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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING PATTERN AND THE
 PERFORMANCE TREATMENT INDEX (PTI)**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Parent parenting is a way of parents in making a series of positive efforts in educating and developing their children. Parental parenting patterns have three: democratic (authoritative), authoritarian (authoritarian) and permissive. Good parenting patterns affect the actions of people in maintaining their fixed teeth called Performance Treatment Index (PTI) which is the percentage of the number of fixed teeth carried out by a shed or patching of the DMF-T number. The percentage of damaged, perforated and painful teeth in Banjar Regency ranks eleven, namely 43.34% and the percentage of patched teeth / dens is 5.65% this is the third lowest among the districts in South Kalimantan. **Purpose:** Analyzing parental parenting pattern relationships with Performance Treatment Index (PTI) in MTsN 1 Banjar District Gambut Banjar Regency. **Methods:** This research is by observational analytics method with cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique uses simple random sampling with a sample number of 36 people research. Test the analysis using SPSS application by Spearman method. **Results:** The results show that most parents apply democratic (authoritative) parenting patterns. Performance Treatment Index (PTI) students are considered bad, and not obtained parents with authoritarian parenting (authoritarian) parenting patterns. Spearman test results showed no connection between parenting patterns and Performance Treatment Index (PTI) students (p value = 0.320). **Conclusion:** The parenting patterns applied by parents are more democratic (authoritative) types and there is no connection between parenting patterns and Performance Treatment Index (PTI).

Keyword: Authoritative, authoritarian, parenting style, permissive, Performance Treatment Index (PTI).

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INTRODUCTION

Dental and oral health in South Kalimantan, based on the results of the 2018 Riskesdas, the level of criteria for damaged teeth, cavities and disease was 46.90% and the proportion of teeth that had been filled or filled was 6.97%.^{1,2} Banjar Regency ranks eleventh, namely 43.34% and the proportion of teeth that have been filled or filled is 5.65%, this is the third lowest score among the districts in South Kalimantan.²

Dental and teenage oral health is an important factor to note, because caries in children and adolescents especially at the age of 12-15 years can affect the health and growth of teeth at the next age.³ World Health Organization (WHO) sets the Global Monitoring of Dental Caries at age 12 because at that age all permanent teeth have grown except the third molar

teeth. Based on Riskesdas 2018 age group according to WHO's faulty, perforated and 12-year-old tooth criteria in South Kalimantan was 48.68%, while the percentage of tooth that has been patched/four by 5.72%. The percentage of 15 years of age of damaged, perforated and sore tooth criteria is 48.19%, while the percentage of the tooth that has been patched/four is 7.75%.²

Caries severity can be measured using the DMF-T index. The DMF-T index is an index used to assess individual and population caries, and an index that measures caries value based on the number of teeth that are decayed, missing teeth, and filling teeth with a thorough examination.⁴ The DMF-T index measurement results are related to one's motivation and actions to maintain their fixed teeth measured by the Performance Treatment Index (PTI).⁵

Performance Treatment Index (PTI) is the percentage of the number of fixed teeth that are stuffed or patched against the DMF-T number. The long-term UKGS target of 2020 at least 50% that can be categorized well and the score of <50% is badly categorized, the value of PTI is calculated from the number of fixed teeth patched (filling) divided by the total DMF-T value multiplied by 100%. Kemenkes RI in Permenkes No. 89 Year 2015 stated about the efforts of dental and oral health is set with one of the targets of the Ministry of Dental Health, namely the increase in the range of PTI.^{5,6} The average Riskesdas 2018 data of Indonesian population of 1.4.² Public awareness in doing patching or tooth shedding can be influenced by various factors, one of the driving factors of parental behavior related to parental patterns that parents apply to their children.^{4,7}

Parental parenting pattern is a behavior pattern that parents apply to children, plays a very important role for the personality of the child, so parents have different ways of developing their child.⁸ Baumrind Theory says there are three types of parenting patterns: democratic (authoritarian) and permissive.⁹ Authoritative parenting patterns that involve parents and children in deliberate ways. Authoritarian parenting pattern is a direct parenting pattern that parents have a higher position so that the child becomes more frightened and dishonest. Permissive parenting patterns are parenting patterns that free children and let children act according to their wishes.⁹

