



THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MOTHER PARENTING AND LEVELS OF DENTAL ANXIETY IN PATIENTS AGED 7-12 YEARS AT THE DENTAL POLY OF LASINRANG PINRANG HOSPITAL

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Abstract	Article Info
<p><i>Dental anxiety is not only influenced by age, but also psychosocial factors such as children's behavior towards the dentist. Dental anxiety is a common response that a person will experience prior to dental treatment. The child's behavior during dental treatment shows a cooperative attitude with the child being quite calm, communicating well with the dentist and asking lots of questions, so that the child is able to undergo treatment to the fullest. Parenting is influenced by culture in their environment Parenting patterns include the way parents give rules, gifts and punishments, and the way parents give attention and responses to their children. The Corah Dental Anxiety Scale (CDAS) is a method of measuring anxiety that is widely used to measure a person's level of anxiety. The Corah Dental Anxiety Scale (CDAS) is developed to measure stress or psychological state. Objectives and methods: To determine the correlation between maternal parenting and dental anxiety levels in patients aged 7-12 years at Lasinrang Pinrang Hospital. Observational with analytic research design with a cross sectional study approach using questionnaire interviews and calculated using SPSS chi square. The sample in this sample research were as many as 53 samples. Results: Based on the results of the SPSS statistical test, it is found that the most widely applied parenting pattern is democratic parenting (90.6%), the highest level of anxiety is moderate with the result (49.1%). With the chi-square test, that parenting style has no any correlation with the anxiety level of dental patients aged 7-12 years at Lasinrang Pinrang Hospital. Conclusion: There is no influence of parenting style on the level of dental anxiety in patients aged 7-12 years at Lasinrang Pinrang Hospital</i></p>	<p>Filed : 02-08-2024 Accepted : 11-26-2024 Published : 12-25-2024</p> <p>Keywords: <i>Parenting; Anxiety; dental; patient.</i></p>
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INTRODUCTION

Dentistry is not only influenced by age, but also psychosocial factors such as children's behavior towards dentists. The child's behavior while showing a cooperative attitude with the child's attitude is quite calm. Communicate well with dentists and ask

lots of questions, so that children are able to undergo treatment to the fullest. Children's behavior in performing dental care is influenced by several things, such as the behavior of parents from previous dental experiences. Awareness of dental health, dentist practice layout, behavior management, and dental care performed by dentists. 1-2

The prevalence of dental anxiety worldwide reaches 6-15% and in Indonesia reaches 22%. According to Mathius, the prevalence of dental anxiety in children aged 7 years is 67%. Children aged 7 years are the period of education in elementary school. At this stage, children are mature enough to use logical thinking in the presence of physical objects in front of them

Children's dental health problems in Indonesia are still very concerning. Fear and anxiety about dental treatment is an obstacle for dentists in efforts to improve dental health, especially in children. Fear and anxiety are the causes of dental treatment failure. Parenting is a very influential factor in laying the foundations for behavior for their children because children see, judge, and imitate their parents both from their attitudes, behaviors, and habits and then the child unconsciously absorbs them and becomes a habit for them too. child. 4-5

According to Mathius, children generally get positive support from their parents for dental care and the attitude of friendly operators and a pleasant work environment greatly influence children's behavior so that it does not cause children to worry and children get cooperative behavior in dental care. This shows the importance of dentist behavior management related to the level of dental anxiety and children's cooperative behavior

Parents are influenced by the culture in their environment. Parenting includes the way parents provide rules, rewards and punishments, and the way parents give attention and responses to their children. Affection is one very important thing in the development of the child's social behavior. Children who are not given affection will experience difficulties in interacting with the social environment and cause behavioral abnormalities such as aggressiveness in children.

The Lasinrang Pinrang Regional General Hospital is a type C hospital. The Lasinrang Pinrang Regional General Hospital is located at Jalan Macan no 22, Maccorawalie Subdistrict, Watang Sawitto District, has a land area of 3 ha, which was operational on August 1, 2002. Its development is very rapid and has received recognition (accredited) from the center with 5 Working Groups namely service, administration, treatment, medical records. Lasinrang Pinrang Regional General Hospital has several polys, one of which is the Dental Poly.

Corah Dental Anxiety Scale (CDAS) is a method of measuring anxiety that is widely used to measure a person's level of anxiety. The *Corah* Dental Anxiety Scale (CDAS) is developed to measure stress or psychological state. Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in doing the relationship between mother and child parenting on children's anxiety levels using the *Corah's* Dental Anxiety (CDAS) method at Lasinrang Pinrang Hospital.

METHOD

This research was observational research with analytic research design with a cross sectional study approach using interviews using hard file questionnaires with the aim of studying the correlation between the dependent variable and the independent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Some of the variables examined in this study were parenting styles and anxiety levels in the dental clinic at Lasinrang Pinrang Hospital. Sampling was carried out using the cross sectional method so that a sample of 53 respondents were obtained.

