

ROLE OF PARENTS WITH RUBBING DENTAL REALLY ON CHILDREN PRE SCHOOL

RONI SETIAWAN,

INDAH LESTARI,

NOER SAUDAH

^{1,2,3} STIKES Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto Indonesia

Email : ronisetiawan843@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Purpose of the study: The purpose of this research is to know the relationship of parent role by brushing teeth correctly in preschool children at TK Muslimat Parimono

Methodology: Type of correlational analytic research with cross sectional approach. The independent variable is the parent role and the dependent variable is brushing the teeth. The population in this study were parents and children in TK Muslimat Parimono Regency. Jombang which amounted to 155 people by using the sampling technique purposive sampling samples obtained as many as 46 respondents.

Main Findings: The results showed that most parents (76.1%) of parents / guardians had a positive role of 35 people, brushing their teeth correctly with almost half (41.3%) of respondents doing a proper brushing of 19 children.

Applications of this study: Based on the results of this study can be concluded there is a parental role relationship by brushing teeth correctly in preschool children

Novelty/Originality of this study: The role of parents is closely related to how to brush your teeth properly and correctly in children, the more active the role of parents to their children so it will be better also how to brush your teeth. In this case the parents not only perform the role but also act in the sense of providing efforts in educating

children how to brush your teeth properly and correctly.

KEYWORDS: Role of parent, brushing of teeth and preschool, Teeth Children

INTRODUCTION:

Dental health as part of body health plays a role in determining one's health status (Tantursyah, 2009). However, dental problems are still often complained of by both children and adults who should not be left to severe because it can cause new problems especially for children (KEMENKES, 2016).

The age group that needs special attention in maintaining dental health is the age of pre-school children (3-6 years), where pre-school children still do not understand the importance of caring for dental and oral hygiene (Siswanto, 2010). Health behavior in caring for dental health can be caused by doing habits that are formed due to the influence of the attitudes and behavior of parents (Suryani & Hesty, 2008).

Parents are part of the family that has a very important role in the stage of care or health care for their children (Ferry & Makhfudli, 2009). Many older people assume that milk gii is only temporary and will be replaced by permanent teeth so that they often assume that tooth decay due to bad oral hygiene is not a problem (Depkes, 2009).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2014 there were dental caries in European, American and Asian countries (WHO, 2014). School-age children

around the world are estimated to have 90% had caries, the lowest prevalence found in Africa.

Data released by the Ministry of Health (Depkes) from Riskesdas 2013 national prevalence of dental problems is 25.9% and the percentage of the population receiving dental care or treatment from dental medical personnel increased from 2007 (6.9%) to 8.1% in 2013 Data obtained from the Jombang Health Office (Dinkes), the prevalence of most dental health disorders in the Jelak Ombo Public Health Center aged 5-6 years old is 89 children(JOMBANG, n.d.).

Based on a preliminary study conducted by researchers on March 1, 2018 on 10 parents of preschool children in Muslimat Parimono Kindergarten, 6 parents said they did not monitor their children doing toothbrush activities. So that shows that the lack of the role of parents of children in the activity of brushing their teeth properly.

Preschoolers mostly spend their time with their parents or caregivers, especially mothers. This shows that the maintenance of children's oral health and results is influenced by the mother's knowledge and what she believes. The early recognition and treatment of children's dental health is something that sometimes causes concern for every mother. Mothers have concerns about how to prepare children to prepare their children when receiving dental care. In addition, the mothers also felt worried when they saw an abnormality in their children's teeth. This worry can be overcome by preparing prospective mothers, and mothers in taking steps that can be done in introducing dental care to their children and increasing the knowledge of mothers about abnormalities in the teeth and mouth of children who are often found (Riyanti., 2012). Parents must know how to care for their child's teeth, and also must teach their children how to care for teeth well.

The active role of parents will make children accustomed to doing regular brushing. The role of parents who nurture, educate, and encourage, and supervise children in caring for dental hygiene is important in preventing caries (Saringsih, 2012).

Lawrence Green's theory states that a person's dental health status is influenced by four important factors namely heredity, environment (physical and cultural), behavior, and health services. From these factors, behavior plays an important role in directly affecting dental health status (Anitasari & Rahayu, 2005). One example of parental behavior is to teach children about the right time and a good way to brush their teeth and always remind that after consuming sweet foods should rinse immediately with water (Susanto, 2012) . So that the role of parents in children's dental health is very important to prevent tooth decay in children. Based on this phenomenon, researchers want to conduct research on "The relationship of the role of parents by brushing their teeth properly in preschool children in Muslimat Parimono Kindergarten".

LITERATUR REVIEW:

According to Edwards (2012), factors that influence the role of parents, namely:

1.Old education:

Improving education and experience in child care will improve their preparation for caregiving. There are several ways that can be done to be better prepared to carry out the role of caregivers, among others: actively involved in every child's education, managing everything related to children's problems, always providing time for children and improving family development and supporting children (sustainable, 2012).

