

Sikap Tentang Ageisme Pada Mahasiswa Program Profesi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia = Attitudes Toward Ageism Among Students of the Professional Program at the Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Indonesia

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Ageisme adalah stereotip, prasangka, dan diskriminasi terhadap individu berdasarkan usia, yang dapat berdampak negatif pada kualitas perawatan kesehatan, termasuk perawatan gigi. Sikap ageisme dapat terjadi pada semua kelompok usia, namun penelitian saat ini lebih banyak berfokus pada kelompok lanjut usia karena perhatian besar terhadap tantangan yang mereka hadapi. Peningkatan populasi lansia di Indonesia menjadikan pentingnya penelitian terkait sikap mahasiswa Program Profesi Kedokteran Gigi terhadap ageisme. Tujuan: Menganalisis sikap tentang ageisme pada mahasiswa Program Profesi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia (FKG UI) serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi sikap tersebut berdasarkan usia, jenis kelamin, tahun angkatan, status pernikahan, status sosial ekonomi, pendidikan orang tua, suku, agama dan karakteristik tinggal bersama lansia. Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan instrumen Ageism Scale for Dental Students (ASDS) yang telah diadaptasi lintas budaya ke dalam bahasa Indonesia melalui proses validasi dan reabilitas. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner pada mahasiswa Program Profesi FKG UI angkatan 2022-2024 dan dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik univariat dan bivariat. Hasil: Berdasarkan analisis statistik, uji konsistensi internal dengan Alpha Cronbach menghasilkan nilai 0,738, yang menunjukkan reabilitas yang cukup. Uji validitas konstruk dilakukan dengan Uji Korelasi Spearman karena data tidak berdistribusi normal, korelasi item terhadap nilai total memenuhi batasan nilai $p < 0,05$ dan koefisien korelasi $> 0,3$. Selain itu, uji beda mean menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan bermakna sikap ageisme pada seluruh variabel independen, terbukti dengan nilai $p > 0,05$. Kesimpulan: Didapatkan alat ukur untuk mengukur sikap ageisme dengan reabilitas dan validitas yang baik dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara sikap terhadap ageisme dengan variabel usia, jenis kelamin, tahun angkatan, status pernikahan, status sosial ekonomi, pendidikan orang tua, suku, agama dan karakteristik tinggal bersama lansia.

.....Background: Ageism is stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination against individuals based on age, which can negatively impact the quality of healthcare, including dental care.

Ageist attitudes can occur in all age groups, but current research focuses more on the elderly due to the significant challenges they face. The increasing elderly population in Indonesia highlights the importance of research on dental students attitudes toward ageism. Objective: To analyze the attitudes toward ageism among the Faculty of Dentistry's Professional Program students at Universitas Indonesia (FKG UI) and identify the factors influencing these attitudes based on age, gender, cohort year, marital status, socio-

economic status, parents education, ethnicity, religion, and characteristics of living with the elderly.

Methods: This study used a quantitative design with the Ageism Scale for Dental Students (ASDS), which was cross-culturally adapted through validation and reliability processes. Data were collected via questionnaires from the 2022-2024 cohorts of the FKG UI Professional Program students and analyzed using univariate and bivariate statistical tests. Results: Based on statistical analysis, the internal consistency test using Cronbach's Alpha yielded a value of 0.738, indicating adequate reliability. Construct validity was tested using the Spearman correlation due to non-normal data distribution, and the analysis showed that the correlation between items and the total score met the criteria of $p\text{-value} < 0.05$ and correlation coefficients > 0.3 . Additionally, the mean difference test revealed no significant difference in attitudes toward ageism across all independent variables, with $p\text{-value} > 0.05$. Conclusion:

A reliable and valid tool to measure ageism attitudes in Indonesian was developed.

Furthermore, no significant relationship was found between attitudes toward ageism and the variables of age, gender, cohort year, marital status, socio-economic status, parents' education, ethnicity, religion, or characteristics of living with the elderly.