

System of Assistance for Dental Hygiene in Children

Kasmawati S

Puskesmas Momiwaren

*Email: kasmawati@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Children's lack of a support system is the cause of their high dental caries rate. Children are best supported by their parents and relatives. This study aims to determine the connection between children's dental hygiene and the Support System. This study uses a cross-sectional methodology and a correlational research design. A sample of forty-two individuals was selected through the use of the cluster sampling approach. Children's dental hygiene is the dependent variable, and the support system is the independent variable. Chi Square was utilized to analyze the statistical test findings. The study's findings demonstrated that practically all respondents were aware of the support system for kids.

Keywords: Children, Dental Hygiene, Support System

BACKGROUND

All people, especially children, should prioritize their dental and oral health since untreated or damaged teeth and gums can lead to discomfort, chewing issues, and other health issues. One age group that is prone to illness is children. Despite the fact that children are the country's greatest resource for future growth, dental and oral health issues can negatively impact a child's quality of life (Kantohe et al., 2016).

The surface of healthy teeth is free of stains and is naturally white. Plaque or stains from food and drink consumption can cause dental discoloration. The subsequent layer of yellow teeth will be exposed by the diminishing layer of tooth enamel, making the teeth appear.

Preventive measures were more crucial than treating or caring for them during the Covid-19 epidemic because of restrictions on human activities, including restricted access to dental health care. The mouth has more purposes than simply allowing food and liquids to enter; few people are aware of these additional uses. Since many common disorders have symptoms that are visible in the mouth, it can be said that the mouth is a mirror of oral health. The mouth is an important part of our body. Children generally have poorer oral hygiene than adults, and they consume more foods and beverages that might lead to dental cavities. By taking precautions, dental and oral health issues can be prevented.

Children still rely on their parents to maintain and take care of their oral health because parents are still in charge of and concerned about their dental health. Up to 7–10% of children worldwide live with a handicap, according to data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2011. According to additional data from the National Statistics Agency in 2007, 8.3 million Indonesian children, or almost 10% of the country's total kid population, have disabilities. According to the findings of the 2011 Social Protection Program (PPLS) data gathering study, 30,460 children had mental retardation or disabilities, which was the second-highest percentage. The majority of this data is found in Central Java, East Java, and West Java, but it is distributed throughout Indonesia (Julia et al.).

An individual's quality of life can be impacted by their dental and oral health, which is a crucial aspect of general health and a major worry for the people of Indonesia and emerging nations. Children's awareness of dental and oral hygiene is extremely low because of their

lack of education and their inability to maintain dental and oral hygiene; in general, primary school students lack the knowledge and comprehension necessary to maintain oral hygiene (Mawutu et al. 2015).

One of the many variables that contribute to dental and oral health issues is the attitude or practice of disregarding dental and oral hygiene. Special attention is required to preserve and promote dental and oral health, particularly in school-age children.

Maintenance of dental and oral health should be done from an early age. Primary school age is an ideal time to train a child's motor skills, including brushing teeth. The ability to brush your teeth properly and correctly is a fairly important factor for maintaining oral dental health. One of the efforts to improve dental and oral health is with health education methods. Toothbrushing skills must be taught and emphasized to children of all ages, especially school children because at that age it is easy to accept and instill basic values (Arifin, 2014).

Maximum dental and oral hygiene can be achieved properly by cleaning teeth and mouth from food residue left between teeth or fissures. Good oral hygiene describes good general health, on the other hand, bad health, describes poor health as well (Arifin, 2014).

Plaque is a thin, colorless and invisible layer that contains bacteria, attaches to the surface of the teeth and always forms in the mouth. The factors that affect plaque growth are the same as the factors that affect germs. Germs need a safe place, time to reproduce and food to live (Putri, Herijulianti, Nurjannah, 20 Based on these things, this study was conducted to provide a support system for school children with dental hygiene problems. By providing support for the system not only from parents who take care of them but also to those who are close to the child at school, such as teachers and even researchers themselves. Because dental hygiene problems have the potential to be negative for children if not prevented immediately.

METHODS

Research Design

According to Nursalam (2019), research design is a method for identifying issues prior to the final planning of data collection and for determining the framework in which the study is conducted. Correlational research, a technique for determining the link between two or more variables, was the research design employed in the study (Notoatmodjo, 2019). This study's methodology is cross-sectional, which is a research design that uses a single data collection procedure for each research variable in order to ascertain the link or influence of two or more variables (Sugiyono, 2019).

