

# Pediatric Dentistry Philosophy in Review

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- ▶ Philosophy is the study to seek nature of all things. Philosophy is the result of a human searching and thinking about the truth. Philosophy teaches us to think deep down to its roots, universal, conceptual, coherent, consistent and systematic.
- ▶ Philosophy interpreted etymologically as philos / philein (love) and sophia / sophos (wisdom), conclude as the love of wisdom. Human wise will be applying the values of truth (logical), goodness (good), beauty (beautiful) and divinity (religious). It does means that science must implement its relevance to philosophy. <sup>2)</sup>

# Terminology

- ▶ Terminologically represent philosophy as an attitude, reflective thinking method, the group issues and theory, critical analysis of the language and terms as well as a comprehensive understanding of the views of life. Point of view of life are affected by family (parenting), social environment, education, personal problems and also of innate character. <sup>2)</sup>

# Philosopher

- ▶ 1. Plato (427SM–347SM) a famous Greek philosopher Socrates and teacher of Aristotle's pupil, said: Philosophy is the knowledge of all that exists (science to achieving genuine truth)
- ▶ 2. Aristoteles (384 SM–322 BC) said: Philosophy is the science of truth, in which there are sciences metaphysics, logic, rhetoric, ethics, economics, politics, and aesthetics (philosophy suggesting the cause and basic principle of all things)
- ▶ 3. Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 SM–43 BC) Roman politician and orator, formulate: philosophy is the knowledge of something sublime and efforts to achieve it.
- ▶ 4. Al-Farabi (Died 950 BC), The Muslim philosophers before Ibn Sina, said: philosophy is the science of nature and aims to investigate the nature of truth.
- ▶ 5. Prof, Dr. Fuad Hasan, professor of psychology at UI, conclude: Philosophy is an effort to think radically, ranging from radical concept of certain phenomenon, from the roots of the questioned problem. Radical approach and philosophy assessment made to achieve universal conclusion.

# Western and Eastern

- ▶ In western, philosophy characterized with science and rationality as highlight, while in eastern philosophy determined ethic and view of life as the key points. People in an eastern area has significant emotional character, adjusting to nature while the western are most likely to rational and nature controlling. Western Philosophy represents and individualist, as a contrary Eastern Philosophy seems more mutual cooperation socialist <sup>2)</sup>

# Dental Science

- ▶ Since the Pharaoh Ramses II
- ▶ Dr Ja'far Khadem Yamani stated at the time dental expert physician had lived in the palace of Pharaoh named bahab Azz.
- ▶ A thousand years before the birth of Prophet Musa, the Akkadian and Egyptian has been able to make tools such as dental tweezers, pliers filing teeth and tooth pullers.
- ▶ Today, Egypt department of dentistry has established with 5 years length of study and 1 year internship in a dental clinic. Dentistry was spread in some well known universities such as Ain Shams University, Alexandria University, Suez canal and al-Azhar University. In the land of the philosophers, the Greek has known dentistry until they completing their studies in Egypt. They return to Athens carrying books of dentistry. In Baghdad, A special chair to examined patient teeth has existed. Dental clinic also founded in almost every city of baghdad, Damsyiq, Qurthubah to Iskandariyah. Dr Jafar concluded that the real science of modern dentistry today is the development of dentistry in Andalusia. <sup>3)</sup>

# How about in Indonesia

- ▶ Indonesian people suffered of toothache, they will visit traditional practitioner or let it be healed by itself. <sup>5)</sup>
- ▶ In 1950 Indonesia has two dental colleges at University of Indonesia and University of Gajah Mada.
- ▶ In 10 November 1954, University Airlangga officially founded
- ▶ It became a medical school and institute of dentistry that was apart from the main campus University of Indonesia. <sup>5)</sup>

# Dental Paediatric Science and Development

Dentistry is a branch of medical science that taught us to do evaluation, diagnosis, prevention or treatment (surgical or non-surgical) to a disease or disorder that occurs on the surface area of the oral cavity, maxillofacial (face and upper jaw) or structure adjacent teeth also its impact on the human body. People who practice in the field of dentistry called the dentist. There are nine specialties in Dentistry, one of which is Paediatric Dentistry, the specialization that discusses Paediatric in Dentistry. Someone who pursues this field is called Sp KGA. Within the scope of IKGA (Dental Paediatric Science), it taught the oral health of children from infants to teenagers, includes special need children.



# Pediatric Dentist Science

- ▶ Theory of Tabula Rasa, stated that child are like a white paper, the parents are the one who create who they are. If parents always frighten children such as stated, "If a rogue, I brought you to the doctor and they will get you an injection". Over time, the child will feel frightened by syringe. Injections are considered not meant daunting, as included in the natural subconscious mind by the parents, that the injection was a scary thing.
- ▶ Like a computer, the software has been filled fundamental material. But patient are faced with more complicated issue such as education, culture, religion and other matters.