Gambut is one of the districts in Banjar Regency who regularly register UKGS students of grade VII at school preventing first. Based on preliminary studies and interviews conducted with health workers at Puskesmas Peat, there are five first high schools in Peat and routinely registered UKGS. The most caries registration data is MTsN 1 Banjar school, which is 104 of 194 students experience caries teeth and based on registration book visits to Puskesmas Peat dental poly from May-november 2022 for UKS MTsN 1 Peat only 2 people, this is the lowest visit among the four other high schools. Based on the explanation described above, research needs to be done on the relationship of parenting patterns with Performance Treatment Index (PTI) in MTsN 1 Banjar District Gambut Banjar Regency).

METHODS

This research has received by Ethics Commission of the Faculty of Dentistry, Lambung Mangkurat University with number 008/KEPKG-FKGULM/EC/1/2023. This method of research is observational analytics with cross sectional approach. The population of this study students grade 1-3 MTsN 1 Banjar as many as 608 person.

The sample of this study is 36 people. Sampling technique with probability sampling with simple random sampling type. The inclusion criteria of this study are: 1.

Students grade 1-3 MTsN 1 Banjar who are aged 12-15 years. 2. Students who live with the biological parents. 3. Parents who approve and sign informed consent. 4. Parents who can read and write to fill in informed consent and questionnaires.

The tools of this study are parenting pattern questionnaires, informed consent, dental and mouth check sheet (DF-T), head flashlight, disposable diagnostic set, nirbekken and self-protective device level 3 (hazmat N95 Mask, handscoon, reusable glasses, head protectors, shoe protectors). Materials consist of stationery, tissue, medical waste plastic, bayclin, alcohol.

The data collection is done through examination of the student's oral cavity and parental parenting questionnaire. The questionnaire validity and reliability test is performed using Pearson Product Moment and Cronbach Alpha tests. Univariate analysis describes foster and PTI patterns and bivariate analysis using spearman test.

RESULTS

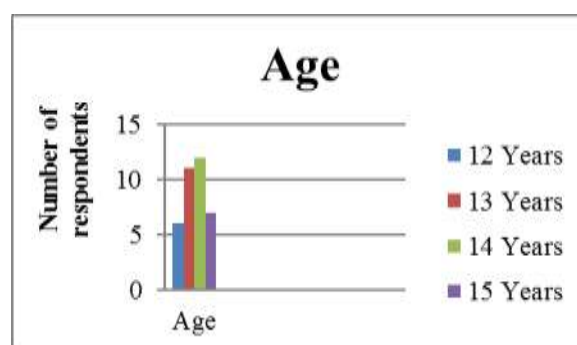


Figure 1. Characteristics of Age-Based Respondent

Based on figure 1 shows the age of most research respondents is 14 years old, which is amount 12 students (33%).

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Student Gender

Gender	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
Male	15	42%
Female	21	58%
Total	36	100%

Based on table 1, it can be concluded that gender respondents most research is gender female, which is amount 21 students (58%) compared to gender male, which is Amount 15 people (42%).

Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender Parents Students

Gender	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
Male	6	17%
Female	30	83%
Total	36	100%

Based on table 3 it can be concluded that the majority of respondents based on gender were women, namely as many as 30 people (83%).

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Foster parenting students

Parenting Style	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
(Authoritative)	32	89%
Permissive	4	11%
Total	36	100%

Based on table 3 it can be concluded that the majority of parents of respondents implemented a democratic parenting pattern (authoritative) that attributes 32 people (89%).

Table 4. Frequency Distribution Performance Treatment Index (PTI) students.

PTI	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
Good	7	19%
Bad	29	81%
Total	36	100%

Based on table 5 can be concluded Performance Treatment Index (PTI) students are mostly categorized as bad category with amount 29 students (81%).