RESULTS

General Data

Age

Table 1. Age Child In SD Laboratory of UN PGRI Kediri City

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
≤ 10 Years	3	7
10-11 Years	34	81
12 Years	5	12
Sum	42	100

(Research Data Source: June 13-18, 2022)

Based on table 1 above, it shows that the age of children is known to almost all respondents with the age of 10-11 years, namely 34 (81%) respondents.

Gender

Table 2. General Data (Age, Gender) Child

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Man	21	50
Woman	21	50
Sum	42	100

(Research Data Source: June 13-18, 2022)

Based on table 2 above, it shows that the gender of children is known to be half of the respondents with a male gender, namely 21 (50%) respondents and half of the respondents with a female gender, which is as many as 21 (50%) respondents.

Special Data

Support System for Children

Table 3. Support System for Children

It	Support System	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Less	2	5
2	Enough	4	9
3	Good	36	86
Sum		42	100

(Research Data Source: June 13-18, 2022)

Based on table 3 above, it shows that the support system for children is known to almost all respondents as many as 36 (86%) respondents in the Good category.

Dental Hygiene in

Table 4. Dental Hygiene in Children

It	Children's Dental Hygiene	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Not Clean	3	7
2	Clean	39	93
Sum		42	100

(Research Data Source: June 13-18, 2022)

Based on table 4 above, it shows that dental hygiene in children is known to almost all respondents as many as 39 (93%) respondents in the Clean category.

Results of cross-tabulation between independent and dependent variables

Age

Table 5. Cross-tabulation Between Age and Support System Support for Children

			Support System			Total
			Less	Enough	Good	
Age	≤ 10 Years	Frequency	0	0	3	3
		%	.0%	.0%	100%	100%
	10-11 years	Frequency	2	4	28	34

	%	6%	12%	82%	100%
12 Years	Frequency	0	0	5	5
	%	.0%	.0%	100%	100%
Total	Frequency	2	4	36	42
	%	5%	9%	86%	100%

(Research Data Source: June 13-18, 2022)

Based on table 5 above, it is known that almost all respondents aged 10-11 years as many as 28 (82%) respondents are in the good category.

Table 6. Cross-tabulation Between Age and Children's Dental Hygiene

		Children's Dental Hygiene		Total
		Not Clean	Clean	
Age	≤ 10 Years	Frequency	0	3
		%	.0%	100%
	10-11 years	Frequency	3	34
		%	9%	100%
	12 Years	Frequency	0	5
		%	.0%	100%
Total		Frequency	3	42
		%	7%	100%

(Research Data Source: June 13-18, 2022)

Based on table 6 above, it is known that almost all respondents aged 10-11 years as many as 31 (91%) respondents are in the net category.

Gender

Table 7. Cross-tabulation Between Gender and Support System for Children

		Support System			Total
		Less	Enough	Good	
Gender	Man	Frequency	0	2	19
		%	.0%	10%	90%
	Woman	Frequency	2	2	17
		%	9%	10%	81%
Total		Frequency	2	4	36
		%	5%	9%	86%

(Research Data Source: June 13-18, 2022)

Based on table 7, it is known that almost all respondents with a male gender as many as 19 (90%) respondents are in the good category.

Table 8. Cross-tabulation Between Gender and Children's Dental Hygiene

Gender		Children's Dental Hygiene		Total
			Not Clean	Clean
Man	Frequency	0	21	21
	%	.0%	100%	100%
Woman	Frequency	3	18	21
	%	14%	86%	100%
Total	Frequency	3	39	42
	%	7%	93%	100%

(Research Data Source: June 13-18, 2022)

Based on table 8, it is known that all respondents with a male gender as many as 21 (100%) respondents are in the net category.

Results of cross-tabulation between independent and dependent variables

Table 9. Results of Inter-Tabulation Support System with Dental Hygiene

Support System		Children's Dental Hygiene		Total
			Not Clean	Clean
Less	Frequency	2	0	2
	%	100%	.0%	100%
Enough	Frequency	1	3	4
	%	25%	75%	100%
Good	Frequency	0	36	36
	%	.0%	100%	100%
Total	Frequency	3	39	42
	%	7%	93%	100%

(Research source: June 13-18, 2022)

Based on table 9 It is known that all respondents, namely 36 (100%) respondents are in the good category so that children's dental hygiene is in the clean category.