2. Environment:

The environment that influences children's development, therefore does not consider the environment that participates in coloring the patterns of care given to the family (Santrock, 2008).

3. Culture:

Often read in following the ways carried out by the community in caring for children, the habits of the surrounding community in caring for children. Because these patterns are considered successful in educating children towards maturity. Parent's hope that one day they will be able to accept the community well, therefore the culture or habits of the community in parenting also affect everyone in providing parenting for childbirth (Anwar, 2012).

Parents have a vital role that is very important to maintain and maintain the health of their children's teeth and mouth, especially for children who are still in preschool. The role of the parents is (Suryawati, 2010):

1. Cleaning Children Teeth and Mouth
2. Teach Children Brushing Teeth
3. Supervise the Child's Diet and Drink
4. Examination of the Oral Cavity and Tooth Growth
5. Checking the Children to the Dentist 6 months

RESEARCH METHODS:

The design of this study is correlational analytics. The population of parents and children in Muslimat Parimono Jombang Kindergarten is 155 people. The number of samples was 46 by using purposive sampling technique. The independent variable is the role of parents and the variable is brush teeth correctly in pre-school children. The place and time of the study was conducted at Muslimat

Parimono Kindergarten, Jombang Regency on June 4, 2018.

In this study respondents were given questionnaires and checklists. Data analysis uses the Rank Spearment test. This research was conducted after the researcher obtained a certificate of ethics issued on June 3, 2018..

RESEARCH RESULTS:

Table 1. Distribution of Frequency of Respondents by Age

No	Age	f	%
1.	< 20 years	0	0
2.	20-35 years old	12	26.1
3.	> 35 tahun years	34	73.9
Total		46	100

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 1 above shows that the majority (73.9%) of respondents aged > 35 years were 34 people.

Table 2. Distribution of Frequency of Respondents by Education

No	Education	f	%
1.	Low	0	0
2.	Intermediate	10	21.7
3.	High	36	78.3
Total		46	100

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 2 above shows that the majority (78.3%) of parents / guardians of high education respondents were 36 people.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by occupation

No	Profession	F	%
1.	Work	38	82.6
2.	Does not work	8	17.4
Total		46	100

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 3 above that the majority of respondents worked 38 (82.6%) people

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by sex

No	Gender	f	%
1.	Male	2	4.3
2.	Girl	44	95.7
Total		46	100

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 4 above shows that the majority (95.7%) of parents who took their children to school were mothers of 44 people

Table 5. Distribution of Frequency of Respondents by sex of the child

No	Gender	f	%
1.	Male	35	76.1
2.	Girl	11	23.9
Total		46	100

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 5 above shows that the majority of the sexes of children in Muslimat Parimono Kindergarten in Jombang Regency are 35 (76.1%) people.

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by type of age of the child

No	Age	f	%
1.	5 years	30	65.2
2.	6 years	16	34.8
Total		32	100

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6 above shows that more than half of the respondents in the Muslimat Parimono kindergarten in Jombang Regency were 5 (65.2%) children.

PERHATIKAN CONTOH DI BAWAH INI:

Table 1 Distribution of Frequency of Characteristics of Respondents in Inpatient Rooms of Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Hospital Mojokerto City in January-December 2018.

No	Type	F	(%)
1	Age		
	<20 years old	16	12.5
	20-35 years old	47	36.7
	>35 years old	65	50.8
Total		128	100
2	Pregnancy Age		
	<20 week	4	3.1
	25-38 week	97	75.8
	>38 week	27	21.1
Total		128	100
3	Distance of pregnancy		
	<2 years	85	66.4
	>2 years	43	33.6
Total		128	100
4	Parity		
	1 child	41	32.0
	2-3 child	45	35.2
	>3 child	42	32.8
Total		128	100
5	Anemia		
	Not anemia (normal) >11	79	61.7
	light 9-11	39	30.5
	is being 7-8	10	7.8
Total		128	100
6	LBW		
	1500-2500 g	84	65.6
	1500 g	38	29.7
	<1000 g	6	4.7
Total		128	100

Based on Table 1 shows that the majority of respondents aged > 35 years as many as 65 people (50.8%). Characteristics Respondents based on gestational age showed that the majority of respondents aged 25-38 Sundays were 97 people (75.8%). Characteristics of respondents based on pregnancy distance indicate that the majority of respondents were <2 years gestational age as many as 85 people (66.4%). Characteristics

Respondents based on parity show that most respondents parity 2-3 children as many as 45 people (35.2%). Characteristics Respondents based on anemia showed that the majority of respondents were not anemia (Normal) as many as 79 people (61.7%). Characteristics of Respondents based on LBW Show that most BB respondents are 1500-2500 grams, which are as many as 84 people (65.6%).

Table 7. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on the role of parents

No	The role of parents	f	%
1.	Negatif	11	23.9
2.	Positif	35	76.1
Total		46	100

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 7 above shows that the majority (76.1%) of parents / guardians have a positive role of 35 people.

