

Hubungan Pola Pemberian ASI, Makanan dan Minuman Manis, serta Pengetahuan Ibu dengan Kejadian Early Childhood Caries (Studi Pada Anak Usia 6–36 bulan di Kecamatan Jatinegara Jakarta Timur) = Association of Breastfeeding Patterns, Sweet Food and Beverage Intake, and Maternal Knowledge with Early Childhood Caries in Children Aged 6–36 Months in Jatinegara, East Jakarta

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Early Childhood Caries (ECC) merupakan masalah kesehatan gigi global yang berdampak pada anak-anak di berbagai negara. Di Indonesia, prevalensi ECC pada anak usia 3–4 tahun mencapai 78,3%. Pola pemberian ASI, konsumsi makanan dan minuman manis, serta tingkat pengetahuan ibu memiliki peran dalam terjadinya ECC. Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan pola pemberian ASI, konsumsi makanan dan minuman manis, serta pengetahuan ibu dengan kejadian Early Childhood Caries (ECC) pada anak usia 6–36 bulan di Kecamatan Jatinegara, Jakarta Timur. Metode : Studi potong lintang pada 447 anak berusia 6–36 bulan. Pemeriksaan klinis karies gigi menggunakan ICDAS (International Caries Detection and Assessment System) dan indeks plak Silness-Löe dilakukan oleh dokter gigi yang telah dikalibrasi. Data pola pemberian ASI, konsumsi makanan dan minuman manis, serta pengetahuan ibu diperoleh melalui kuesioner yang tervalidasi. Hasil : Prevalensi ECC pada anak usia 6–36 bulan di Kecamatan Jatinegara sebesar 72,5%. Terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan antara frekuensi konsumsi makanan manis ($p=0,000$; $rs=+0,273$), dan frekuensi konsumsi minuman manis ($p=0,000$; $rs=+0,234$) dengan kejadian ECC. Selain itu, terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara lama pemberian ASI ($p=0,000$), usia anak ($p=0,000$), tingkat pendidikan ibu ($p=0,020$) dan tingkat pendidikan ayah ($p=0,016$) dengan kejadian ECC. Namun, tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara frekuensi pemberian ASI ($p=0,181$), kebiasaan menyusui di malam hari ($p=0,471$), usia awal MPASI ($p=0,262$), frekuensi konsumsi MPASI ($p=0,382$), jenis kelamin anak ($p=0,526$), tingkat pengetahuan ibu ($p=0,209$), dan status ekonomi keluarga ($p=0,088$) dengan kejadian ECC. Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan positif antara frekuensi konsumsi makanan manis dan frekuensi konsumsi minuman manis dengan kejadian ECC. Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara lama pemberian ASI, usia anak, tingkat pendidikan ibu, dan tingkat pendidikan ayah dengan kejadian ECC.

.....Background: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a significant global dental health issue that affects children worldwide. In Indonesia, the prevalence of ECC among children aged 3–4 years reaches 78.3%. Breastfeeding patterns, sweet food and beverage consumption, and maternal knowledge play a role in the occurrence of ECC. Objective: To determine the association of breastfeeding patterns, sweet food and beverage consumption, and maternal knowledge with Early Childhood Caries (ECC) in children aged 6–36 months in Jatinegara, East Jakarta. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted on 447 children aged 6–36 months. Clinical dental caries examination was performed using the International Caries Detection and Assessment System (ICDAS), and plaque assessment was conducted using the Silness-Löe Plaque Index by calibrated dentists. Data on breastfeeding patterns, sweet food and beverage intake, and maternal knowledge were obtained through validated questionnaires. Results: The prevalence of ECC among children aged 6–36 months in Jatinegara was 72.5%. There was a significant positive correlation between the frequency of

sweet food consumption ($p=0.000$; $r_s=+0.273$) and the frequency of sweet beverage consumption ($p=0.000$; $r_s=+0.234$) with the occurrence of ECC. Additionally, significant differences in ECC occurrence were observed based on breastfeeding duration ($p=0.000$), child's age ($p=0.000$), maternal education level ($p=0.020$), and paternal education level ($p=0.016$). However, no significant differences were found between ECC occurrence and breastfeeding frequency ($p=0.181$), nighttime breastfeeding habits ($p=0.471$), age of complementary feeding initiation ($p=0.262$), frequency of complementary food consumption ($p=0.382$), child's sex ($p=0.526$), maternal knowledge level ($p=0.209$), and family socioeconomic status ($p=0.088$).

Conclusion: There is a significant positive correlation between the frequency of sweet food and beverage consumption with ECC occurrence. Moreover, significant differences in ECC occurrence were observed based on the duration of breastfeeding, child's age, maternal education level, and paternal education level.