Data Analysis Results

Table 10. Statistical Test Results

Chi Square Statistical Test Results	
Variable	Level of Significance
Support System	0.000
Dental Hygiene in Children	

The results of the data analysis showed that the significance level of $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$ so that H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, thus there was a relationship between Support System Support and Dental Hygiene.

DISCUSSION

Support System Support for Children at UN PGRI Kediri Laboratory Elementary School

It is known from the study's findings that practically all respondents are aware of the support system for kids, with 36 (86%) falling into the "good" category. This is consistent with the findings of a survey that parents give to their kids, which found that parents frequently remind them to brush their teeth, give them toothbrushes and toothpaste at home, give them gifts when they do so, and constantly give them praise to encourage them to do so. Additionally, educators usually encourage students to clean their teeth consistently. Teachers even administer mild penalties, such as saying that if students fail to brush their teeth consistently, they would be handed.

According to Nadesa (2021), parents—mothers in particular—have a significant impact on their children's support and excitement, particularly in terms of their desire to maintain and clean their teeth. The way a mother assists with her child's dental care is equally important. The greatest and most suitable person to care for the child is thought to be the mother. Age, social status, income, occupation, and educational attainment all have an impact on mothers' support for dental hygiene and the prevalence of dental caries in their kids (Akhmadi, 2018). The researcher believes that youngsters who have parental support will be enthusiastic and continue to engage in these routines, in this case brushing their teeth after meals and before bed.

Nearly all of the respondents, 28 (82%) of whom are between the ages of 10 and 11, fall into the good group, according to the results of a cross-tabulation between ages with support systems for children. This demonstrates that the child can follow his parents' advice to brush his teeth given his age. This is carried out because kids can comprehend health, which is further reinforced by parental assistance, such as when parents make toothpaste and toothbrushes for their kids. Because parents believe that children's oral hygiene needs to be maintained as they become older in order to prevent tooth diseases like dental caries, which are brought on by infrequent tooth brushing.

Nearly all respondents were male, with 19 (90%) falling into the good group, according to the findings of a cross-tabulation between gender and support system in children at SD Laboratory. This demonstrates how parents and even teachers at school encourage both boys and girls to always be vigilant about brushing their teeth after eating, even before bed. In order to help children remember these behaviors and prevent oral disorders like dental caries, parents and teachers always offer support. Additionally, both boys and girls will grow habituated to repeated behaviors and will continue to do so until they reach maturity. According to Santrock (2019).

A support system, according to the Ministry of Health (2021), is a social support network that consists of a number of reliable individuals and serves as a forum for complaints and advice. Typically, the network is derived from the social circles of the closest individuals, such as family and friends. Children's primary support system for preserving their health, particularly their oral and dental hygiene, is their family (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). Children are best supported by their parents and relatives. Children find it special to see parents who are constantly there to help them, which increases their enthusiasm and confidence in this situation and encourages them to wash their teeth assiduously.

Researchers believe that brushing is a necessary practice to preserve the oral cavity's cleanliness and health. In addition to preventing cavities and gum and dental disorders, cleaning your teeth will maintain your oral and dental hygiene. When brushing your teeth, there are a number of factors to take into account, such as the time spent brushing, the softness of the brush, the order in which you brush, the routine, the toothbrush and toothpaste you choose, and the fact that you should brush for at least two to three minutes. Additionally,

nurses must clarify their responsibilities in promoting proper brushing practices and methods and addressing the high occurrence.

Meanwhile, dental health counseling can be carried out by several methods such as demonstration methods and role plays. The demonstration method is a teaching method by demonstrating items, events, rules, and the order of doing an activity, either directly or through the use of teaching media that is relevant to the subject or material being presented. Education on how to brush teeth for children needs to be given an example of a good model and with as simple techniques as possible and the delivery of dental and oral health education to children must be made as attractive as possible, including through attractive counseling without reducing the content of education, such as direct demonstrations through controlled mass toothbrushes.

Dental Hygiene in Children at the UN Laboratory Elementary School PGRI Kediri

According to the study's findings, nearly all respondents 39, or 93% of the respondents in the clean category are aware of the need of maintaining children's dental hygiene. This is consistent with the survey's findings that schoolchildren's dental hygiene falls into the "clean" category since they consistently brush their teeth twice a day, use toothpaste, brush their teeth before bed, clean their mouths afterward, and use kid-friendly toothbrushes. According to Alhamda (2019), washing the mouth and teeth of food particles that have been left in crevices or between teeth is the best way to maintain optimal dental and oral hygiene. A healthy mouth is a sign of overall well-being.

