



THE INFLUENCE OF THE STORYTELLING METHOD ON THE TOPIC OF TEETH BRUSHING IN INCREASING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT TEETH BRUSHING IN TUNAS KASIH CIMAHY KINDERGARTEN

Education

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ABSTRACT

Dental health is often ignored and considered unimportant, so far it has not received adequate priority in community welfare programs. In fact, dental disease is a disease that affects many people throughout the world, from children to the elderly, and causes serious harm. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 90% of the population has experienced dental disease, most of which are preventable. As many as 78% of children in the world, namely around 573 million children, suffer from dental disease that is not treated, and this is mainly due to a lack of accessibility to dental facilities. This research aims to determine the effect of the storytelling method on the topic of brushing teeth in increasing pre-school children's knowledge about brushing teeth at TKK Tunas Kasih Cimahi. The research method used is a research design with a quantitative analytic approach with a cross-sectional research design. The research population consisted of 54 students and used the Total Sampling technique. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire technique using a questionnaire measuring instrument. Data analysis was carried out in three stages, univariate (frequency distribution), bivariate (Wilcoxon signed rank test). The results of the research show that there is an influence of the storytelling method in increasing pre-school children's knowledge about brushing teeth at TKK Tunas Kasih Cimahi with a knowledge p -value of $0.000 < \alpha < 0.5$ and an attitude p -value of $0.000 < \alpha < 0.5$. It is recommended for students to increase their knowledge about daily hygiene, educational institutions can optimize education about the health of pre-school children by collaborating with health workers in the surrounding environment.

KEYWORDS

Pre-School Children, Brushing Teeth, Health Education

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, the results of the 2018 Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) conducted by the Ministry of Health showed that 57.4% of the population stated they had dental and oral problems, but only 10.2% received treatment by medical dental personnel. Of the entire population, 88.8% experienced dental caries and 74.1% suffered from inflammation of the tissue supporting the teeth. Even though 94.7% of the population brushes their teeth every day, only 2.8% brush their teeth at the correct time, namely in the morning after breakfast and at night before bed. As in many countries the cost of dental care covers a fairly large proportion, the implementation of National Health Insurance (JKN) shows that the cost of dental care is the top 4 paid by BPJS Health.

The results of the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) show that the prevalence of cavities in early childhood is still very high, namely around 93%. This means that only 7% of Indonesian children are free from dental caries.

The impact of COVID-19 on dental care habits has seen a decrease in the habit of brushing teeth twice a day compared to the results of the 2018 survey. Then bad habits increase while at home, namely 2 out of 5 adults admit that they don't brush their teeth all day, and 7 out of 10 people avoid going out. health services. This habit is easy for children to imitate. If parents don't brush their teeth twice a day, children are 7 times more likely to imitate not brushing their teeth.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, people have washed their hands twice as often (64%) as brushed their teeth (31%). Apart from that, since the COVID-19 pandemic, people have used hand sanitizer twice as often (52%) as they have used mouthwash (20%) "This habit of maintaining health is not reflected in the habit of brushing teeth, most people admit that they have neglected brushing habits. tooth. 9% of parents don't brush their teeth twice a day then 11% of children don't brush their teeth twice a day."

There are 5 dental and oral problems that are often experienced during the pandemic, including dry mouth, bad breath, bleeding gums and teeth when brushing teeth or when using dental floss, then pain in the gums or mouth, and holes in newly formed teeth.

Preschool children (children aged 60-72 months) at this time, growth occurs steadily, development occurs with increased physical activity and increased skills and thinking processes, entering the preschool period children begin to show their desires, along with their growth and development, (Ministry of Health, 2012)

Storytelling or storytelling is a way to convey a story to listeners, either

in the form of words, images, photos or sound. Storytelling is often used in the teaching and learning process, especially at the beginner or children's level (Wikipedia, 2020)

Tunas Kasih Kindergarten is a kindergarten that was officially established on June 1, 1945. This school was established under the auspices of the Indonesian Christian College Foundation, which is a foundation belonging to the Pajajaran Indonesian Christian Church, Magelang City. Tunas Kasih Kindergarten serves children aged 4-6 years who are divided into two age groups, namely 4-5 years (group A) and 5-6 years (group B). Tunas Kasih Kindergarten is a one-stop service within the Indonesian Christian College Foundation so that the vision, mission, school identity, organizational structure and financial management system are managed together. However, we still make adjustments to the curriculum and needs. This TKK's address is Jl. Gatot Subroto No. 24, Karangmekar, Kec. Central Cimahi, Cimahi City, West Java 40523

Based on the background above and the phenomena of the situation and problems there, the researcher wants to take the research title The Influence of Storytelling Methods on the Topic of Brushing Teeth in Increasing Pre-School Children's Knowledge about Brushing Teeth at TKK Tunas Kasih Cimahi

METHOD

The research design uses a quantitative research design with the type of pre-experiment research design using the One Group Pretest-Post test research method. This design has been observed from the start through the pretest first, then given treatment or intervention, then given a posttest so that you can find out changes in changes that occur before and after being given treatment or intervention, but in this design there is no control as a group comparison (Masturoh, Nauri, 2018).

