

## **Analysis Of Mother's Role Regarding Dental Health And The Incident Of Dental Careies In Preschool Children At Rukun Ibu Kindergarten, Tuban District**

**Ni Komang Ayu Muliartini <sup>1\*</sup>, Katmini <sup>2</sup>**

Institut Ilmu Kesehatan Strada Indonesia

Corresponding author: [ayusading@yahoo.com](mailto:ayusading@yahoo.com)

### **ABSTRACT**

Background: Preschool children like to try new foods, especially foods that contain high sugar, this causes dental problems in the form of dental caries. Mothers have a very important role in maintaining the health of their children's teeth. Research Objective: to analyze the role of mothers regarding dental health in the incidence of children's dental caries in preschool children at Rukun Ibu Kindergarten, Tuban Regency. Research Method: The research design used cross sectional analysis with a sample size of 35 respondents from a total population of 40 respondents at Rukun Ibu Kindergarten, Tuban Regency. The sampling technique uses simple random sampling. This research was carried out from May 2019 to January 2020. Research data was collected using; def-t questionnaire and observation sheet. Data completion with; editing data processing, coding, scoring and tabulation. Data were processed using the SPSS 22 program with the Pearson correlation test. Results: The results of data processing for the independent variable (Mother's Role) showed that 25 (71%) respondents played a positive role while 10 (29%) respondents played a negative role. The results of observations of the dependent variable (dental caries) showed that the majority of respondents had the Very Low (VL) dental caries category, namely 27 (77.2%) respondents, the Low (L) category was 2 (5.7%) respondents, the Medium Category ( M) was 2 (5.7%) respondents, High Category (H) was 2 (5.7%) respondents and Very High Category (VH) was 2 (5.7%) respondents. The results of the regression analysis of the significance of two variables show a value of  $0.00 < \alpha (0.05)$  which proves that the hypothesis is accepted. The Pearson correlation test on the two variables produced a figure of -0.574, meaning that there is a significant and inverse relationship between the mother's role and the incidence of dental caries. Conclusion: The mother's role has a big influence on children's dental health. Statistical results show that; The better the quality of the mother's role, the lower the incidence of dental caries in children. It is highly recommended to provide guidance, education and training to mothers regarding maintaining children's dental health.

**Keywords:** Caries Incidence, Dental Health, Mother's Role, Preschool Children.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Preschool children are the stage of children aged 3 to 6 years who tend to express their emotions freely and openly. Preschool children often start trying new foods, especially sweet foods that contain sugar. Foods containing sugar are very influential in increasing the incidence of dental caries, which is one of the dental health problems.

The prevalence of active caries in East Java was 71.3% and in Tuban the caries prevalence rate in children in 2014 was 997 children in the first quarter, 683 children in the second quarter, 557 children in the third quarter and 473 children in the fourth quarter (Health



Profile Teeth and Mouth Tuban, 2014). Based on a preliminary study conducted at Rukun Ibu Kindergarten, Tuban Regency on January 13 2020, 7 preschool children were taken from class A and B preschoolers. Data was obtained that 5 preschool children had carious teeth that could still be filled and 2 preschool children did not experience carious teeth.

The mother's active role in maintaining dental health has a significant influence on the behavior of preschool children. A mother can teach how to reduce the risk of dental caries by implementing caries prevention methods by gargling with clean water after drinking milk or eating sweet foods, getting preschoolers used to having their teeth checked by a dentist twice a year and brushing their teeth to maintain cleanliness. tooth. Preschool children, especially children aged 4-6 years, need parental assistance in brushing their teeth. The role of mothers should be increased in getting used to maintaining preschool children's dental hygiene regularly to avoid tooth decay in preschool children (Marinda, 2017).

## METHODS

The research design used cross sectional analysis with a sample size of 35 respondents from a total population of 40 respondents at Rukun Ibu Kindergarten, Tuban Regency. The sampling technique uses simple random sampling. This research was carried out from May 2019 to January 2020. Data was collected using questionnaires and observation sheets. The independent variable is the mother's role with indicators; educator, caregiver, supervisor and motivator. Meanwhile, the dependent variable is the incidence of dental caries with indicators; number of carious teeth that can be filled, teeth that have been/must be extracted and teeth that have been filled. Research data collection uses; def-t questionnaire and observation sheet. Data completion with; editing data processing, coding, scoring and tabulation. Data were processed using the SPSS 22 program with the Pearson correlation test.

## RESULT

### A. Respondent Characteristics

Based on the research results collected by the researcher from the characteristics of the respondents, the following results were obtained :

#### a. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Child Age

NO	Child Age	Frekuences	Percentage (%)
1	4	2	5,7
2	5	4	11,4
3	6	29	82,9
Amount		35	100

Based on the table above, almost all respondents are 6 years old with the largest number of respondents being 29 children or 82.9%.

b. Respondent characteristics based on mother's age

NO	Mother's Age	Frekuences	Percentage (%)
1	≤ 20	2	5,7
2	21-35	23	65,8
3	>35	10	28,5
Amount		35	100

Based on the table above, most of the respondents were aged 21-35 years with a total of 23 respondents or 65.8%.

