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**Parents' Parenting Patterns On The Independence Of Brushing The Tooth
In Children With Physical Disability at SLB/D-YPAC Surabaya**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Based on the results of the Debris Index examination in children with disabilities at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya, it was found that the Debris Index result was 2.05 in the bad category. The indicator of dental and oral health is the level of dental and oral hygiene. Individuals with special needs have lower levels of dental and oral health and hygiene compared to normal individuals. This happens because they have limitations in caring for their own teeth. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the effect of parenting on the level of independence in brushing the teeth of children with disabilities in SLB/D-YPAC Surabaya. **Methods:** This study uses a quantitative research method with a cross sectional approach which was carried out at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya. The research subjects were 15 children with disabilities who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria and were taken using a total random sampling technique. The data collection instrument used a parenting style questionnaire and an observation sheet on brushing teeth. The Chi-square test was used to analyze the effect of parenting on the independence of brushing the teeth of children with disabilities with a significance level (α) = 0.05. **Results:** most parents of children with disabilities at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya apply permissive parenting and most children with disabilities at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya are not independent in terms of brushing their teeth. Based on statistical tests, it was found that there was no effect of parenting style on the independence of brushing teeth in children with disabilities at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** there is no effect of parenting style with independence in brushing teeth in children with disabilities at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya
Keywords: Physical disability, parenting style, independence

BACKGROUND

Children with special needs are a high risk group for health problems so they need help and cooperation with others to obtain and maintain health, including in maintaining their dental and oral health. Clean and healthy teeth and mouth conditions are very important to support the lives of these children. Dental health is one of the most important things for a child's growth. However, in Indonesia there are not many parents who care about their children's dental health, especially children with special needs (disabled children) (Essie Octiara et al., 2018).

Based on the results of the Debris Index examination in children with disabilities at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya, the results of the Debris Index were 2.05 in the bad category. One indicator of dental and oral health is the level of dental and oral hygiene. Individuals with special needs have lower levels of dental and oral health and hygiene compared to normal individuals. The low level of knowledge about maintaining oral and dental health causes high rates of caries, calculus, and debris (Motto et al., 2017).

Children with Special Needs need assistance in maintaining dental and oral hygiene, they cannot carry out normal daily life activities so they need the help of others around them, be it parents, family members, caregivers, or teachers at school (Louisa et al., 2021). This is in line with the results of interviews conducted by (Fitriani et al., 2020) on parents of autistic children aged 11-15 years who explained that children still do not have the independence in doing personal hygiene, for brushing teeth there are still many who get help from teachers (at school) and parents (at home).

The factors that can influence the behavior of independence according to Hurlock cit (Restiani et al., 2017) are parenting patterns, gender and the order of the child's position. Independence is an important ability in a person's life that needs to be trained from an early age. A person is said to be independent if in living life he is not dependent on others, especially in carrying out daily activities. Independence is also shown by the ability to make decisions and solve problems. An independent attitude is not a selfish attitude or living alone, but an attitude of being willing and able to build one's own life in the context of togetherness (Sa'diyah, 2017). Independence for children with special needs aims to prepare people who are free (not dependent on others), responsible, creative and active and can stand on their own according to their conditions and abilities (Lestari & Widyawati, 2020).

The role of parents in raising children is the most important responsibility for the development of children's attitudes and mentality by caring for and guiding children well and attentively. As for families who have children who are born normally and can develop according to their abilities and developmental tasks well. But there are also families who have children with various obstacles that can interfere with the development process of the child. This can indirectly affect the form of parenting set by parents for their children (Haryanto et al., 2020).

The ignorance of parents about the right parenting pattern for children with special needs can cause children with special needs not to get parenting according to their abilities and potential, so that children with special needs cannot develop and cannot live independently in the future, therefore it is better parents pay more attention to their children in addition to providing the right education parents must also apply the right parenting style to children with special needs. So the problem in this study is the high Debris Index of children with disabilities.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research has been approved by the Health Research Ethics Commission of the Polytechnic of Health Surabaya No.EA/1238/KEPK-Poltekkes_Sby/V/2022. This study uses quantitative research methods with a cross sectional approach. The targets in this study were children with disabilities in SLB/D-YPAC Surabaya totaling 15 people who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sampling technique was carried out by total random sampling technique. The data collection method used in this research is primary data. The primary data was obtained through filling out a questionnaire which was composed of prepared statements and answer choices. The instrument used was a questionnaire about parenting patterns and an observation sheet on the independence of brushing teeth. The Chi-square test was used to analyze the effect of parenting on the independence of brushing the teeth of children with disabilities with a significance level (α) = 0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Parental Parenting on the independence of brushing teeth

Table 1.1 Distribution of Measurement of Parenting Patterns of Parents of Children with Disabilities at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya

No.	Pola Asuh	Frekuensi	Persentase
1.	Permisif	8	53,3%%
2.	Otoriter	7	46,7%%
3.	Demokratis	0	0%
Total		15	100%

Based on the data analysis that has been done, it can be seen that most of the parenting patterns of parents of children with disabilities at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya are permissive parenting as many as 8 people with a percentage of 53.3%. Parents tend to free their children to do whatever they want. This is in line with (Nuryatmawati & Fauziah, 2020) in his journal revealing that permissive parenting is characterized by the way parents educate children who tend to be free, children are considered adults or young, they are given the widest leeway to do whatever they want.