A. Distribution Based on Parenting

Table 1 Variable Frequency Based on Parenting Style

		N	Percentage (%)
Mother's Parenting	Permissive	0	0
	Authoritarian	5	9,4
	Democratic	48	90.6
Total		53	100

a. Distribution Based Anxiety Level

Table 2 Variables Frequency Based on Dental Anxiety Level

		n	%	%
Anxiety Level	Moderate Anxiety	26	0	49.2
	High Anxiety	14	9,4	26,4
	Severe Anxiety	13	90.6	24,5
Total		53	100	

Analysis of the Relationship between Maternal Parenting and Dental Anxiety Levels

Table 3 Relationship between mother's parenting style and dental anxiety level

	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Permissive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.392
Authoritarian	1	1,9	2	3,8	2	3,8	5	9,5	
democratic	25	47,1	11	20,7	12	22,6	48	90.5	
Total	26	49	13	24.5	14	26,4	53	100	

Based on The results of the research that has been done, obtained a total sample of 53 samples to determine the relationship between parenting and anxiety levels in dental care patients aged 7-12 years. This research was conducted by collecting data in the form of questionnaires from respondents at the Dental Clinic at Lasinrang Pinrang Hospital. From the results of the questionnaire, the distribution of respondents was based on the parenting style applied, namely the absence of respondents with permissive parenting, 5 (9.4%) authoritarian parenting, and the most parenting style, namely democratic parenting, 48 (90.6%) respondent.

According to research which carried out by Rabiatal, parents who apply democratic parenting show and respect freedom that is not based understanding guidance between children and parents. Parents also provide explanations rationally and objectively if the wishes and opinions of the child are not in accordance with this parenting style so that a sense of responsibility for the child grows and the child is able to act in accordance with existing norms.

Of 53 total respondents, 26 (49.1%) respondents had moderate anxiety, 14 (26.4%) respondents with high anxiety, and 13 (24.5%) respondents with severe anxiety.

In Hanifah's research, it was explained that the growth and development of children did not only come from nutrition. Affection, attention, and comfort also made children grow and develop well. Sick children needed more affection from their parents. If parents were indifferent to children, then children felt unnoticed so they felt insecure. If the mother working outside the home and the child were taken care by someone else, then the

relationship between the child and the mother became less close and the mother cannot spend full time with the child. This can affect the attitude of the child's growth and development, one of which was anxiety.

Research by Ni Putu et al., also stated that anxiety itself is a feeling characterized by negative emotions and symptoms of strong body tension where a person anticipates danger or disaster that occurred. This can be seen through three interrelated response systems, namely the physical system, the cognitive system, and the behavioral system. anxiety or anxiety as an emotion characterized by feelings of tension, worry and physical changes such as increased blood pressure

Based on the theory, anxiety itself is a feeling characterized by negative emotions and symptoms of strong body tension where a person anticipates danger or disaster that occurred and can be seen through three interrelated response systems, namely the physical system, cognitive system, and behavioral system.

In this study, the P-Value was obtained (0.392) this value (> 0.05) which stated that there was no relationship between maternal parenting and anxiety levels in dental care patients aged 7-12 years at the dental polyclinic at Lasinrang Pinrang Hospital. These results are in line with research by Izza et al which showed that there was no relationship between democratic parenting style and the anxiety level of children aged 6-12 years about tooth extraction ($p = 0.07$).

Arini's research also explains that persistently depressed emotional feelings are characterized by feelings of guilt and withdrawal from other people. There were several family conditions that can have a negative impact on family members, including divorce and separation, dysfunctional families, and treatment or care. Family actions that allow children to be treated roughly or treated inappropriately affected the child's mental development.

Therefore, the cooperation of all socialization agents, both families, schools, and residents around their environment are the best solution for children's success. The duties and obligations of parenting children from an early age are successful, especially for very large families, considering that the child was born and raised in the family. Upbringing and the environment around the family greatly determine the way of thinking, habits, and the ability to photograph the life around.

Parents in providing parenting style use a lot of varied parenting styles. Every family cannot be equated with the form of parenting because it is influenced by the mindset of parents, level of education, and work. Different characteristics of children also support differences in parenting styles applied to a family. Parents must see the uniqueness and uniqueness that is in the child to apply the appropriate parenting style for the child. In parenting, parents have various ways of parenting in which there is control and warmth that differ in capacity for their children.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of research that has been conducted at the Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Muslim University Indonesia, it can be concluded that:

Based on the results of research conducted at Lasinrang Pinrang Hospital in 2022 regarding the Relationship between Maternal Parenting and the Anxiety Level of Children Aged 7-12 Years can be concluded as follows:

1. The parenting style most commonly applied to mothers in the Dental Polyclinic at Lasinrang Pinrang Hospital is democratic parenting, namely 90.6%.
2. The highest level of anxiety in patients aged 7-12 years as measured using the Corah's Dental Anxiety scale method at the Dental Polyclinic at Lasinrang Pinrang Regional General Hospital is moderate anxiety, namely 49.1%.
3. There is no correlation between mother's parenting style and the level of dental anxiety in patients aged 7-12 years at dental clinic at Lasinrang Pinrang Hospital.

Based on the research results obtained, the suggestions in this study are as follows:

1. Hopefully this research can be used as a reference and provide benefits for further research.
2. Suggesting that future researchers can conduct research on anxiety levels based on dental procedures and provide questionnaires before and after examination.
3. The results obtained during the research process can be used as self-learning in the social environment, improvement, as well as adding insight into knowledge in applying research science and starting to act from small things.

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