVID-19 prevention measures were given. Results: Multivariate analysis with logistic regression showed variables that had a significant association with total preparedness were perception (adjusted odds ratio: 22,1, 95% CI: 2,9- 171,8), age (adjusted odds ratio 0,3, 95% CI: 0,1-0,8), and type of treatment facility (adjusted odds ratio 2,9, 95% CI: 1,5-5,6). Conclusion: Training and education by dentists' professional organizations to improve the preparedness of dentists towards various COVID-19 preventive measures needs to be given. Besides training, stakeholders need to work together to provide various resources needed for COVID-19 prevention if the resources are limited.