

**GAMBARAN FAKTOR KEJADIAN KARIES GIGI MOLAR 1
PERMANEN PADA ANAK SD KELAS 4 DAN 5
DI UPTD SD NEGERI MANEFU**

INTISARI

Widya Wulansari Baso¹, Drg. Friska Simamora, SP. Orth. MKM¹, Antonius Radja Ratu, S.Kp.G.MDSC¹

Latar Belakang: Karies gigi merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut yang paling umum terjadi pada anak usia sekolah, khususnya pada gigi molar pertama permanen yang berperan penting dalam proses pengunyahan. **Tujuan penelitian:** untuk menggambarkan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian karies gigi molar pertama permanen pada siswa kelas 4 dan 5 di UPTD SD Negeri Manefu. **Metode penelitian:** jenis metode penelitian adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif, melibatkan 35 siswa yang memenuhi kriteria. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi langsung dan kuesioner yang mencakup faktor pola makan, pola menyikat gigi, dan sikap menjaga kesehatan gigi. **Hasil penelitian:** Dari 140 gigi molar satu permanen yang diperiksa, sebanyak 103 gigi (73,57%) yang tidak berkaries, sedangkan 37 gigi (26,43%) karies. Usia 11 tahun menunjukkan jumlah non-kavitas tertinggi (47 gigi), sedangkan kavitas terbanyak ditemukan pada usia 10 tahun (17 gigi). Faktor penyebab karies paling dominan adalah pola makan kategori sedang (77,14%), diikuti pola menyikat gigi yang tidak konsisten (57,14%). **Kesimpulan:** pola makan dan pola menyikat gigi anak SD kelas 4 dan 5 berpengaruh terhadap kejadian karies gigi molar 1 permanen. Sebagian besar anak memiliki pola makan dan menyikat gigi dalam kategori sedang, dengan prevalensi karies masing-masing 77,14% dan 57,14%. Meskipun sikap terhadap kesehatan gigi tergolong baik (97,14%), 30 dari 34 anak yang memiliki sikap baik masih mengalami karies. Dari 140 gigi yang diperiksa, 37 gigi mengalami karies, dengan gigi 46 paling banyak terpengaruh.

Kata Kunci: karies gigi, molar pertama permanen, anak usia sekolah, pola makan, pola menyikat gigi, sikap.

Description of the Factors Associated with Caries of the Permanent First Molar in 4th and 5th Grade Students at UPTD SD Negeri Manefu

Abstract

Widya Wulansari Baso¹, Drg. Friska Simamora, SP. Orth. MKM¹, Antonius Radja Ratu, S.Kp.G.MDSC¹

Background: Dental caries is one of the most common oral health problems in school-aged children, particularly affecting the permanent first molars, which play a crucial role in the chewing process. **Objective:** This study aims to describe the factors associated with the occurrence of caries in the permanent first molars among 4th and 5th grade students at UPTD SD Negeri Manefu. **Method:** The research method used is descriptive with a quantitative approach, involving 35 students who met the criteria. Data were collected through direct observation and questionnaires covering dietary patterns, tooth brushing habits, and attitudes towards dental health. **Results:** Out of 140 examined permanent first molars, 103 teeth (73.57%) were caries-free, while 37 teeth (26.43%) had caries. The age of 11 years showed the highest number of non-cavitated teeth (47 teeth), while the highest number of cavitated teeth was found in 10-year-olds (17 teeth). The most dominant factor causing caries was a moderate dietary pattern (77.14%), followed by inconsistent tooth brushing habits (57.14%). **Conclusion:** The dietary pattern and tooth brushing habits of 4th and 5th grade students influence the occurrence of caries in the permanent first molars. The majority of children exhibited moderate dietary and tooth brushing habits, with caries prevalence at 77.14% and 57.14%, respectively. Although attitudes towards dental health were categorized as good (97.14%), 30 out of 34 children with positive attitudes still experienced caries. Of the 140 teeth examined, 37 teeth had caries, with tooth 46 being the most affected.

Keywords: dental caries, permanent first molar, school-aged children, dietary pattern, tooth brushing habits, attitudes