

Perceptions of seriousness regarding symptoms of periodontal disease in adolescents age 18 years old

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Perception is the process of object observations about something using the five senses. Everyone has a different perception of the same object, although in this case are the symptoms of periodontal disease. The purpose of this study is to determine the self-perception of the seriousness of the symptoms of periodontal disease in adolescents aged 18 years SMAN 8 Bandung. **Methods:** This study was a descriptive study with a survey method. The methods used in sampling is a method of random sampling technique. Sample studied was 18-year-old teenager in Senior High School 8 Bandung students. as much as 148 student. **Results:** The results shows that respondents' perception of the seriousness of the symptoms of periodontal disease to get 555.8 average point. **Conclusion:** Based on the research result, it can be conclude that on 18-year-old student at SMAN 8 Bandung gained a serious perception of the symptoms of periodontal disease.

Keywords: Perceived Seriousness, Adolescents, Symptoms of Periodontal Disease

INTRODUCTION

Healthy Dentistry and Mouth Indonesia-2020 is a national target to optimize the dental health of Indonesian people in the future. The objectives of this program must be in line with the achievement of a healthy Indonesia 2010, which is to improve oral health, quality of life and reduce inequalities in dental and oral health services.¹ Target dari derajat kesehatan gigi dan mulut sampai tahun 2010, pada usia 18 tahun ditargetkan 85% tidak ada gigi yang dicabut karena karies gigi / kelainan periodontal.²

The Household Survey in 2004 found that 39 percent of Indonesians suffer from dental and mouth disease. That figure is not a negligible number because it has been shown that dental and

oral diseases can significantly affect community productivity.¹

Under the Law on the Protection of Children, a child is a person not yet 18 years of age, including a child still in the womb (Law No. 23/2002). According to Aristotle the period before adulthood is divided into 3 segments: infancy (first 7 years), childhood (from 7 to puberty), and adolescence (puberty up to 21 years).³

Household Survey Result 2001 Periodontal disease (inflammation of tooth supporting tissues) is another much complained of tooth and mouth disease (70%). While the 5 percent is further categorized which can cause shake and loose teeth, it is now commonly found in younger populations.¹

According to data on health profile of West Java Province 2007, people aged 5-44 years have

incidence of gum and periodontal diseases, dental disorders and supporting tissue of 378,632 cases that is 3.87% of the total illness suffered by the community.⁴

Today many dental health improvement programs such as counseling, dental health education, dental health information media aimed at encouraging people's willingness to take preventif (prevent) or curative (cure). Although various levels of health services have been implemented with as much as possible but today the number of oral dental pain in Indonesia is still high. Communities or members of the public who suffer from illness and do not feel the pain of course will not act anything against the disease. Public perception of healthy-sick is closely related to treatment seeking behavior. According to Lewin, someone will act to fight or cure the illness that is when the person feels the disease is serious for him / Perceived seriousness.⁵

Based on Health Act no. 36 articles 131 and 136 of 2009, youth health care efforts should be aimed at preparing adolescents.³ to be healthy and productive adults, both social and economic.⁶ Adolescent perception of oral and dental health, especially current periodontal disease, will great-

ly influence the prevention of future periodontal disease, so the authors are very interested to know the perception of the seriousness of self to periodontal disease in adolescence.

Research Objectives The purpose of this study is to determine the perception of the seriousness of the symptoms of periodontal disease in adolescents aged 18 years SMAN 8 Bandung

METHOD

The type of research conducted is descriptive research with survey technique, that is descriptive research conducted on a number of objects within a certain time period and aims to make an assessment of a condition and the implementation of a program in the present, then the result is used to plan the improvement of the program .⁵

Population taken for this research is 18 year old student at State Senior High School 8 Bandung at the time this research took place. The population criterion in this research is men and women, 18 years old, willing to become research respondents.

The population of 18-year-old students at State Junior High School 8 Bandung is 235 people.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Seriousness of Periodontal Disease Symptom of Respondent to Checking to Health Service

No.	Statement	Facilities									
		SS		S		CS		TS		STS	
		Z	%	Z	%	Z	%	Z	%	Z	%
1	Swollen Gums	44	29.73	63	42.57	25	16.89	12	8.11	4	2.7
2	Bleeding gums when brushing teeth	27	18.24	57	38.51	38	25.68	20	13.51	6	4.05
3	Gums change from bright red to dark	30	20.27	45	30.41	41	27.7	27	18.24	5	3.38
4	Gums look hiny on surface	21	14.19	50	33.78	47	31.76	26	17.57	4	2.7
5	Gums painful on underlying bone	78	52.7	38	25.68	16	10.81	11	7.43	5	3.38
6	Gums painful when biting hard food	44	29.73	41	27.7	33	22.3	25	16.89	5	3.38
7	Gums shaking with no clear cause	42	28.38	50	33.78	28	18.92	19	12.84	9	6.08
8	Gums feel uncomfortable/ bad breathe	45	30.41	47	31.76	31	20.95	17	11.49	8	5.41
9	There is calculus	44	29.73	57	38.51	32	21.62	13	8.78	2	1.35
10	Gums recede to tooth until visible	88	59.46	32	21.62	12	8.11	10	6.76	6	4.05

Legend: SS (completely agree), S (agree), Cs (agree enough), TS (disagree), STS (completely disagree)

The sampling technique used in this research is the random sampling technique .⁵

RESULTS

The research was conducted by using questionnaires given to 148 students consisting of 69 female female students and 79 students of male sex. The results of research on perceptions of seriousness of self in adolescents aged 18 years indicated by respondents' opinion about the symptoms of periodontal disease is considered serious and the basis or reason to check themselves to health facilities.

The frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion on the seriousness of the symptoms of periodontal disease can be seen in table 1. Based on table 1. it can be seen that the majority of respondents as much as 59.46% argued strongly agree to see a health facility when there is gum

Table 2. Perceptions of Respondents' Seriousness Concerning Periodontal Disease Symptoms

No.	Statement	Score	Category
1	Swollen Gums	575	Serious
2	Bleeding gums when brushing teeth	523	Serious
3	Gums change from bright red to dark	512	Serious
4	Gums look hiny on surface	502	Serious Enough
5	Gums painful on underlying bone	617	Serious
6	Gums painful when biting hard food	528	Serious
7	Gums shaking with no clear cause	541	Serious
8	Gums feel uncomfortable/ bad breathe	548	Serious
9	There is calculus	572	Serious
10.	Gums recede to tooth until visible	630	Very Serious
Total		5558	
Average		55.8	Serious

down so that the root of the tooth is visible and 52.7% of respondents strongly agree if the gum feels pain to the bone underneath. Perceptions of respondent's seriousness about the symptoms of periodontal disease can be seen in table 2. below: Based on table 2. shows that the perception of the respondent's seriousness about the gums down so that the tooth roots obtained the highest score

is 630 with very serious category and gum looks shiny on the surface obtained the lowest score is 502 with quite serious category. The overall average score is 555.8 which shows the perception of respondent's seriousness to the symptoms of periodontal disease is in the serious criteria.

DISCUSSION

Everyone has a different perception even though the object is the same. According to Notoatmodjo (2007), the attitude of a person to illness and illness is how a person's judgment or opinion of the symptoms or signs of disease, the cause of the disease, the mode of disease transmission, the way of disease prevention and so on.

Based on the results of the study, it turns out that students aged 18 years most respond to the early symptoms of periodontal disease seriously. This if connected, an 18-year-old student at SMAN 8 Bandung already has knowledge about the symptoms of periodontal disease that can be seen from the views of respondents to address these symptoms if they occur.

Statements about swollen gums are obtained by a majority of almost two-thirds of respondents strongly agree and agree to go to health facilities. This shows the majority of respondents' perceptions of the symptoms is a serious thing because the respondent agreed to check into health facilities, while 8.11% and 2.70% stated disagree and strongly disagree showed only a small part of teenagers who showed symptoms it is not a serious thing and need to be given treatment.

Based on the behavior and personal characteristics of the late adolescents (18-20 years) according to Wong (2009), shows that the aspect of identity is one of the characteristics of adolescents who begin to understand the definition of body image (appearance), one of which is the problem of changes in the condition of the oral cavity so that disturb the appearance .⁷

According to Mechanics in the theory of painful behavior states that many factors cause a person to react to illness and one of them is when the pain can be seen, can be recognized or felt prominent from symptoms and signs that deviate. Similarly, statements about gums often bleed when brushing teeth indicate that respondents who strongly agree and agree to go to health ser-

vinces the percentage is almost not much different from that considers quite agree. This relates to a person's response to illness, ie not acting on the grounds of not interfering with daily activities or work and assuming that without acting whatever symptom or symptom he suffers will disappear by itself or will seek treatment to a health care facility if the perception is healthy -a illness between a person and a health worker is the same.⁵

Statements about gums that change color from pink to deep red and gums that look shiny on the surface show almost the same percentage at the level of opinion of the respondent. The respondent's statement agreed and quite agree to go to the health service is the largest percentage and shows that the respondent has serious attention to the changes that occur in his gums so make decisions regarding the search or solving his health care problem.

Statement about pain when biting hard food, tooth was shake and bad breath showed the same category that is serious where the percentage is not much different at level of opinion of respondent that is very agree and agree go to health service. This is consistent with Becker's theory of health behaviors: illness behaviors which relate to the acts or activities of a sick person and or to health problems seeking healing or overcoming health problems (Notoatmodjo.S, 2010) .⁵

Statement on tartar shows that most respondents (38,51) agree and strongly agree (29,73%) go to health service. Corals (calculus) are calcified plaques, formed and firmly attached to tooth surfaces and hard tissues in the oral cavity, sepreti on tooth surface and denture, yellowish white, brownish to gray to black.⁸ Such conditions may be considered disturbing appearances and for maintaining body image causes respondents to agree to go to health services.

Statement about pain to the bone, respondents answered agree to check to the health facilities with a high percentage on the choice strongly agree (52.70%). The answer to the gum declaration is decreased so that the root of the tooth is visible, the choice is agreed as much as 59.46% with a higher percentage than the statement about pain up to the bone. These figures indicate that of the many symptoms of periodontal disease that are in the questionnaire form, both statements are mostly perceived as very necessary once checked

into health facilities. This suggests that pain is a matter taken seriously by most of the respondents and this is related to the behavioral theory of pain that is behavior related to conditions that cause a person to pay attention to the symptoms of himself and then seek attention to the symptoms on himself and then seek help, in this case looking for health facilities for self-examination.⁵

As a whole it can be seen from 148 respondents, it turns out most have a serious perception about the symptoms of periodontal disease, it is based on the total mean value (555,8) and the value is in the serious range.

This is connected with remembering SMAN 1 Bandung this is State High School which is included in the cluster of schools ranked one in the city of Bandung and the average student has a better level of intelligence compared with other schools. Based on the questionnaire identity data obtained percentage of parent education, father (69.60%) and mother (54.05%) of respondents continue education to a higher level of high school.

The results of this study also indicate that the higher the level of education a person, the better the knowledge of periodontal disease, so high self-awareness if there is a periodontal disease symptoms to check into health facilities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the perception of seriousness about the symptoms of periodontal disease in 18-year-old students at SMAN 8 Bandung included into the serious criteria

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