Based on the results of the cross-tabulation between age and children's dental hygiene, it is known that almost all respondents aged 10-11 years as many as 31 (91%) respondents are in the clean category. This shows that dental hygiene in children can maintain dental hygiene by diligently brushing their teeth 2 times a day, namely in the morning and before bedtime. Andini (2019), said that maintaining dental and oral health should be done from an early age. Primary school age is an ideal time to train a child's motor skills, including brushing teeth. The ability to brush your teeth properly and correctly is a fairly important factor for maintaining oral dental health.

Hurlock (2019), also said that children are those aged 1-12 years. Children are the generation that will be the successors of the nation so they must be prepared and directed from an early age so that they can grow and develop into physically and spiritually healthy children, advanced, independent and prosperous to become quality resources and able to face challenges in the future. Children of elementary school age are also referred to as the school period. Children who are in this period range from 6-12 years old, while attending school in this period have shown sensitivity to learn according to the child's curiosity (Santrock, 2019). According to the researcher's opinion, in the age range of the child, where with the support provided by parents, older brothers, teachers and even health workers in providing information about the importance of maintaining dental health at elementary school age, children can do this to maintain dental health by diligently brushing their teeth every day.

Based on the results of cross-tabulation between gender and pediatric dental hygiene, it is known that all respondents with male gender as many as 21 (100%) respondents are in the Clean category. This shows that boys and girls are in accordance with the results of questionnaires and researchers' observations that children's dental hygiene is in the clean category. This is not spared from the support system given to children so that children feel always cared for, loved so that children are motivated to diligently brush their teeth 2 times a day, namely in the morning when leaving for school and at night when before going to bed.

Santrock (2019), explained that gender can be differentiated into male and female who are known since they were born into the world. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2021), said that maintaining dental and oral health is very important to obtain the health of our bodies. Especially in elementary school age children, both boys and girls,

because in childhood it is very important because the condition of baby teeth (decidui teeth) today greatly determines the condition of permanent replacement teeth. To achieve optimal dental and oral health, regular maintenance must be carried out by diligently brushing your teeth 2 times a day, namely in the morning and before going to bed (Herijulianti, 2019).

In the opinion of researchers, maintaining a healthy mouth and teeth is one of the good habits that must be taught from childhood. That way, this can become a habit and make children have a high awareness to do this for the rest of their lives. In fact, this habit helps prevent caries and periodontal disease as we age. Because there are many impacts that can be caused by damage to children's teeth, one of them is difficulty chewing because of cavities, so food is difficult to digest and the child's growth process will be disrupted. As a result, children will be susceptible to diseases. Thus, it is necessary to take preventive measures from tooth decay in order to get the best dental health for school-age children.

Dental and oral health is part of the overall health of the body so that maintaining dental and oral health is also important to be done dental and oral health is a healthy state of hard tissue diseases and soft tissues of teeth that allow teeth and mouth to function properly without any problems that can interfere with the individual's life so that individuals can live more productively (Malik, 2018). Martariwansyah (2018), also explained that oral hygiene is a maintenance of the cleanliness and hygiene of the structure of the teeth and mouth through toothbrushing, tissue stimulation, gum massage, hydrotherapy, and other procedures that function to maintain teeth and oral health.

Pay (2018), also explained that dental and oral hygiene is a condition in which the teeth that are in the oral cavity are clean, free from plaque, and other dirt that is on the surface of the teeth such as food scraps, and tartar and do not smell bad in the mouth. Oral hygiene has a great influence on preventing cavities or caries, gingivitis, periodontitis, and also preventing bad breath (Ircham, 2020).

Dental and oral health is very important because damaged and unmaintained teeth and gums will cause pain, chewing disorders and can interfere with other body health (Hermien, 2018). The abundance of caries, gingivitis and crammed teeth must be treated immediately and all of them can be prevented. The causes of dental and oral health problems are influenced by various factors, one of which is the behavior or attitude of ignoring dental and oral hygiene (Putri, 2021). Oktarina (2019), also explained that several factors that affect a person's dental health status include heredity, environment, behavior, and health services as well as delays in dental care creating blockages because dental problems become more complicated and more expensive to treat.

In the opinion of researchers, the maintenance of dental and oral health should be done from an early age. Primary school age is an ideal time to train a child's motor skills, including brushing teeth. The ability to brush your teeth properly and correctly is a fairly important factor for maintaining oral dental health. One of the efforts to improve dental and oral health is with health education methods. Toothbrushing skills must be taught and emphasized in children of all ages, especially school children because at that age it is easy to accept and instill basic values.