# Dentist and Patient

- ▶ In the other hands dentist has quite differences perspective (idealistic, theoretical) with a patient and everything that surrounded him (social, cultural, religious, financial, etc.) implies that there is a therapeutic contract between them. Here the role of ethics in dentistry bridging this kind of relationship.



# Philosophy in General and Philosophy in Paediatric Dentistry

1. Radical Thinking Philosophy.
2. Universal Thinking Philosophy.
3. Conceptual Thinking Philosophy.
4. Coherent & Consistent Thinking Philosophy.
5. Systematic Thinking Philosophy.

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- ▶ Today, people are accepting the medical practice without questioning an assumption of the basic knowledge of the practice. Medicine has entered a new phase to questioning fundamental assumptions. It gets into “paradigm instability” where doctors reviewing what they have done and considering the role as well as their responsibility to the patient. Medical science has dominated by empirical point of view.
- ▶ All the improvement in medicine emerge ethical problem. On what actually causes of the “diseases” aren’t obvious at all. The definition of “disease” are changing most of the time. Modern medicine are now face the physician with board ethical; problem that wasn’t exist in earlier

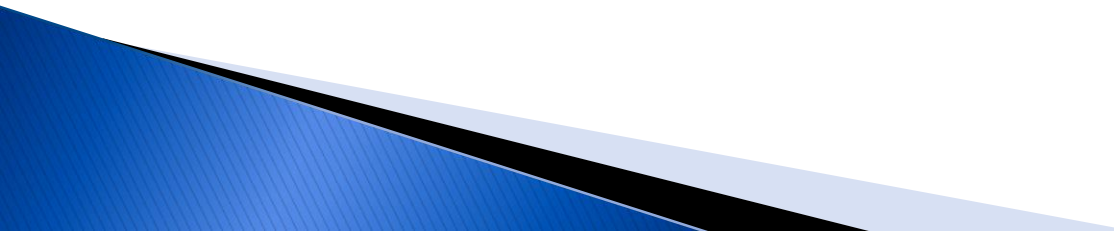
- ▶ Physician are no longer satisfied with their success in their job saving people lives and reduce the pain without considering an implications on what they are doing longer. Medical philosophy revolves around the values in medicine that have long-term implications. Doctors who understand their patients and appreciate the importance of technological advances, but tend not to forget that the patient is a human being who can contemplate their own, rather than biological machines. Medicine is a science, technology and art, and many important issues of contemporary philosophy is well illustrated by the medical examples.
- ▶ On the concept of medical ethics as a discipline of philosophy, It has a responsibility of the patient, own self and another colleague, a dentist should explain to patients related to the knowledge they have. Ethics appears here in terms of determining the best option for the patient, and this is personal. A Dentist most of the time are faced with ethical and rational choice, eg choice of treatments and prescribing. Physicians have an ethical and medical considerations, also faced with the selfishness to do a rational approach for everything

# Dental Health Education to Children

- ▶ The maintenance of oral health should be done from an early age. The role of schools are essentials in the process of creating brushing habits in children. Primary school age is an ideal time to train a child motor skills, including brushing teeth.
- ▶ The child's age is a time to imitate everything he sees, good behavior and peer adults. The children can not distinguish between what is good and is not, an explanation of everything that is forbidden or allowed to be accompanied by explanations that are easy to understand. Children will love the things that are often seen everyday, therefore giving examples should be done by searching from everyday life.
- ▶ Oral health education to school children should be given repeatedly and interesting, for that purpose it requires a good cooperation between students, teachers, and parents. <sup>7)</sup> This is the hallmark approach to dental health education for children. They will always repeated and reminded.

# Pediatric Dentist and Parents point of view

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- ▶ Ideal pediatric dentist based on parent are usually described as a dentist with convenient practice, a lot of toys, short waiting time, complete and modern dentistry equipment, children friendly, know and understand the children psychologically, as well as physician assistants are friendly and workmanlike. 8)
- ▶ The relationships pattern between pediatric patients and the dentist can not be separated from the role and responsibilities of the parent, because children aged below 18 years, are still in the under of adults care

- ▶ Treatment requires a different approach in dealing with child's behavior, growth knowledge and development of their teeth and helps prevent oral health problems to come.
  - ▶ Pediatric philosophy suggest that the doctors should understand their pediatric patients and appreciate the importance of technological advances, but tend not to forget that the pediatric patient is in the form of a perfect human being physically and mentally.
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# Conclusion

- ▶ It is necessary for pediatric dentist to understand the philosophy of pediatric dentistry and began to implement in daily practice
- ▶ The conclusion of this paper is that the dentists, dental specialists, especially a pediatric dentist must understand the philosophy of pediatric dentistry and began to implement in daily practice

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