



PERBEDAAN MOTIVASI ANAK, REMAJA, DAN DEWASA PADA PASIEN ORHODONTIC DENTAL CARE

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Abstrak

Perawatan orthodontisi tidak hanya dapat memperbaiki susunan gigi geligi, tetapi dalam kasus-kasus tertentu juga mempunyai dampak yang besar pada penampilan wajah seseorang. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan perawatan adalah motivasi pasien. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui adanya perbedaan motivasi pasien orthodontisi usia anak-anak, remaja dan dewasa dalam merawat gigi di klinik gigi Puri Cempaka Semarang. Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional studi dengan rancangan cross sectional, dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Sampel penelitian ini adalah pasien orthodontisi usia anak-anak, usia remaja dan usia dewasa yang merawat gigi di Klinik Gigi Puri Cempaka Semarang sebesar 100 orang. Prosedur penelitian ini membagi kuesioner dengan pertanyaan sebanyak 20 item dan pilihan jawaban Likert scale berisi tentang motivasi mereka datang ke drg, kebutuhan perawatan apa yang mendesak, siapa yang membayar perawatan. Hasil penelitian dalam analisis Kruskal-Wallis Test menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan yang bermakna antara motivasi pasien orthodontisi usia anak-anak, remaja dan dewasa dalam merawat gigi di klinik gigi Puri Cempaka Semarang. Pasien anak-anak tidak mempunyai motivasi internal, pasien remaja tujuannya untuk meningkatkan kecantikan sedangkan pasien dewasa bertujuan untuk merapikan kelainan posisi gigi.

MOTIVATION DIFFERENCES OF CHILDREN, TEENAGER AND ADULT PATIENTS ORHODONTIC DENTAL CARE

Abstract

Orthodontics is a significant basis for physical well-being, mental stability and mental adaptation upon teenager for the coming days. Orthodontic treatment is not only can fix dental structure, but in the certain cases have a significant impact toward aesthetic of one's face appearance. One factor that influence success of treatment is patient motivation. The reseach purpose was to know the existance of motivation differences between children, teenager and adult patients for orthodontic dental treatment at Puri Cempaka dental clinic of Semarang. This research approach was a observational study with cross-sectional design using a questionnaire. The research sample was 100 patients with three groups of aged. Research procedure by distributing 20 items of questionaire with likert scale contain purpose, motivation, chief complain and who will pay the treatment. The research result with in Kruskal-Wallis analysis test demonstrates that there is a significant differences between children, teenager and adult orthodontic patients motivation in getting dental treatment at Puri Cempaka dental clinic of Semarang. Children patients has external motivation, teenager patients have purpose to improve their dental aesthetic and adult patients tend to fix their dental malposition.

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Introduction

Public desire for correcting dental malposition increasing from year to year. Each individual has a particular characteristics which distinguish them from other individuals. Diversity in terms of size, shape, and relationship of the teeth, skeletal and soft tissue structures of the face is a critical component that gives the identity of each individual (Bishara, 2006).

Two main reason of orthodontic patients are to improve aesthetic and to return dental function. Human teeth are used for chewing food; assisting pronounce words during speech and for aesthetic face and forming personality in general. Indication of orthodontic case is an important basis for fisical wellbeing, stability and adjusted mental in the future. Orthodontic care is not only for correcting teeth position but also for giving good appereance for somebody's face (William, 2000).

Children is a stage of 8-14 years old, teenager is a stage of 15-20 years old. Teenager has their own decision for personality and feel confidence and stabil. Older patients can make determine their purpose for orthodontic care than children patients. Orthodontic treatment is better to be conducted at deciduous period, for example with space maintainer when there is premature loss, as premature loss has effect of teeth malocclusion (Grabber, 2005).

Etiology of malocclusion were divided into two groups, namely external factors / common factors and local factors. External factors includes hereditary, congenital abnormalities, developmental or abnormal growth during prenatal and posnatal, malnutrition, bad habits, body posture, trauma, and the diseases and conditions which cause metabolic predisposition toward malocclusions such as endocrine imbalance , metabolic disorders, infectious diseases. Internal factors includes the number of teeth is an anomaly as the excessive tooth (dens supernumeralis) or absence of teeth (anodontis), anomalous tooth size, tooth shape anomalies, abnormal frenulum labii, early loss of deciduous teeth, persistence of deciduous teeth, abnormal eruption path , ankylosis and dental caries (Adam, 2009). Not all type of malocclusion can be fixed with orthodontic treatment.

The success of orthodontic treatment

depend on dentist and patient cooperation and also influenced by patient's motivation (Adam, 2005). Patients visited dentist for dental care has their own motivation. Main purpose of orthodontic treatment is to gain dentofacial appreance with comfortable aesthetica, mastication fungtion and stabil teeth position (William et al, 2000). Length of time for orthodontic treatment vary from individu and again it is depend on patients motivation and cooperation to check up regularly.