The Relationship between the Support System and Dental

The results of the data analysis showed that the significance level was $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$ so that H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, thus there was a relationship between the support system and dental hygiene in children. The results of the cross-tabulation between support system support and dental hygiene in children were known to all respondents, namely 36 (100%) respondents in the good category so that the children's dental hygiene was in the clean category.

Children's dental health is still the responsibility and concern of parents, meaning that children still depend on their parents in maintaining and caring for their dental health.

Parents, teachers, and health workers have an important role in maintaining early childhood dental health (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). Dental and oral health is an important thing in the life of every individual, including children, because damaged and untreated teeth and gums will cause pain, chewing disorders and can interfere with other body health. Children are an age group that is susceptible to disease. Children who have dental and oral health problems can have their quality of life disturbed, even though children are the nation's assets for future development (Listiono, 2022).

Ani (2019), said that life in children is very determined by family support, if family support is good, the child's growth and development will be stable, but if the family support is not good, the child will experience obstacles in his development and growth. Parents have an important role in changing children's behavior from bad behavior to good behavior, in this case diligently brushing their teeth 2 times a day, namely in the morning and before bedtime, so that elementary school age children can avoid dental caries. Nadesa (2021), also explained that parents, especially mothers, are very influential in providing support and enthusiasm for their children, especially to take care of and clean their teeth. Children's dental care also depends on how the mother helps take care of it.

Hermien (2018), also said that the role of health workers in conducting health counseling about dental hygiene in school-age children must always be carried out, even health workers can directly practice the behavior of brushing their teeth properly and correctly. So that elementary school age children can be motivated to diligently brush their teeth 2 times a day, namely in the morning and before bedtime so that children can avoid dental diseases such as dental caries.

Hongini (2019), said that dental and oral health maintenance should be done from an early age. Primary school age is an ideal time to train a child's motor skills, including brushing teeth. The ability to brush your teeth properly and correctly is a fairly important factor for maintaining oral dental health. One of the efforts to improve dental and oral health is with health education methods. Toothbrushing skills must be taught and emphasized in children of all ages, especially school children because at that age it is easy to accept and instill basic values. Maximum dental and oral hygiene can be achieved properly by cleaning teeth and mouth from food residue left between teeth or fissures. Good oral hygiene describes good general health, on the contrary, bad health describes poor health as well (Herijulianti, 2019).

In the opinion of researchers, the family support system is an important element that must be involved in carrying out treatment actions, especially in children because the family is the closest to the child where a mother can help her child clean his teeth. Parents also need to limit the types of sweet and sticky foods that their children consume. If forced to eat these foods, children must immediately brush their teeth or at least rinse their mouths with water. Good dental care and regular dentist visits can prevent problems with teeth and mouth. In addition, preventive efforts that can be made to prevent the number of children who experience dental caries are by providing health education about the importance of maintaining dental hygiene to children and mothers so that mothers always pay attention to the hygiene of their children's teeth and provide maximum support so that the incidence of dental caries in their children can be reduced or even eliminated.

CONCLUSION

Support System Support for Children

Support system support for children is known to almost all respondents, as many as 36 (86%) respondents are in the Good category.

Dental Hygiene in Children

Children's dental hygiene is known to almost all respondents as many as 39 (93%) respondents in the Clean category.

The Relationship between Support System Support and Dental Hygiene

The results of data analysis showed that the significance level of $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$ so that H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, thus there was a relationship between Support System Support and Dental Hygiene.

