

## INTISARI

Kebersihan gigi dan mulut merupakan salah satu indikator kesehatan gigi dan mulut. Anak berkebutuhan khusus dalam aspek fisik meliputi kelainan seperti tunanetra, tunarungu, tunagrahita, tunadaksa dan autis. Seseorang dengan keterbatasan mendengar akan berpengaruh dalam memperoleh pengetahuan terutama tentang menjaga kesehatan gigi dan mulut. Keadaan kesehatan gigi dan mulut pada anak usia 10 sampai 16 tahun perlu diperhatikan, karena pada usia tersebut merupakan periode gigi bercampur. Anak berkebutuhan khusus memiliki resiko lebih besar terjadinya penyakit gigi dan mulut karena rendahnya kemampuan motorik serta kognitif yang dimiliki. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui adanya hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan tingkat kebersihan gigi dan mulut (*OHI-S*) pada anak tunarungu.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Pengambilan subyek dilakukan dengan teknik *total sampling*, didapatkan jumlah subyek sebanyak 23 subyek. Data yang diperoleh dilakukan uji normalitas dengan uji *Saphiro-Wilk* ( $p > 0,05$ ) dan analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi *Pearson*.

Hasil penelitian pada uji korelasi *Pearson* didapatkan nilai signifikansi bernilai 0,011 menandakan korelasi bermakna. Nilai korelasi *pearson* sebesar -0,522 memiliki arti bahwa kekuatan korelasi sedang dan arah korelasi negatif menandakan semakin tinggi variabel pengetahuan akan semakin rendah variabel *OHI-S*. Kesimpulan penelitian terdapat hubungan bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan kesehatan gigi dan mulut terhadap status kebersihan gigi dan mulut (*OHI-S*) pada anak tunarungu di SLB Negeri 1 Bantul Yogyakarta.

**Kata kunci :** Pengetahuan, *OHI-S*, Anak Tunarungu

### **ABSTRACT**

*Hygiene of the teeth and mouth are the indicator of dental and oral health. Children with special needs in physical aspects include disorders such as blind, hearing impairment, mentally disabled, disabled and autistic. Someone with hearing impairment will have an influence in acquiring understanding of dental and oral health maintenance. It is necessary to consider the condition of dental and oral health in children between ages of 10 and 16 as a mixed dentition period. Children with special needs have a greater risk of tooth and mouth disease because of their low motor and cognitive abilities. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge with the level of dental and oral hygiene (OHI-S) in children with hearing impairment.*

*This study was an analytic observational study with a cross sectional design. Subjects were taken by total sampling technique, the number of subjects are (n=23). The data are statistically analyzed with the Saphiro-Wilk test ( $p>0,05$ ) and the Pearson correlation test.*

*The results of the study on the Pearson correlation test found a significance value of 0.011 ( $p<0,05$ ) indicating a significant correlation. Pearson correlation value -0.522 means that the strength of the medium correlation and the direction of the negative correlation indicate that higher knowledge variable will has lower the OHI-S variable. The conclusions was there were a significant relationship between the level of dental and oral health knowledge with dental and oral hygiene status (OHI-S) in children with hearing impairment in SLB 1 Bantul Yogyakarta.*

**Keywords:** *Knowledge, OHI-S, Hearing Impairment child*