

The Relationship between Parents' Knowledge about the Growth Period of Children's Teeth with the Occurrence of Persistence

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ABSTRACT

Persistence is a deciduous tooth that has not yet fallen out in time so that the fixed tooth begins to erupt, then the fixed tooth will look for the direction of the decidui tooth that has been removed, if the decidui tooth is not removed it will cause the tooth to cram and malocclusions in the replacement tooth, in the growth of the child's teeth requires the attention and knowledge of parents about the growth period of the child's teeth. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between parents' knowledge about the growth period of children's teeth with the occurrence of persistence in grade I and II students at SDN 71 Mibo, Banda Aceh City. This research method is analytical with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique is the Total Population, which is 36 students and their parents. This research was conducted from 02 to 09 February 2022. The results of the study with the chi-square statistical test, namely there is a significant relationship between maternal knowledge about the growth period of children's teeth and the occurrence of persistence in grade I and II students at SDN 71 Mibo Banda Aceh City with p-value = 0.006 ($p < 0.05$). It can be concluded that there is a relationship between parents' knowledge about the growth period of children's teeth and the occurrence of persistence in grade I and II students at SDN 71 Mibo, Banda Aceh City. It is recommended to parents increase their knowledge about dental persistence through counselling carried out by health workers and so on, to parents of students whose children experience persistence so that tooth extraction is immediately carried out.

INTRODUCTION

Dental and oral health is part of the overall health of the body so maintaining healthy teeth and mouth is also important (1). Dental and oral health is a healthy state of harsh diseases and soft tissues of the teeth that allows the teeth and mouth to function properly without any problems that can interfere with the individual's livelihood so that the individual can live more productively (2).

Knowledge or cognition is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions. Increasing knowledge of dental and oral health, the benefits obtained are changes in a person's behaviour in the field

of dental and oral health. Health behaviours are things related to actions on a person's activities in maintaining and improving their health (3). Also included are measures to prevent disease, hygiene, choosing food and so on (4)

Parents have a big role in maintaining children's dental health to prevent plaque buildup on teeth and damage to teeth. Parental knowledge is essential in underlying its form of supportive behaviour in the child's level of dental and oral hygiene (5). Parents can broaden their horizons by reading more books about children's health, and knowledge can be obtained naturally or in a planned way, namely through the

educational process. Parental care is indispensable in guiding, providing understanding, reminding and providing dental health facilities for children so that children can maintain dental and oral hygiene independently (6).

In the growth of children's teeth, it is necessary to pay attention and knowledge to the mother, especially those who are more about the period and transition or the time of mixing milk teeth and permanent teeth (7). Premature tooth loss can affect the growth and development of fixed teeth, on the contrary, milk teeth that last longer than they should, also cause disturbances in the growth/eruption of permanent teeth. This results in the teeth remaining erupting where they shouldn't, causing the teeth to pile up or persist (8).

The mother's behaviour towards the child's dental and oral health will determine the health status of the child's teeth in the future (9) (10). The start of teething is an important process of a child's growth. Mother is a role model for a child, why mothers who must take care of or know the importance of maintaining the health of children's teeth to avoid dental persistence, because mothers who understand and understand what a child wants and needs, including preventing persistence in children (11).

Persistence is a condition where the milk teeth are still in the mouth or have not come off, but the fixed teeth that will replace them have grown (12). In the state of persistence, sometimes the milk teeth also do not shake, this we can find on any tooth, but it is often found on the front teeth of the lower jaw (13).

Based on a study conducted by Aminatu Nur Rahma, Sri Ramayanti, Bambang Ristono in 2019 which was conducted on 106 children and their mothers in 10 elementary schools in the work area of the Andalas health centre, it was concluded that there was a significant relationship between the level of maternal knowledge about tooth growth and cases of persistence (14).

Based on dental and oral health reports at the Banda Raya Health Center in Banda

Aceh City in 2021, it was found that 63 children aged 7-8 years had a tooth extraction with persistent cases and based on an interview with the principal of SDN 71 Mibo Banda Aceh City, he said that, 2 years ago at SDN 71 Mibo, Banda Aceh City, counselling was carried out on dental and oral health, however, since the pandemic, no one has conducted counselling at the elementary school.