REFERENCES

- Abadi, (2019). Parental Perspectives on Early Childhood Dental Health. Volume 3 Issue 1 (2019) Pages 161-169 Obsession Journal: Journal of Early Childhood Education DOI: 10.31004/obsesi.v3i1.161.
- Akhmadi, (2018). Social Support. Retrieved March 08, 2018 from <http://www.rajawana.com>.
- Agus Supriatna. (2018). Overview of dental and oral hygiene levels in elementary school students. Makassar City. Journal.
- Alhamda, S. (2019). Dental and Oral Hygiene Status with Dental Caries Status (Study on 12-Year-Old Age Group Students at Bukittinggi City State Elementary School. Journal of UGM, Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 108-15.
- Andini, A., & Tjahyadi, T. (2019). Healthy teeth of great worship. (p. 45). Yogyakarta: Pro-U Media.
- Ani Maftuchah, (2019). The relationship between maternal support and dental health maintenance behavior in school-age children. Semarang.
- Avi Dian Sari. (2019). Giving Motivation of Parents in Brushing Teeth in Preschool Children to the Onset of Dental Caries. Kediri.
- Budiharto, (2018). Health Research Methodology with Examples in the Field of Dental Health Sciences. Jakarta: EGC.
- Edie, (2021). The level of parental knowledge about dental health with the occurrence of caries in preschool children. Scientific Journal of Dental Nursing (JIKG) Volume 2 No 2, July 2021 ISSN: 2721-2021.
- Health Polytechnic, B. (2018). The role of parents. Semarang.
- Herijulianti, E., Indriani, T.S. & Artini, S. (2019). Dental Health Education. EGC: Jakarta.
- Hermien Nugraheni, L. (2018). The Role of Teachers in the Promotion of Dental and Oral Health in Schools. Semarang.
- Hongini, Siti Yundali, Aditiawarman M. (2019). Dental and Oral Health. Bandung: Pustaka Reka Cipta.
- Hurlock EB. (2019). Child Development. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Ircham Machfoedz and Asmar Yetti Zein, (2020). Maintaining Dental and Oral Health for Children and Pregnant Women. Yogyakarta : Fitramaya.
- Kyuwuran, U. (2018). The Relationship between Dental and Oral Hygiene Knowledge and the Incidence of Caries in School Children of SDN Kleco II Grades V and VI Lawean Surakarta. University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Listiono, (2022). Dental and oral hygiene in elementary school age children. Available in <http://www.litbang.tangerangkota.go.id/index.php/detail_kesehatan_gi_gi_mulut> [8 June 2016].
- Malik, I. (2018). Dental and oral health. Pp. 1–17.
- Martariwansyah, (2018). My teeth are strong, my mouth is healthy. Bandung: Our Work.
- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, (2022). Dental and oral health situation. Jakarta: Data info. 2022. pp. 1-8.
- Nadesa, (2021). Maternal Health Practice and Dental Caries with Children. Ilmia Magazine of Dentistry.
- Pay, M.N., Widiati, Sri, & Sriyono, N.W. (2018). Identification of Factors Influencing Children's Behavior in Maintaining Dental and Oral Hygiene: A Study on the Agape Sikumana Child Development Center, Kupang City, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia.

- Indonesian Dental Magazine, 2 2734.
- Pintauli, Sondang., & Hamada, Taizo. (2018). Towards Healthy Teeth and Mouth (Prevention and Maintenance). USU Press, Medan.
- Poltekes of the Ministry of Health Yogyakarta. (2019). Family Support. Yogyakarta.
- Pratiwi, D. (2019). Healthy and Beautiful Teeth. Jakarta: PT Kompas Media Nusantara.
- Putri, (2021). The Effectiveness of Mass Brushing and Oral Health Education in Children Aged 7-11 Years. *Journal of Health Service (JAK)* Vol 3, No 1, January 2021.
- Rahmaniah, (2022). Parental Motivation in Maintaining Dental Health of Preschool Children. *Scientific Journal of Dental Nursing (JIKG)* Volume 3 No 1 March 2022 ISSN: 2721-2021.
- Ramadhan, A.G. (2020). Dental and Oral Health Essentials, Jakarta: Bukune.
- Rubin, (2018). Social Support. <http://www.creasoft.wordpress.com> taken on October 5, 2018.
- Santrock, J. W. 2019. Child Development. Volume 1 Eleventh Edition. Jakarta : PT. Erlangga.
- Sarafino, (2019). Social Support. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Sariningsih E. (2019). Children's dental care from an early age. Jakarta: Gramesia.
- Soeprapto Andianto. 2018. Guidelines and Procedures for Dental Practice. Yogyakarta : STPI Bina Insani Media.
- Supriyanto, (2020). The Effectiveness of the Primary School Dental Health Education Extension Program Through The Anjangsana (Home Visiting) Approach Using a Daring Method to Attitudes About Dental and Mouth Health during Pandemi Covid-19 Bandung Area. *Jurnal Kesehatan Gigi* 8 Nomor 1 (2020) 43-47.
- Susanto, A. (2019). Dental and Oral Health. Jakarta: PT. Sunda Kelapa Pustaka.
- WHO, (2021). Family Function. World Health Organization. Retrieved 09 February 2021.