**B. Special Data Independent Variable Mother's Role**

The maternal role variable has four indicators and twenty questions. The results of the frequency distribution of the maternal role variable are shown in the table below :

NO	MOTHERS ROLE	FREKUENCES	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Positive	25	71%
2	Negative	10	29%
TOTAL		35	100%

The table above shows that of the total of 35 respondents, the majority of respondents, namely 25 respondents or 71%, have a positive role, or in other words, the respondents have carried out the role of mother well. Meanwhile, only 10 respondents or 29% of the total respondents had a negative role. The following is an analysis of the data that the researcher compiled based on the indicators used :

a) Caregiver Indicator

Table of Distribution of Respondents' Assessments of Caregiver Indicators

NO	Question	SL	SR	J	TP
1	My mother accompanied me in dental treatment	26 (74,3%)	2 (5,7%)	1 (2,9%)	6 (17,1%)
2	Mother gives praise and attention when caring for teeth	26 (74,3%)	2 (5,7%)	4 (11,4%)	3 (8,6%)
3	My mother scolds me if I don't brush my teeth	25 (71,4%)	5 (14,3%)	2 (5,7%)	3 (8,6%)
4	Mothers do not provide special toothbrushes for children	4 (11,4%)	3 (8,6%)	3 (8,6%)	25 (71,4%)
5	Mom lets me if I don't brush my teeth	3 (8,6%)	3 (8,6%)	3 (8,6%)	26 (74,3%)
TOTAL		84	15	13	63
MEAN		16,80	3	2,6	12,6

Description: SL (Selalu), SR (Sering), J (Jarang), TP (Tidak Pernah). Results of SPSS processing by researchers

From the table above it can be seen that the majority of respondents gave positive answers ('always' and 'often') to questions that were positive (favorable to the problem being studied). Answer; 'always' and 'often' appear frequently in the questions: My mother

accompanies me in dental care, which is 80% or 28 respondents, then my mother scolds me if I don't brush my teeth, which is 85.7% or 30 respondents and Mrs. giving praise and attention when caring for teeth, namely 80% or as many as 28 respondents.

b) Educator Indicators

Table of Distribution of Respondents' Assessments of Educator Indicators

NO	Question	SL	SR	J	TP
1	Mother taught me how to brush my teeth properly	28 (80%)	3 (8,6%)	2 (5,7%)	2 (5,7%)
2	Mothers play a very active role in health education	29 (82,9%)	2 (5,7%)	2 (5,7%)	2 (5,7%)
3	Mothers teach children to be responsible for themselves	27 (77,1%)	3 (8,6%)	3 (8,6%)	2 (5,7%)
4	Mom didn't explain to me the benefits and drawbacks of brushing my teeth	2 (5,7%)	2 (5,7%)	3 (8,6%)	28 (80%)
5	Mother provides facilities for caring for teeth	29 (82,9%)	1 (2,9%)	3 (8,6%)	2 (5,7%)
6	Mother explained the facilities for caring for teeth	28 (80%)	1 (2,9%)	4 (11,4%)	2 (5,7%)
	TOTAL	143	12	17	38
	MEAN	23,83	2	2,83	6,33

Description : SL (Selalu), SR (Sering), J (Jarang), TP (Tidak Pernah). Results of SPSS processing by researchers

The table above shows that the average respondent who stated 'Always', on questions regarding educator indicators, had the highest mean, namely 23.83 or 24 people. The question that has the highest 'always' answer is the question; Mother provides facilities for dental care and questions; Mothers play a very active role in health education, where the percentage of answers 'always' to these two questions has the same number of respondents, reaching 82.9% or 29 people out of a total of 35 respondents.

c) Thrust Indicator

Table of Distribution of Respondents' Assessments of Driving Indicators

NO	Question	SL	SR	J	TP
1	My mother always reminded me to take care of my teeth	27 (77,1%)	4 (11,4%)	2 (5,7%)	2 (5,7%)
2	My mother gives me praise and attention if I take care of my teeth	27 (77,1%)	2 (5,7%)	3 (8,6%)	3 (8,6%)
3	My mother let me not brush my teeth	2 (5,7%)	2 (5,7%)	4 (11,4%)	27 (77,1%)
4	Mom lets me, if I buy candy	2 (5,7%)	4 (11,4%)	2 (5,7%)	27 (77,1%)
	TOTAL	58	12	11	59
	MEAN	14,5	3	2,75	14,75

Description : SL (Selalu), SR (Sering), J (Jarang), TP (Tidak Pernah). Results of SPSS processing by researchers

From the table above, it can be seen that the driving indicators have the same number of questions for both positive (favourable) and negative (unfavourable) types of questions, that is, they both have two questions. On positive questions, positive marks; 'always' and 'often' dominate the respondents' answers. This can be seen from the question; My mother always reminded me to take care of my teeth, where the total positive answers 'always' and 'often' were 88.5% or 31 respondents. This is then followed by another positive answer which also has high value, namely the question; My mother gave me praise and attention if I took care of my teeth, where the total positive answers 'always' and 'often' reached a value of 82.8% or as many as 29 respondents.

