

## INTISARI

*Early Childhood Caries* pada umur 3-5 tahun, menurut penelitian terdahulu masih tergolong tinggi hingga mencapai angka 63%. Anak prasekolah paling dekat dengan ibunya sehingga kurangnya motivasi ibu dalam menjaga kesehatan gigi anaknya dapat mempengaruhi jumlah *Early Childhood Caries*. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan motivasi ibu tentang kesehatan gigi terhadap *Early Childhood Caries* pada gigi anak umur 3-5 tahun di TK Sinar Matahari.

Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode analitik deskriptif dengan pendekatan *survey cross sectional*. Subyek penelitian adalah anak umur 3-5 tahun TK Sinar Matahari yang berjumlah 56 anak dan 56 orang ibunya. Pengumpulan data *Early Childhood Caries* diperoleh dari hasil pemeriksaan gigi pada anak dan motivasi ibu tentang kesehatan gigi diperoleh dengan menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas kemudian data diolah. Analisis data meliputi analisis deskriptif dan uji hipotesis menggunakan uji *Korelasi Spearman Rho*.

Hasil penelitian mengenai tingkat motivasi ibu tentang kesehatan gigi didapatkan 17,8 % tergolong kriteria buruk dan 43% tergolong kriteria baik. Hasil mengenai *Early Childhood Caries* didapatkan jumlah tipe minimal 19 anak dan jumlah tipe severe 15 anak. Data hubungan antara motivasi ibu tentang kesehatan gigi terhadap *Early Childhood Caries* digunakan uji *Spearman Rho*. Penelitian menyatakan ada hubungan antara motivasi ibu tentang kesehatan gigi terhadap *Early Childhood Caries* ( $p < 0,05$ ).

Kesimpulannya bahwa ada hubungan antara motivasi ibu tentang kesehatan gigi terhadap *Early Childhood Caries* pada gigi anak umur 3-5 tahun di TK Sinar Matahari Semarang.

**Kata kunci:** motivasi ibu tentang kesehatan gigi, umur anak, *Early Childhood Caries*

## ABSTRACT

*Early Childhood Caries* at 3 up to 5 years old children is relatively high that reach 63%. Preschool children are close to their mother, therefore lack of mother's motivation in maintaining dental health of children, may effect the number of *Early Childhood Caries*. Aim of this study is knowing relationship of mother's motivation about dental health with *Early Childhood Caries* at 3 up to 5 years old children in Sinar Matahari's kindergarten Semarang.

This type of research is using description analytic methods with *cross-sectional survey* approach. Subjects of this research is 56 preschool children and their mother in Sinar Matahari's kindergarten. *Early Childhood Caries* data is obtained from thr result of dental caries examination in children, and mother's motivation about dental health is obtained by using questionnaires that have tested the validity of the data then processed. The data analysis are includes descriptive analysis and hypothesis test using the Correlation *Spearman Rho*.

The research results of mother motivation's degree about dental health is classified as less criteria 17,8% and 43% is classified as good criteria. Results of *Early Childhood Caries* is obtained the minimum type is 19 children and the severe type is 15 children. Relationship between mother's motivation about dental health with *Early Childhood Caries* data is using *Spearman Rho test*. The research show there is a relationship between mother's motivation about dental health with *Early Childhood Caries* ( $p < 0.05$ ).

The conclusion that there is a significant relationship between mother's motivation about dental health with *Early Childhood Caries* at 3 up to 5 years old children in Sinar matahari's kindergarten Semarang.

**Key words:** mother's motivation about dental health, child's age, *Early Childhood Caries*.