Table 5. Data from the study of parental parenting relationship with Performance Treatment Index (PTI)

Data Analysis	Spearman Correlation Test	
	Significat ion	Coefficient Correlation
Parents Foster Pattern with Performance Treatment Index (PTI)	0,320*	0,1000
*P ≥ 0,05		

Based on table 6 results of Spearman test significance obtained the value of p value is 0.320 ($p > 0.05$) received H_0 which means there is no meaningful relationship between parenting patterns and Performance Treatment Index (PTI).

DISCUSSION

Parental Foster Pattern

Parenting is a way that parents do in making a series of positive efforts in educating and developing their

children. Parenting style can also be called the way parents raise, guide, and care for children so that they can be independent, and the parenting style that parents apply greatly influences brain development and children's health.¹⁰ in all fields, one of which is independence in caring for oral health.¹¹ In this study the majority of parenting styles were democratic (authoritative) totaling 32 people (89%), and permissive parenting styles were only 4 people (11%), while there is no authoritarian parenting style (authoritarian).

Democratic (authoritative) parenting is often said to be the ideal parenting style to apply to their children because this parenting style tends to use two-way communication between children and parents, parents always give positive encouragement in guiding children in a better direction.^{12,13} Permissive parenting is parents giving complete freedom to children without any control from parents, the advantage of permissive parenting is that children can freely determine what they want. However, if you can't control and control themselves, they will fall into negative things, causing children to have a lack of discipline with the rules that apply. and different from democratic parenting (Authoritative).^{11,13} Authoritarian parenting is a style unidirectional parenting, namely parents have a higher position than their children so that children in this parenting style are more timid and dishonest. Parents in this parenting style rarely display the emotional warmth of the family, always enforce the rules of behavior without seeing and considering the needs of the child.¹²

Performance Treatment Index (PTI)

Performance Treatment Index (PTI), namely the percentage of the number of teeth filled or filled with the DMF-T number.¹⁴ The results of this study showed Performance Treatment Index (PTI) in MTsN 1 Banjar majority included a bad category of 29 people (81%), and a good category of 7 people (19%). The Performance Treatment Index (PTI) describes a person's motivation in maintaining his permanent teeth, PTI which is classified as bad is caused by a person's motivation in treating dental health which is still low.¹⁵ Based on interviews with students, the majority of PTI is bad because students have never been to the dentist even though the majority of the students live not far from the puskesmas health service which is very strategically located on the edge of the main road and access to a location that is convenient to reach still does not make students visit for dental restorations. UKGS at the local health service only runs during registration for the new school year and no dental fillings also affect the low PTI of students.

Parenting alone is not enough to motivate children to treat dental fillings but must be accompanied by their own child's awareness of oral and dental health. Awareness of children who are still lacking in doing dental fillings is influenced by various factors such as knowledge, attitude, tradition, socio-economic factors, healthy lifestyle behavior, environment, heredity,

parental education level, parental knowledge, and one's motivation regarding dental and oral health.^{5,16}

Performance Treatment Index (PTI) Based on Democratic Parenting (Authoritative)

The results of this study showed that 32 students' parents applied democratic (authoritative) parenting, and the Performance Treatment Index (PTI) of 25 students (78%) was in the bad category. Democratic parenting, which is called ideal parenting, is not enough to motivate children to fill or fill teeth. The results of this study are in line with the research of Syaputri et al., which stated the relationship between parenting parents and students' def-t index. The results showed that 32 parents applied authoritative parenting, and 32 students had a def-t index of 6.1 with a high category and in line with Buldur research, namely the average DMFT score of students is high, namely 6.0 teeth.^{17,18} This concludes that the application of democratic parenting does not always have a good impact on children's oral health, but parenting must be applied according to certain situations and conditions in improving dental and oral health, especially the treatment of fillings and fillings.