On negative questions, negative responses, namely 'rarely' and 'never' also have high scores. As seen in the question; My mother let me not brush my teeth, the score reached 88.5% or as many as 31 respondents and questions; My mother let me, if I buy candy, the majority of respondents responded negatively, namely 82.8% or 29 people.

d) monitoring indicators

Table of Distribution of Respondents' Assessments of Supervisory Indicators

NO	Question	SL	SR	J	TP
1	Mother supervises my food consumption	20 (57,1%)	6 (17,1%)	6 (17,1%)	3 (8,6%)
2	My mother watched me buy random snacks	20 (57,1%)	6 (17,1%)	7 (20%)	2 (5,7%)
3	My mother forbade me from buying random snacks	15 (42,9%)	11 (31,4%)	5 (14,3%)	4 (11,4%)
4	If a tooth has a cavity, mother doesn't order it to be filled	2 (5,7%)	4 (11,4%)	18 (51,4%)	11 (31,4%)
5	My mother let me have cavities in my teeth	3 (8,6%)	6 (17,1%)	15 (42,9%)	11 (31,4%)
	TOTAL	60	33	51	31
	MEAN	12	6,6	10,2	6,2

Description : SL (Selalu), SR (Sering), J (Jarang), TP (Tidak Pernah). Results of SPSS processing by researchers

From the table and graph above, it can be seen that the supervisory indicators have a greater number of positive (favourable) questions than negative (unfavourable) questions. There are three positive questions where positive answers such as 'always' and 'often' rank highest. Meanwhile, there were two questions that were negative, where negative answers such as 'rarely' and 'sometimes' were answered the most by the total number of respondents.

### C. Specific data for the dependent variable on the incidence of dental caries

The following is an analysis of the data that researchers compiled based on the indicators used:

Table of Distribution of Researcher Observations on Indicators of Caries Incidence and Dental Condition

NO	Caries Occurrence and Dental Condition	SR	R	S	T	ST
1	Number of carious teeth that can still be filled	28 (80%)	2 (5.7%)	2 (5.7%)	1 (2.9%)	2 (5.7%)
2	Teeth that have been/have to be extracted	27 (77.1%)	3 (8.6%)	2 (5.7%)	1 (2.9%)	2 (5.7%)
3	Teeth that have been filled	26 (74.3%)	2 (5.7%)	3 (8.6%)	2 (5.7%)	2 (5.7%)
	MEAN	27	2	2	2	2

Description : SL (Selalu), SR (Sering), J (Jarang), TP (Tidak Pernah). Results of SPSS processing by researchers.

From the table above, it can be seen that the results of researchers' observations of the incidence of caries and dental conditions in pre-school children at the Rukun Ibu Kindergarten, Tuban district, are very satisfactory. This can be seen from the values of 'very low' and 'low' in the incidence of dental caries in children in kindergarten. In other words,

there is very little incidence of tooth decay among Rukun Ibu Kindergarten children in Tuban district.

There are three classifications of observations on children's teeth, namely; Number of carious teeth that can still be filled, teeth that have been or must be extracted and teeth that have been filled. Of the three classifications of observations, the highest mean or average value appeared in 'very low' observations, namely 27 people. From these results, it can be seen that the condition of the teeth of pre-school children at Rukun Ibu Kindergarten, Tuban district, is in very good condition.

#### D. Test the Relationship between Dependent Variables and Independent Variables

Regression Analysis Table for the Significance of Independent Variables and Dependent Variables

		Correlation	
		Mother's Role	Incidence of Dental Caries
Mother's Role	Pearson Correlation	1	-.574**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	35	35
Incidence of Dental Caries	Pearson Correlation	-.574**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	35	35

**\*\*.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source : results of SPSS data processing by researchers

Based on table 4.9, the results of data analysis carried out statistical tests using the SPSS program were obtained :

1. The significance value between the mother's role and the incidence of dental caries is through a probability number (sig) of 0.00, where this value is smaller than 0.05. Statistical provisions say, if the probability number is <0.05, then there is a significant relationship between the two variables.

