

ABSTRACT

Background: Caries is a disease of dental hard tissue which characterized by demineralization and followed by damage to organic matter. Caries prevalence of children in 2018 was still very high, especially in the 3-4 year age, the caries prevalence reached 36.4%, while in the 5-9 year age it was 54%. The behavior of parents, especially mothers, has an influence on children's oral health, because mothers are role models as well as children's closest figures since birth. However, until now there are still many parents who don't know that their behavior affects the behavior of children, and do not consider it important to take care of their children's teeth. **Objectives:** To determine the relationship between parental behavior and the incidence of caries in preschool children, and to determine the effect of caries on the quality of life of preschool children. **Methods:** Journal literature in this study using 3 databases, namely Google Scholar, Pubmed and NCBI according to keywords. The selected journals were free access and full text from 2010 to 2020 which were then screened and selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria, so that 34 journal literature was obtained. **Results:** The results of the analysis from reference journals that the behavior of parents, especially mothers will determine the dental health of children. In addition, children's behavior also plays a significant role in maintaining the health of their teeth, one of which is brushing teeth and eating patterns. **Conclusion:** Parents have an important role in the risk of caries in children, parents who have poor behavior in maintaining dental health have the possibility that their children are at higher risk of dental caries than mothers who have a good attitude.

Keywords: parental behavior, caries in preschool children



ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Karies merupakan penyakit jaringan keras gigi yang ditandai demineralisasi dan diikuti kerusakan bahan organik. Prevalensi karies gigi anak tahun 2018 di Indonesia masih sangat tinggi, terutama pada usia 3-4 tahun prevalensi karies mencapai 36,4% sedangkan pada usia 5-9 tahun sebanyak 54%. Perilaku orang tua terutama ibu, memiliki pengaruh terhadap kesehatan mulut anak, sebab ibu merupakan *role model* sekaligus figur terdekat anak sejak lahir. Namun hingga saat ini masih banyak orang tua yang belum mengetahui bahwa perilaku mereka berpengaruh terhadap perilaku anak, serta belum menganggap penting menjaga gigi anak. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan perilaku orang tua terhadap kejadian karies pada anak prasekolah, dan untuk mengetahui pengaruh karies terhadap kualitas hidup anak prasekolah. **Metode:** Pencarian literatur jurnal pada penelitian ini menggunakan 3 *database* yaitu Google Scholar, Pubmed dan NCBI sesuai dengan *keyword*. Jurnal yang dipilih *free akses* dan *full text* dari tahun 2010 hingga 2020 yang kemudian dilakukan *screening* dan diseleksi sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusif, sehingga didapatkan literatur jurnal sebanyak 34 jurnal. **Hasil:** Hasil analisis dari jurnal referensi bahwa perilaku orang tua terutama ibu akan menentukan kesehatan gigi anak. Selain itu perilaku anak juga ikut mempengaruhi kondisi kesehatan giginya, seperti dalam hal menyikat gigi, pola makan. **Kesimpulan:** Orang tua memiliki peran terhadap resiko karies pada anak, orang tua yang memiliki perilaku kurang baik dalam menjaga kesehatan gigi memiliki kemungkinan anak berisiko lebih besar terkena karies gigi daripada ibu yang memiliki sikap baik.

Kata kunci: perilaku orang tua, karies pada anak prasekolah