Evitasari et al., 2021 proved from the results of their research that there is an effect of permissive parenting on children's independence. Parents teach independence to children by giving them the freedom to choose and do activities they like, so that children will have a sense of courage and confidence in themselves with the decisions that have been taken. In this study, parents give freedom to their children in the form of: freeing children to brush their teeth at any time, allowing children to brush their own teeth.

But other facts show that there is an impact of permissive parenting for children's independence, namely children become spoiled, passionate, always depend on life, like to impose desires, lack of self-confidence, low self-esteem, miscommunication, naughty, selfish, irresponsible, and children become less independently (Putri, 2021). The author argues that this permissive parenting pattern has positive and negative impacts on children, where children can do everything without restrictions so that they can make children independent. However, with permissive parenting, children are also uncontrollable in socializing with their environment because children do not know what they are doing, good or bad.

2. Independence in brushing the teeth of children with disabilities at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya

Table 1.2 Distribution of Independence Measurements for children with disabilities in SLB-D YPAC Surabaya

No.	Kriteria	Frekuensi	Persentase
1.	Belum mandiri	8	53,3%
2.	Mandiri	7	46,7%
Total		15	100%

From the results of data analysis, it was found that most of the children with disabilities in SLB-D YPAC Surabaya tend to be independent in brushing their teeth as many as 8 people with a percentage of 53.3%. One of the children's independence can be seen through their daily activities, namely through personal hygiene such as brushing their own teeth. A person is said to be independent if in living life he is not dependent on others, especially in carrying out daily activities (Sa'diyah, 2017).

From the results of observations made by physically disabled children who cannot move their hands to reach the entire area of the teeth, they have limitations in moving their limbs according to their function, so that in terms of brushing their teeth they are still not optimal. This is in line with the results of the study (Kencana *et al.*, 2022) that brushing skills for

disabled children at SLB Negeri Tabanan are included in the category of needing guidance, because they have mental and physical deficiencies and limitations to perform optimal self-cleaning of teeth in this case brushing teeth.

Riyadi et al., 2020 revealed that the ability to brush teeth properly and correctly is an important factor for dental and oral health care, the success of brushing teeth is also influenced by the use of tools, methods of brushing teeth, and the frequency and time of brushing the teeth properly. The ability of children with disabilities at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya in terms of brushing their teeth is mostly not done, such as not brushing every part of the teeth, starting from the teeth that are usually used for chewing, the teeth near the cheeks and tongue. There are also those who do not rinse their mouths and brush their teeth with water until clean. So it can be concluded that the quadriplegic children at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya do brushing their teeth as they do everyday at home, but not correctly or not sequentially.

3. Analysis of the influence of parenting patterns on the independence of brushing the teeth of children with disabilities

Table 1.3 Influence of parenting style with independence in brushing teeth in children with disabilities at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya

Pola asuh	Kemandirian menyikat gigi		total	P value
	Belum mandiri	mandiri		
Permisif	5	3	8	0,619
Otoriter	3	4	7	
Demokratis	0	0	0	
Total	8	7	15	

Based on the results of statistical tests using the Chi-Square data analysis technique, the value of is obtained. Value 0.619, which means it is greater than the significant value (α) that is set, which is 0.05 ($0.619 > 0.05$), so H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted, it can be concluded that there is no effect of parenting style on children's brushing independence. quadriplegic at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya. This is not in line with the research results of Hardika *et al.*, (2020) in their research there is an influence between parenting patterns and the level of personal hygiene independence in mentally retarded children.

Instilling independence in children in terms of tooth brushing activities can be taught by parents, by providing direct examples and always reminding children. Anggraini, (2020) revealed in his journal that parents should provide opportunities for children to repeat their activities until they can and do exercises in a pleasant atmosphere.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

After conducting research on " Parents' Parenting Patterns On The Independence Of Brushing The Tooth In Children With Physical Disability at SLB/D-YPAC Surabaya" it can be concluded that there is no effect of parenting with independence in brushing teeth in children

with disabilities at SLB-D YPAC Surabaya. For further researchers, it is hoped that they can conduct further research on parenting patterns on the independence of brushing teeth with a larger number of targets.

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