2. The correlation figure between the role of the mother and the incidence of dental caries and the condition of the teeth in pre-school children at Rukun Ibu Kindergarten, Tuban Regency, is - 0.574. This value proves that there is an opposite (reverse) relationship between the influence of the mother's role on the incidence of dental caries in Rukun Ibu Kindergarten children in Tuban district. This means that the better the quality of the mother's role, the lower the number of tooth decay in Rukun Ibu Kindergarten children in Tuban district.

## DISCUSSION

### The Role of Mothers in Maintaining Children's Dental Health

The results of research on 35 respondents found that the majority, namely 25 people or 71% of respondents, had a positive role in the role of mother. Researchers believe that this large positive role is because mothers can carry out their roles as; excellent educator, caregiver, supervisor and encourager. This can be seen from the high number of answers 'Always' and 'Often' to the types of questions that are positive or favorable to this research. Meanwhile, in

questions that were negative or unfavorable, the majority of respondents answered 'Rarely' and 'Never'.

Researchers are of the opinion that respondents have quite good knowledge of the importance of maintaining children's dental health and also understand how to arouse children's desire to maintain their own dental health. As written by Suherman (2009), parents' active role in children's development is very necessary when they are under 6 years old. The active role of parents in question is direct efforts towards children such as; guide, provide direction, and provide facilities for their children. The important role of parents in helping maintain dental hygiene can reduce the occurrence of dental caries, so it is intended that preschool children can maintain good dental hygiene.

### **Incidence of Dental Caries**

The definition of consumer satisfaction is related to satisfaction with a product with the performance that consumers feel about that product. If product performance is higher than consumer expectations, consumers will experience satisfaction (Zulaikhah et al, 2020).

Tran's research (2017) explains that outpatient waiting time is a crucial parameter that influences patient satisfaction. Waiting times were longest in the morning and for those with health insurance. This is in accordance with research by Rasmah et al (2020) and Erlindai (2019) which states that waiting times for registration services can greatly influence whether outpatients are satisfied or not. The results of this research are strengthened by Masruloh (2020) who explains that apart from waiting time, the dimensions of speed, accuracy and readiness of officers in registration services also influence outpatient satisfaction.

Patient satisfaction based on reviewed journals can be measured by looking at service waiting time, service speed, service accuracy, service communication between staff and patients, service performance, and service quality which includes: reliability, assurance, tangibles or real forms, empathy or attention, and responsiveness or concern.

In accordance with the theory above, satisfaction can be influenced by smooth registration, waiting time, fast, friendly, polite service, good, professional skills and care of medical staff, complete facilities. Satisfied patients are a very valuable asset. If patients are satisfied then they will continue to use the service of their choice, but if patients are not satisfied then they will tell other people twice as much about their bad experience. To create patient satisfaction in terms of registration services, hospitals must create and manage a system to obtain more patients and the ability to retain patients. A service process that is ready, precise, has good performance, and maintains communication between staff and patients can influence the high and low level of satisfaction of patients who visit the hospital, especially outpatients.

### **Analysis of the Role of Mothers in the Incidence of Caries and Dental Conditions**

Based on research conducted at Rukun Ibu Kindergarten, Tuban Regency, there is a significant (strong) relationship between the role of mothers in maintaining children's dental hygiene and dental incidents in preschool children at Rukun Ibu Kindergarten, Tuban Regency. As seen in table 4.9 on the regression analysis of the significance of the independent and dependent variables, it shows a Pearson correlation figure of -0.574. A negative value indicates that there is an opposite (inverse) relationship between the influence of the mother's role on the incidence of dental caries in children at Rukun Ibu Kindergarten, Tuban Regency. This means that the better the quality of the mother's role, the lower the amount of tooth decay in children at Rukun



Ibu Kindergarten, Tuban Regency. The researcher argues that children aged 4-6 years need help from adults, in this case mothers, to brush their teeth. The role of mothers should be increased in getting preschool children used to maintaining dental hygiene regularly to avoid tooth decay in children. Preschool children tend to express their emotions freely and openly to their mothers. In terms of emotional closeness, preschool children tend to obey and carry out their mother's orders. Thus, the role of mothers is very vital for children's dental health.

## **CONCLUSION**

From the results of the research conducted and the analysis and interpretation carried out, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. The role of mothers in dental health in the Rukun Ibu Kindergarten in Tuban Regency is the most positive, which is 25 people or 71%.
2. The incidence of tooth decay in preschool children is the highest, which is 'Very Low' (SR), which is 27 respondents or 77%.
2. There is an influence between the role of mothers and the incidence of tooth decay in preschool children in the Rukun Ibu Kindergarten in Tuban Regency.
3. The results of the Pearson correlation test produced a figure of -0.574, meaning that the better the quality of the mother's role, the lower the amount of tooth decay in children in the Rukun Ibu Kindergarten in Tuban Regency.

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