In the field of orthodontics, knowledge of the growth and development of children is an important issue and needs to be considered. The speed and degree of growth and development of the body has a considerable influence on the occurrence of abnormalities of the face and mouth. The prognosis of an orthodontics treatment depends on the growth and development of children. Tooth position malposition is the result of growth and abnormal development (Daniels, 2009).

First research purpose was to find if there is a motivation differences among children, teenager and adult patients for orthodontic treatment. Second purpose was to find mean and level differences of patients motivation.

Methods

Research design was observasional study with cross sectional approach. Respondents were all patients visited Cempaka dental clinic on January 2011-July 2012, with criteria children (8-14 aged years old); teenager (15-20 years old) and adult (more 20 years old). Population was 400 patients, sample selected with simple random sampling with sample size was 100 (Sugiyono, 2010). Selected samples was given informed concent before data collection.

Questionnaire insisted of 20 questions (asked about patients chief complain; patients motivation; internal or external motivation; patients willingness to check up regularly; and about the payment for treatment). Patients children was supervised by their parents. Information about the research purpose are conveyed to respondent. Research instrument was questionnaire which has been validated. Data was analysed with Kruskall Wallis to determine motivation differences among group.

Result and Discussion

Research with 100 respondents resulted majority of respondents was children and teenager 41 person, and 67% was girls. Respondents with good motivation was 68 person; fair motivation was 30 person and low motivation was 2 person. This result shown that most of respondents was teenager as at this aged period, they need good fisical for their social life. Teenager who feel unconfort with their face appearance has effect on their social, family and work life and can decrease study activity. Teenager can decide their own purpose compared with children.

The result shown most respondents has good motivation for orthodontic treatment. Motivation is a human desire in which related with human psychology such as attitude, demand and satisfaction. Motivation is important factor as this distribute, support human psychomotor to work hard to gain optimal result. There are two motivation classified, internal and eksternal motivation. The first has bigger impact on result compared to the later. The present study has similar result with Rosita (2012) which found there was a relationship between internal motivation on students to quick smoking.

In general, community has orthodontic care motivation for returning teeth function and aesthetica. Meanwhile, the correct orthodontic care motivation for creating good occlusal relationship in acceptable face aesthetica and stability jaw/teeth on the end of treatment (William, 2000). Orthodontic is a branch of dentistry related with complex growth crani-ofacial, occlusion development and abnormal dentofacial problem. Orthodontic has main purpose to correct abnormal teeth position,

gain normal function and good face appearance (Maria, 2010).

Kruskall Walls test resulted asymp Sig. was 0,002 (p value <0,05) with conclusion that there was a motivation differences among children; teenager and adult orthodontic patients. Most children has external motivation, either motivation from their parents or from their environment (friends, family) (Johnson, 2002). Teenager and adult has internal motivation, which is their own motivation with desire to correct teeth position, mastication. Teenager and adult motivation were mostly intrinsic motivation which is motivation from their own desire for correcting teeth position, mastication function (Bosh, 2003).

Malocclusion is a form of upper and lower jaw relationship that deviates from the standard form which is accepted as a normal form. Malocclusion caused by no balance dentofacial. Malocclusion can lead to the occurrence of disabilities face; cause humility; interfere in speech; chewing time disturbance and decrease the efficiency of chewing time and cause disruption in swallowing. Inability to chew factor closely associated with malocclusion or as a result of dental malocclusion. Irregular teeth or toothless, often resulting in specific patterns of mastication. Dental malposition known also as a factor of speech pathology (Grabber, 2005).

Basically, everyone has inner motivation such as the origin word motivation which means locomotion to do something. Intrinsic motivation arise from someone courisity. Teenager can decide their own purpose for dental treatment compared to children. Lenght of time of dental treatment patients children usually hlonger than teenager as children has to be persuded to have dental check up regulary. As

Table 1. Patients motivation (children, teenager and adult) for orthodontic treatment at dental clinic Cempaka Semarang

Period of aged Motivation	Children	Teenager	Adult	Total	Asymp Sig. Kruskal-Wallis
Low	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0,002
Fair	7 (7%)	18 (18%)	5 (5%)	30 (30%)	
Good	9 (9%)	24 (24%)	35 (35%)	68 (68%)	

Source: The analyzed primary data

children usually does'nt have high motivation for orthodontic treatment, they need more time and effort to have orthodontic succesful.

Conclusion

The research result with in Kruskal-Wallis analysis test demonstrates that there is a significant differences between children, teenager and adult orthodontic patients motivation in getting dental treatment at Puri Cempaka dental clinic of Semarang. Children patients has external motivation, teenager patients have purpose to improve their dental aesthetic and adult patients tend to fix their dental malposition.

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