

## INTISARI

Status kesehatan ibu hamil dapat mempengaruhi perkembangan janin yang dikandung dan memiliki peran penting pada perkembangan, pembentukan dan mineralisasi gigi. Tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan, dan status gizi ibu hamil diduga turut berkontribusi terhadap kejadian karies pada anak di masa mendatang. Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor-faktor penentu status kesehatan ibu pada masa kehamilan terhadap kejadian *early childhood caries*.

Jenis penelitian *case control* dengan pendekatan retrospektif, dilakukan pada 32 siswa TK Negeri Ngawen Kabupaten Gunungkidul Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta umur 3-5 tahun. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling* dibagi dalam dua kelompok. Tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan dan status gizi ibu hamil diperoleh dari pengisian kuesioner. *Early childhood caries* diperoleh dari hasil pemeriksaan gigi geligi. Analisa data dilakukan dengan uji *Chi Square* ( $X^2$ ), *rasio odds* (OR) dan regresi logistik.

*Zero caries* (62.5%) ditemukan pada ibu berpendidikan menengah keatas, sedangkan *early childhood caries* (56,25%) ditemukan pada ibu berpendidikan dasar. *Zero caries* sebagian besar juga ditemukan pada ibu berpengetahuan baik, dan sebanyak 50,0% *early childhood caries* ditemukan pada ibu berpengetahuan cukup dan kurang. *Zero caries* 87.5% ditemukan pada ibu berstatus gizi baik, dan 68,75% *early childhood caries* ditemukan pada ibu berstatus gizi kurang. Pendidikan, pengetahuan dan status gizi ibu hamil berpengaruh terhadap kejadian *Early Childhood Caries* dengan status gizi sebagai kontributor terbesar (OR=15,400).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara pendidikan, tingkat pengetahuan ibutentang status gizi, asupan nutrisi, kunjungan ke pelayanan kesehatan, dan kesehatan gigi dan mulut, serta status gizi ibu hamil dengan kejadian *early childhood caries*.

**Kata Kunci:** Pendidikan, Pengetahuan, Status Gizi, *Early Childhood Caries*.

## ABSTRACT

*Health status of pregnant women can affect fetal development and have an important role in teeth development, formation and mineralization. Level of education, knowledge, and nutritional status of pregnant women were suspected contributed to the children caries incidence in future. This study intends to determine the relationship of maternal health status determinants factor during pregnancy on early childhood caries incidence.*

*Type of this study is a case control with retrospective approach, conducted on 32 students of TK Negeri Ngawen Kabupaten Gunungkidul Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 3-5 years old. Sampling technique was done by purposive samplings that were divided into two groups. Level of education, knowledge and nutritional status of pregnant women was obtained from questionnaires. Early childhood caries is obtained from teeth probing. Data then analyzed by Chi Square ( $X^2$ ), odds ratio (OR) and logistic regression.*

*Zero caries (62.5%) was found in mother with moderate and high education, while early childhood caries (56.25%) was found on mother with elementary education. Zero caries most found in mother with good knowledge, and as much as 50.0% early childhood caries found in the mother with moderate and less knowledgeable. Zero caries 87.5% was found in maternal nourished, while 68.75% early childhood caries found in less maternal nutritional status. Education, knowledge and nutritional status of pregnant women affect the incidence of early childhood caries and nutritional status as the largest contributor (OR = 15.400).*

*Conclusion: There were a relationship between education, knowledge level about maternal nutritional status, nutrition, health care visit, and oral health, either nutritional status of pregnant women with early childhood caries incidence.*

**Keywords:** *Education, Knowledge, Nutritional Status, Early Childhood Caries.*