The population in this study was 54 TKK Tunas Kasih Cimahi students. The sampling technique in this research uses a total sampling technique. Standard Operational Procedure for Brushing Teeth for Healthy Children to be Used in Schools, which has become standard in schools at TKK Tunas Kasih Cimahi

Analysis was performed using the Wilcoxon sign rank test statistic on the SPSS version 25 computer program.

CASE STUDY

Knowledge of Preschool Children about Brushing Teeth

Knowledge Category	(Pretest)		(Posttest)	
	F	%	F	%
< 56	23	42.6	0	0
56 – 75	24	44.4	28	51.9

76 - 100	7	13.0	26	48.1
TOTAL	54	100.0	54	100.0

Based on Table above, it can be seen that before receiving health education about brushing teeth, most of the respondents (44.4%) had sufficient knowledge (56-75) about brushing their teeth. After receiving health education about teeth brushing, most of the respondents (51.9%) had sufficient knowledge (56-75).

Knowledge of Preschool Children about Brushing Teeth

Knowledge		
Pre	Post	P-Value
62,04	77,22	0,000

Based on the table above, it shows that there is a change in pre-school children's knowledge about brushing their teeth before and after health education. The results of the knowledge statistical test obtained a significance value (p-value) of 0.000 and motivation obtained a significance value (p-value) of 0.000. The p-value (0.000) < p alpha (0.05) means that there is an influence of health education on pre-school children's knowledge about brushing their teeth.

Knowledge is the result of human sensing, or the result of a person's knowledge of objects through the senses they have (eyes, nose, ears and so on). Several factors influence a person's level of knowledge as follows: Experience, experience can be obtained from one's own experience or from other people, the experience gained can expand knowledge. Education level, education level can increase one's insight or knowledge. Beliefs, one's beliefs have been hereditary based on social and culture (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

Health education is a process of change in humans that is related to achieving individual and community health goals. Health education is not something that can be given by someone to another person and is not a series of procedures to be implemented or results to be achieved, but rather a developmental process that is always changing dynamically where a person can accept or reject new information, new attitudes and behavior. new ones that have something to do with life goals. (Nyswander, 1947 in Susilo, 2020).

According to researchers, before giving health education about brushing teeth to pre-school children, of the 54 respondents, the majority of respondents had sufficient knowledge because children did not receive health education about brushing teeth in special subjects such as counseling and because of the diversity of knowledge that respondents got from various mass media.

Based on the results of research conducted by Engelia Rezeki Tampubolon (2018), before storytelling was carried out, it was found that children had good teeth brushing practices if the total score was ≥ 9.00 out of a maximum score of 22. A total of 12 children had good teeth brushing practices before being given storytelling. During the pretest, there were several children who were still shy and hesitant about practicing brushing their teeth in front of the researcher, even though in the end the children were willing to practice brushing their teeth moderately and only briefly.

The students of Tunas Kasih Kindergarten had sufficient knowledge prior to conducting health education because the information that the respondents received was from various sources and the beliefs that the respondents had. During the research, the role of extension workers and teachers as educators in preparing information media such as posters was needed to increase students' awareness of knowledge and motivation to brush their teeth every day. Therefore, the role of extension workers as health workers and also teachers who teach students every day has an important role to provide the right information and always provide encouragement to remain diligent in doing teeth brushing at home.

The results of research conducted by Engelia Rezeki Tampubolon (2018) obtained the median value before Storytelling was 9.00 with a standard deviation of 1.281 with a min-max value of 7-11 and the median value after being given Storytelling was 12.00 with a standard deviation of 2.215 with a min value -max 7-14 and obtained from the Wilcoxon test results with a p value (0.001) ≤ 0.05 . The results of the study said that there was an effect if $p < 0.05$, based on the data above it can be concluded that H_0 was rejected and there was an effect of health education on brushing teeth with the 7 storytelling method on good tooth brushing practices in preschool-age children at Kindergarten Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal 3 Pontianak Tenggara.

Hasil penelitian ini sesuai dengan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Pratiwi (2016) didapatkan bahwa ada pengaruh metode storytelling terhadap perilaku menggosok gigi di TK Dharma wanita IV banjar sengan kabupaten Jember, adanya peningkatan perilaku menggosok gigi sesudah diberikan storytelling sebanyak 23 responden dalam kategori baik dimana sebelum diberikan storytelling hanya 3 responden dalam kategori baik. 27 Pendidikan kesehatan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode storytelling, dimana metode yang digunakan untuk penyampaian materi kesehatan pada anak tidak sulit untuk dipahami. Sesuai dengan yang dikemukakan oleh Chussurur (2011) bahwa penyampaian materi pelajaran melalui metode cerita atau dongeng akan lebih memotivasi anak dalam memahami materi yang diperolehnya.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Most of the respondents (62.04%) have less knowledge. Almost all respondents (77.22%) had good knowledge after being given health education about brushing their teeth.
2. There is an influence of health education on the knowledge of Tunas Kasih Kindergarten students in brushing their teeth, the knowledge p-value is 0.000 $< \alpha 0.5$ and the attitude p-value is 0.000 $< \alpha 0.5$.

It is expected that the results of this study can be a reference in developing knowledge, especially about the knowledge of students, especially in brushing their teeth. In an effort to continue to increase children's knowledge, it is necessary to have health workers who continue to support and strive to increase knowledge about daily hygiene.

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