Based on the results of the initial examination conducted on 10 students at SDN 71 Mibo, Banda Aceh City, 6 of them had persistent dental problems, then from the results of interviews with 10 parents, it turned out that there was still a lack of parental knowledge about persistence teeth, as well as the growth period of children's teeth, therefore researchers were interested in researching "The relationship of parents' knowledge about the growth period of children's teeth with the occurrence of persistence in grade I and II students at SDN 71 Mibo Banda Aceh City."

METHOD

This type of research is analytical with a cross-sectional design. This study aims to determine the relationship between parental knowledge about the growth period of children's teeth and the persistence of grade I and II students at SDN 71 MIBO, Banda Aceh City.

The population in this study was parents and all grade I and II students of SDN 71 Mibo Banda Aceh City which amounted to 36 people while the sample in this study used the Total Population technique, namely all parents and students of grades I and II SDN 71 Mibo Banda Aceh City were used as samples.

RESULT

Based on research conducted from 02 to 09 February 2022 on grade I and II students at SDN 71 Mibo, Banda Aceh City, totalling 36 people and parents as respondents. Data collection was obtained based on interviews with parents regarding parents' knowledge about the growth period of children's teeth with the occurrence of persistence in children, and conducting

dental examinations in children. The characteristics of respondents obtained from the results of this study are the age of the student's sex and the education of the parents.

General Data

1. Age of Respondents

Table 5.1 Frequency Distribution Based on Age in Grade I and II Students of SDN 71 Mibo Banda Aceh City in 2022

No.	Age (Years)	Frekuensi	%
1.	7	18	50 %
2.	8	18	50 %
Total		36	100%

Based on the frequency distribution table above, it is known that students aged 7 years were 18 people (50%), and those aged 8 years were 18 people (50%).

2. Gender

Table 5.2 Frequency Distribution Based on Gender in Grade I and II Students of SDN 71 Mibo Banda Aceh City in 2022

No.	Gender	Frekuensi	%
1.	Boys	17	47,2
2.	Girls	19	52,8
Total		36	100%

Sumber: Data Primer, 2022

Based on the frequency distribution table above, it is known that most grade I and II students at SDN 71 Mibo, Banda Aceh City, are female, namely 19 people (52.8%).

Parental Education

The frequency distribution based on Parents' education can be seen in table 5.3 below:

Table 5.3 Distribution of Educational Frequency of Parents of Grade I and II Students of SDN 71 Mibo Banda Aceh City in 2022

No.	Education	Frekuensi	%
1.	SMP	3	8,3

2.	SMA	23	63,9
3.	D3	1	2,8
4.	S1	9	25
Total		36	100

Sumber: Data Primer, 2022

Based on the frequency distribution table above, it is known that the education of parents of SDN 71 Mibo students is the most in high school education, namely, 23 people (63.9%), and the least is D3, which is 1 person (2.8%).

Parental knowledge

The frequency distribution based on parental knowledge can be seen in table 5.4 below.

Table 5.4 Distribution of Knowledge Frequency of Parents of Grade I and II Students of SDN 71 Mibo Banda Aceh City in 2022

No.	Parental Knowledge	Frekuensi	%
1.	Good	21	58,3
2.	Poorly	15	41,7
Total		36	100 %

Sumber: Data Primer, 2022

Based on the frequency distribution table above, it is known that the knowledge of parents of grade I and II students at SDN 71 Mibo Banda Aceh City is the highest, namely the good category of 21 people (58,3%).

Children's Dental Condition

The frequency distribution based on the condition of children's teeth can be seen in table 5.5 below:

Table 5.5 Frequency Distribution of Dental Conditions for Grade I and II Students of SDN 71 Mibo Banda Aceh City in 2022

No.	Children's Dental Condition	Frekuensi	%
1.	Persistence	19	52,8
2.	Non Persistence	17	47,2

Total	36	100
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1. Based on the frequency distribution table above, it is known that the condition of children's teeth that experienced persistence was 19 people (52.8%), and 17 non-persistence students (47.2%). The relationship of parental knowledge about the growth period of children's teeth with the occurrence of persistence in students of grades I and II

Table 5.6 The relationship between parents' knowledge about the growth period of children's teeth with the occurrence of persistence in grade I and II students at SDN 71 Mibo, Banda Aceh City in 2022

Based on table 5.6, it can be seen the relationship between parents' knowledge about the growth period of children's teeth with the occurrence of persistence in grade I and II students at SDN 71 Mibo, Banda Aceh City, it is known that parents with poor knowledge have children who experience persistence teeth, namely 12 people (33.4%), while parents with good knowledge have children who do not experience persistence teeth, namely 14 people (38.9%).

