

INTISARI

Kegiatan promotif kesehatan gigi dan mulut meliputi upaya pencegahan yang dicapai oleh individu atau masyarakat yang dapat menghasilkan pemeliharaan kesehatan gigi secara optimal. Dewasa ini, usaha promotif dan preventif merupakan salah satu kegiatan yang sedang digalakan oleh dunia Kedokteran Gigi di Indonesia. Salah satu upaya promotif kesehatan gigi dan mulut adalah dengan penyuluhan.

Penelitian ini adalah quasi eksperimental design dengan 2 kelompok. Populasi berjumlah 254 siswa dan responden sebanyak 30 orang masing-masing kelompok berusia 6-8 tahun. Pengambilan sample *Two Stage Cluster Random Sampling*. Analisa data menggunakan uji korelatif spearsman dan kombinasi chi-square untuk menguji hubungan antar variabel dan mendapatkan data distribusi frekuensi. Penelitian dilakukan di SD Ngebel Taman Tirto, Kasihan, Bantul.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada media audiovisual, dari 30 terdapat 16 orang berpengetahuan kesgilut tinggi dan dari 16 orang berpengetahuan tinggi hanya 1 orang siswa (6,3 %) memiliki skor plak kategori baik sedangkan 15 orang (93,8 %) berpengetahuan kesgilut tinggi memiliki skor plak kategori buruk. Pada Media Boneka Karakter, dari 30 terdapat 14 orang berpengetahuan kesgilut tinggi dan dari 14 orang berpengetahuan tinggi hanya 1 orang siswa (7,1 %) memiliki skor plak kategori baik, 1 orang (7,1%) memiliki skor plak kategori sedang dan 12 orang (85,7%) berpengetahuan tinggi memiliki skor plak kategori buruk.

Analisis data uji spearman menunjukkan peningkatan pengetahuan tidak berbanding lurus dengan penurunan skor plak. Terdapat peningkatan nilai pengetahuan kesehatan gigi mulut namun tidak terjadi penurunan skor plak sebelum dan setelah penyuluhan. Penurunan skor plak berhubungan dengan motivasi dan perilaku. Nilai signifikansi media audiovisual sebesar 0,598 ($P > 0,05$) dan Nilai Signifikansi media boneka sebesar 0,789 ($P > 0,05$).

Kata Kunci : Penyuluhan, Pengetahuan kesgilut, skor plak, audiovisual, boneka karakter, Media Penyuluhan

ABSTRACT

Promotive including oral health prevention is achieved individual or society as a result of optimal oral and dental health. Today, Dentistry in Indonesia has focus on promotive and preventive efforts. One of oral and dental health preventive is Dental Health Education at school.

This study was a quasi experimental design with 2 groups. Population of 254 students and 30 people as respondents within each group consist of 6-8 years old students. Sampling was taking by Two Stage Cluster Random Sampling. Correlative analysis test data was using a combination spearsman and chi-square to test the relationship between variables and to have table distribution of frequency data. The study was conducted in SD Ngebel Taman Tirto, Kabupaten, Bantul.

The results showed that audiovisual media, there were 16 students from 30 students who have high knowledge of dental health and from 16 students was only One high knowledge student (6.3%) who had good plaque score category, while 15 students (93.8%) had high score of dental health yet had poor plaque score category. In Addition, Media Dolls, there were 14 students from 30 students who have high knowledge of dental health and from 14 students was only One student (7.1%) had good score plaque category, One student (7.1%) had moderate plaque score category and 12 students who have high knowledge of dental health (85.7%) but had poor plaque score category.

Spearman test analysis showed an increassing of dental health knowledge is not directly proportional to the decreassing in plaque scores. There is an increassing value of dental health knowledge but not as good as in oral plaque scores before and after education using those 2 media. Reduction plaque scores is related to motivation and behavior. Significancy of audiovisual media is 0.598 ($P > 0.05$) and Significancy of dolls media is 0.789 ($P > 0.05$).

Keywords: Dental Health Education, Knowledge, plaque scores, audiovisual, puppet characters. Media Education