Based on research by Syaputri et al, an ideal parenting style or one that is said to be good must be accompanied by good parental knowledge about oral health. Parental knowledge can influence the action of filling or filling teeth, because knowledge is the basis for the formation of one's actions. Rizkia's research stated that parents with good dental and oral health knowledge were able to achieve a good Performance Treatment Index (PTI). Knowledge alone is not enough; it must be balanced with other supporting factors that can influence knowledge, for example the role of the teacher, environmental, socio-economic factors, health workers and other factors.^{16,17}

Performance Treatment Index (PTI) Based on Permissive Parenting

The permissive parenting style is the type applied by parents giving freedom to children.¹⁹ In this study, 4 children with permissive parenting styles had a Performance Treatment Index (PTI) which was classified as in the poor category. These results are in line with Sabbarwal study, which stated that children with a permissive parenting style had a low percentage of performing routine dental health care due to low parental control. In 16% of children, only 2.7% were permissive parenting, 11.0% were authoritative parenting, and 2.3% were authoritarian parenting. Children with authoritative parenting styles for oral health are better than children with authoritarian and permissive parenting styles.²⁰

Permissive parenting style threatens children but doesn't actually punish them. This can cause anxiety in children which affects the care of children's dental and oral health. This is in accordance with Sagrang research which stated that children with permissive parenting styles were the most likely to experience high levels of anxiety (83.3%), parents with authoritarian parenting

styles had moderate anxiety levels (36.4%) and Democratic (authoritative) parenting has a low level of anxiety (13.3%). The way parents care for their children can have an impact on anxiety that occurs in children, so that it can affect the child's actions in filling teeth. The better parent-child communication can establish openness between parents and children, the better the child's behavior in maintaining dental and oral health will be.^{21,22}

Relationship between Parenting Style and Performance Treatment Index (PTI)

In this study, after the Spearman test was carried out between parenting style and the Performance Treatment Index (PTI) a significant value of 0.320 was obtained, which means that there was no relationship between parenting style and the Performance Treatment Index (PTI). This is in line with the research by Arrepi et al, regarding the relationship between parenting style, caries prevalence, and preschool children's behavior at the initial dental consultation ($p > 0.05$), which means there is no relationship between parenting style, caries prevalence, and preschoolers' behavior. at the initial dental consultation.²³ This shows that parenting parents are not sufficient to achieve good dental and oral health and carry out dental restorations.

But there are other factors that affect the Performance Treatment Index (PTI). Other factors that influence are physical and environmental factors and are in accordance with HL Blum's theory which states that a person's health status is influenced by several factors, namely behavior, health services, heredity, and the environment.⁵ Lawrence Green's theory states the process of forming a person's behavior to seek dental treatment In the case of tooth fillings, it is influenced by three factors, namely predisposing factors (including knowledge, attitudes, traditions, socio-economic), supporting factors (including availability of health facilities, infrastructure, access to services) and driving factors (including attitudes and behavior of parents, family, health workers). health, as well as laws and regulations related to health.^{4,7} Motivation included in humans can shape behavior. This is in line with Keumala research which stated that motivation is something that drives a person from within to act, take initiative, and behave.²⁴

In Rizkia research, there were factors that influenced the Performance Treatment Index (PTI), namely parents' knowledge and socioeconomic status. This was because the higher the level of parental knowledge, the higher the PTI value. Knowledge has an important role in influencing the degree of dental and oral health, but knowledge alone is not enough; it must be accompanied by good attitudes and actions in carrying out dental health care. Poor Performance Treatment Index (PTI) for people who have good knowledge can also occur because the knowledge gained is not applied in everyday life so that it has an impact on dental health in general.¹⁶ Based on the

results of his research there is a significant relationship between knowledge and status parents' socioeconomic status with the Performance Treatment Index ($p=0.00$).¹⁶ In addition, there is a person's motivation factor that influences the Performance Treatment Index which is in line with Pertiwi's research which states that there is a significant relationship between motivation for dental fillings and Performance Treatment Index (PTI) achievements.⁵

The results showed that the majority of parents applied democratic (authoritative) parenting, the Performance Treatment Index (PTI) of students was in the bad category. PTI based on democratic (authoritative) parenting is in the bad category and there are no parents who apply authoritarian parenting and PTI to students based on permissive parenting are all in the bad category. Based on the results of the spearman test, it was concluded that there was no significant relationship between parenting style and the Performance Treatment Index (PTI) for MTsN 1 Banjar students.

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