PEMBAHASAN

From the results of research conducted on grade I and II students at SDN 71 Mibo, Banda Aceh City, it was found that as many as 12 people (33.4%) students experienced dominant persistence teeth having parents with poor knowledge, in students who did not experience persistence as many as 14 people (38.9%) dominant had parents with good knowledge.

Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik *chi-square* diperoleh nilai sebesar $p=0,006$ ($p<0,05$), dimana H_0 diterima, yaitu ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan orang tua tentang masa pertumbuhan gigi anak dengan terjadinya persistensi pada murid kelas I dan II di SDN 71 Mibo Kota Banda Aceh.

Peneliti berasumsi bahwa hal tersebut terjadi karena kurangnya pengetahuan dan

pemahaman orang tua tentang masa pertumbuhan gigi anak, dan akibat dari gigi persistensi, seperti maloklusi, gigi berjejal, serta impaksi. Kebanyakan orang tua dengan tingkat pengetahuan rendah, mengabaikan masa pertumbuhan gigi anak dan beranggapan bahwa gigi susu tidak perlu diperhatikan karena akan digantikan dengan gigi permanen tanpa memperdulikan bagaimana kondisi gigi susu tersebut tanggal, serta kapan waktunya tanggal, hal inilah dapat menyebabkan terjadinya persistensi pada anak, dan disinilah pengetahuan orang tua sangat dibutuhkan agar persistensi pada anak tidak terjadi.

Hasil penelitian ini sesuai dengan penelitian yang dilakukan oleh (Rahma et al., 2020) ada hubungan antara pengetahuan

Parental Knowledge	Children's Teeth Condition				Total		p-value
	Persistence		Non Persistence				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Good	7	19,4	14	38,9	21	58,3	0,006
Poorly	12	33,4	3	8,3	15	41,7	
Total	19	52,8	24	47,2	36	100%	

orang tua tentang pertumbuhan gigi dengan kasus persistensi pada anak dengan hasil uji statistik *chi square* $p=0,0001$ ($p<0,05$).

Penelitian lain dilakukan oleh Arie Pratiwi, dkk tahun 2014 didapatkan hasil bahwa ada hubungan antara pengetahuan orang tua tentang jadwal pertumbuhan gigi dengan kejadian persistensi gigi pada anak 6-10 tahun dengan hasil uji statistic *chie square* $p= 0,018$ ($p=0,05$).

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pemeriksaan yang telah dilakukan pada murid kelas I dan II di SDN 71 Mibo Kota Banda Aceh dan orang tua murid, dapat disimpulkan bahwa:

Ada hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan orang tua tentang masa pertumbuhan gigi anak dengan terjadinya persistensi pada murid kelas I dan II di SDN 71 Mibo Kota Banda Aceh dengan uji statistik *chi square* p value = $0,006$ ($p<0,05$).

Saran

1. Kepada orang tua murid agar dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang kesehatan gigi dan mulut khususnya dalam pengetahuan tentang gigi persistensi dengan memperbanyak informasi kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak, terutama memperhatikan masa pertumbuhan gigi anak baik gigi susu maupun gigi tetap, sehingga orang tua dapat menjaga dan mencegah timbulnya kelainan gigi khususnya mencegah terjadinya persistensi pada anak.
2. Kepada murid yang mengalami gigi persistensi sebaiknya gigi segera dicabut agar tidak menimbulkan penyakit gigi dan mulut lainnya.
3. Kepada pihak sekolah dan para guru untuk lebih meningkatkan kerjasama dengan pihak kesehatan terkait dalam memberikan penyuluhan khususnya pada orang tua murid tentang pentingnya menjaga kesehatan gigi dan mulut anak agar terhindar dari penyakit gigi.
4. Kepada petugas kesehatan untuk lebih meningkatkan kunjungan ke orang tua dalam hal edukasi dengan menekankan informasi mengenai kesehatan, seperti tumbuh kembang gigi anak.
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