ABSTRAK

Nama : Mirta Virdiyani

Program : Kedokteran Gigi

Judul : Hubungan Konsumsi Susu Pada Ibu Hamil Dengan Defek Email Gigi Anak di Posyandu Rw 4 Kelurahan Pulogebang Kecamatan Cakung Jakarta Timur

Latar Belakang : Defek perkembangan email gigi (*Developmental Defects of Enamel* / DDE) merupakan kelainan struktur email yang dapat meningkatkan kerentanan terhadap karies. Salah satu faktor yang diduga berhubungan dengan kejadian DDE adalah konsumsi susu selama kehamilan. Pandangan agama Islam mengajurkan ibu untuk menjaga kandungannya dengan bersungguh-sungguh.
Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan antara konsumsi susu ibu hamil dengan skor *Enamel Defect Score* (EDS) pada anak di Posyandu Rw 4 Kelurahan Pulogebang Kecamatan Cakung Jakarta Timur dan tinjauan pandangan Islam. **Metode :** Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Subjek penelitian terdiri dari 44 anak usia 3–5 tahun yang dipilih melalui teknik *purposive sampling* konsumsi susu ibu hamil diperoleh melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner, sedangkan pemeriksaan DDE dilakukan dengan penilaian skor EDS. Hasil : Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa skor EDS paling tinggi adalah 3,20 paling rendah 0, dan rata-rata 0,60. Uji korelasi *Spearman* menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara konsumsi susu ibu hamil dengan skor EDS (p = 0,144) maupun jumlah gigi yang mengalami DDE (p = 0,125). **Kesimpulan :** Mayoritas ibu hamil (72,7%) mengonsumsi susu ibu hamil selama kehamilan. Defek email pada 0–3,20 dan rata-rata sebesar 0,60 termasuk dalam kategori sangat ringan. Konsumsi susu ibu hamil tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap kejadian defek email pada anak (p=0,144).

Kata kunci: defek email, *Enamel Defect Score* (EDS), susu ibu hamil, anak usia dini

ABSTRACT

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Tittle : The relationship between milk consumption in pregnant women and tooth enamel defects in children at Posyandu RW 4, Pulogebang, Cakung, East Jakarta

***Background**: Developmental Defects of Enamel (DDE) are structuralabnormalities of enamel that may increase susceptibility to dental caries. One suspected factor associated with DDE occurrence is milk consumption during pregnancy. In Islamic teachings, mothers are encouraged to take serious care of their pregnancy. **Objective**: To determine the relationship between maternal milk consumption during pregnancy and the Enamel Defect Score (EDS) in children at the Posyandu of RW 4, Pulogebang, Cakung, East Jakarta, along with an Islamic perspective. **Methods**: This study is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design. The study involved 44 children aged 3–5 years selected through purposive sampling. Maternal milk consumption data were obtained through interviews using questionnaires, while DDE examination was conducted by assessing the Enamel Defect Score(EDS). **Results**: The highest EDS score recorded was 3.20, the lowest was 0, with an average score of 0.60. Spearman correlation test showed no significant relationship between maternal milk consumption and EDS score (p = 0.144) or the number of teeth affected by DDE (p =0.125). **Conclusion**: The majority of mothers (72.7%) consumed maternal milk during pregnancy. The enamel defects ranged from 0 to 3.20 with an average of 0.60, categorized as very mild. Maternal milk consumption during pregnancy was not significantly associated with the occurrence of enamel defects in children (p = 0.144).*

***Keywords**: enamel defect, Enamel Defect Score (EDS), maternal milk consumption, early childhood.*