Table 8. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on brushing their teeth

No	The role of parents	f	%
1.	Well	18	39.1
2.	Enough	19	41.3
3	Less	9	19.6
Total		46	100

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 8 above shows that almost half (41.3%) of respondents had sufficiently brushed their teeth correctly with a total of 19 children.

Table 9. Tabulation of parental roles by brushing teeth

The role of parents	Brushing teeth						Total	
	Well		Enoug h		Less			
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Negatif	0	0	4	36.4	7	63.6	11	100
Positif	1	54.3	1	42.9	1	2.9	35	100
Total	1	41.3	1	41.3	8	17.4	46	100
	9	3	9	3	4			%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 8 above shows that out of 46 respondents, almost half 19 (41.3%) parents had a positive role and their children could brush their teeth properly in 19 children.

From the Spearman rank statistical test results obtained a significant number or probability value (0.000) significantly lower than the significant standard of 0.05 or ($\rho < \alpha$), then Ho data is rejected and H1 is accepted which means there is a relationship between the role of parents by brushing their teeth correctly on preschoolers in Muslimat Parimono Kindergarten, Jombang Regency. The results of r count were obtained 0.644 according to the r count table between 0.600 - 0.799 the results were said to be strong (Arikunto, 2010).

DISCUSSION:

The role of parents:

Table 5 shows that the majority of parents / guardians have a positive role of 35 (76.1%) people.

In general, the role is the behavior carried out by someone related to his position in the social structure or social group in society, meaning that each person has their respective roles in accordance with the position he has (L. & R., 2010). Parents are part of the family that has a very important role in the stage of care or health care for their children (Ferry & Makhfudli, 2009). Parents' participation is really needed in guiding, understanding, reminding, and providing facilities to children so that children can maintain their oral and dental hygiene. (Muhlisin, 2012).

The role of parents is very influential in educating children well in maintaining children's personal hygiene. The role of parents in addition to supervising also teaches good habits and gives strength or positive feedback when children carry out good habits in caring for themselves. The role of parents and

parenting towards respondents from an early age, both in the form of guidance and supervision will be able to motivate children. This motivation is at the same time a supporting factor for the success of the respondent's health so that oral health is maintained healthy. The higher the age of parents, the more in educating children because parents have more experience and better understanding in educating their children.

Brushing teeth in children:

Table 4.6 shows that almost half of the respondents had sufficiently correctly brushed their teeth in 19 (41.3%) children.

Brush your teeth at least twice a day, ie in the morning after breakfast and at night before going to bed. This is because within 4 hours, bacteria begin to mix with food and form dental plaque. Brushing teeth after eating aims to inhibit the process. Better yet, add time to brush your teeth after lunch or at least gargle water after every meal (Eliza & Neneng., 2011).

Efforts to maintain healthy teeth and correct teeth brushing, especially in preschool children, especially in boys who are very hyperactive in playing so they forget to brush their teeth, boys need special attention, because at this age children are undergoing the process of growth and development and the process of playing activities are very high. The current state of the teeth will affect the development of dental health in later adulthood.

Relationship to the role of parents by brushing their teeth properly:

The results showed that based on table 4.7 shows that of 46 respondents nearly half (41.3%) of parents had a positive role for their children to brush their teeth properly with a total of 19 children.

From the Spearman rank statistical test results obtained a significant number or probability value (0,000) significantly lower than the significant standard of 0.05 or ($p < \alpha$), then H_0 data is rejected and H_1 is accepted, which means there is a relationship between the role of parents by brushing their teeth correctly on pre-school children in Muslimat Parimono Kindergarten, Jombang Regency, according to the interpretation of the results above 0.644 results are said to be strong

A role is a set of behaviors that are expected in accordance with the given social position. What is meant by position or status is the position of an individual in society, for example status as a wife, husband or child (Muhlisin, 2012).

The early recognition and treatment of children's dental health is something that sometimes causes concern for every mother. Mothers have concerns about how to prepare children to prepare their children when receiving dental care. In addition, the mothers also felt worried when they saw an abnormality in their children's teeth. This worry can be overcome by preparing prospective mothers, and mothers in taking steps that can be done in introducing dental care to their children and increasing the knowledge of mothers about abnormalities in the teeth and mouth of children who are often found (Riyanti., 2012).

LIMITATION AND STUDY FORWARD:

This research is limited, further research needs to be done about the factors that can affect teeth if they do not brush their teeth properly and correctly in preschool children.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The role of parents in kindergarten Muslimat Parimono Jombang regency most parents / guardians have a positive role of 35

people (76.1%). Brushing teeth properly in preschoolers in Muslimat Parimono Kindergarten, Jombang district, almost half of the respondents, 19 of them, were sufficient to brush their teeth properly (41.3%). From the results of the study using the chi square test obtained H0 results in rejecting H1 namely There is a relationship between the role of parents by brushing their teeth properly in preschool children in Muslimat Parimono Kindergarten, Jombang which is significant, with p-value (0,000) <significant standard (α : 0.05).

Researchers are able to understand the characteristics of the respondent's role so that it is hoped that later they can provide input on health and appropriate counseling to the community.

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