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The Knowledge of NAPZA Effects Toward Students' Oral and Dental Health of Gender-Based

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ABSTRACT

Background: Recently, NAPZA abuse has commonly happened for those who do not have understanding about its effect, especially teenagers, both females and males. However, it could bring some negative effects such as social-function disturbances, occupational as well as dental and oral health problem, which causes the increasing score of dental plaque, dental caries and periodontal. **Purpose:** This study is aimed to investigate KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata or Student Study Service) students' knowledge about NAPZA effect toward their dental and oral health behavior based on gender differences. **Methods:** Analytic observational method with cross sectional approach was done (19 of March, 2017) among the KKN students in Glingseran village, Wringin District, Bondowoso, Indonesia and carried out 45 respondents. Besides, the variable is the understanding of NAPZA effect toward students' dental and oral health, both females and males (assessed by answering questionnaire). The data provided are table and figures analyzed by using Mann Whitney Test either. **Results:** It was found that the mean score of NAPZA effect knowledge toward dental and oral health among the students, either females (84.7) or males (80.9), is categorized as very good. Moreover, there is no differences ($p= 0.558$) regarding to the understanding of NAPZA effect of KKN students' dental and oral health, both males and females. **Conclusion:** There is no difference on knowledge of drugs' effect on oral's health between male and female KKN students.

Keywords: Knowledge, NAPZA, Dental and oral health, KKN students

INTRODUCTION

NAPZA (Narcotics, Psychotropic and Addictive Substances) or known as drugs (Kemenkes RI, 2014) gives negative impacts on health, especially central nervous system which causes physical either mental disturbances. Moreover, it happens with some reasons for instance: habitual, addiction and dependence. In line with this, drugs abuse refers to the habitual of taking illegal drugs or misuse perception, so it causes physical and mental disturbances, either the social function harm. (Azmiyati, 2014).

In addition, there are many cases found dealing with drug abuse in Indonesia and it is increasing year by year. There are about 3.3 million (3,362,527) cases with prevalence 1.99% in 2008, meanwhile in 2011, there are 4 million (4,071,016) with prevalence of 2.32% and still have the big possibility of case increasing in 2015 with 5.1 million (5,126,913) with 2.8% prevalence. Unfortunately, 5.3% of the cases regarding to drugs abuse were belonging to the students (Sholihah, 2015). The rapidly growth of drugs abuser has happened since 10 years ago in which teenagers within 15-25 years old are commonly being the main target for drug abuse cases (Tommy, 2006).

Further, one of the factors that gives big contribution to the drugs abuse is knowledge, in which someone who has already had the understanding about something which brings the negative effect instead, yet he has no willing to do so. Otherwise, someone's knowledge will become the factor of someone's decision, whether or not he involves in drugs abuse. Indeed, knowledge belongs to cognitive aspect which plays important roles in drug abuse and does the less knowledge of drugs (Sholihah, 2015).

Group of students needs to get our attention more since the teenagers are the next generation of us. Yet, they have different activity and environment to live for. Regarding to the most colleges are located in big city which has facilitates such as hotel, restaurant, bar and club, has turned into media for drug dealings. It can be worse for those who are vulnerable and susceptible with new environment they living for (Sugitha, 2012).

Hence, males and females have different role yet the different necessity and various problem either. Thus, the researcher conducted the research dealing with the knowledge of drugs effect based on gender differences.

METHODS

This research was done with analytical observational among the KKN students in Glingseran village, Wringin District, Bondowoso Indonesia. It was conducted in March 19, 2017 to the 45 respondents. The variable includes the understanding of drugs effect toward dental and oral health, both for males and females (questionnaire provided as the measurement). The data will be shown in tables and figures analyzed by using Mann Whitney Test.

RESULTS

The research findings dealing with the understanding of NAPZA effect toward dental and oral health among KKN students based on their sex differences is such as follows. The sample distribution based on different genders can be seen in this below table.

Table 1. A Total Sample Distribution Based on Genders

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	34	75.6
Male	11	24.4
Total	45	100

Table 1 shows the differences percentage between males and females. Females (75.6%) had more contribution than males (24.4%). Meanwhile, the following table is belonging to the mean score of NAPZA effect knowledge toward the students' dental and oral health.

Table 2. The Mean Score of NAPZA Impact Understanding toward The Students' Dental and Oral Health with Differences Gender

Gender	Mean score
Female	84.7
Male	80.9
Total	82.8

Table 2 shows the mean score in overall samples by genders found that females (84.7%) and males either (80.9%) are categorized as very good. Meanwhile, the next table is the mean score of NAPZA understanding in relation with the students' oral and dental behavior by using Man Whitney Test.

Table 3. Mann Whitney Test to Assess The Students' Knowledge Regarding to Their Dental and Oral Behavior by Genders

Variable	Sig	Notes
The Understanding of NAPZA effect on the students' dental and oral health by the differences gender	0.558	No differences found

Table 3 presents that there is no difference found between the understanding of NAPZA effect to their oral and dental behavior by genders based on Mann Whitney Test conducted ($p=0.558$).

DISCUSSION

The majority genders of KKN Students in Glingseran village, Wringin District, Bondowoso Indonesia is females. Moreover, the mean score of NAPZA knowledge toward the students' dental and oral behavior by genders is categorized as very good either. It means that there is equally influence between students' level and students' understanding of NAPZA. It says so because knowledge turns into one of the factors in someone's decision he acts for (Sholihah, 2015). People who have higher level of education will also have much knowledge and neither people who have low level of education (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Besides, Tommy (2006) says that the elder age of people, the much knowledge they will have.

The students have the sufficient knowledge of NAPZA because of the easier access information through internet and also many drugs counselings that are held by the Government. Based on previous study that was conducted by Sugitha (2012), among 800 respondents, 85% of them (682 respondents) have the experience of

looking for any information about NAPZA through internet. Meanwhile, 100% respondents had the experience of attending drugs counseling, and 89.5% respondents attend the seminar more than once (Sugitha, 2012).

One of the factors that gives significant contribution toward NAPZA abuse is knowledge which means that people tend avoiding something that is harmful either gives negative effect for them (Menthan, 2013). Having the understanding of NAPZA will make the people taking care of themselves from NAPZA abuse (Afiatin T, 2004). In contrast, there is no difference found between NAPZA knowledge toward dental and oral behavior of KKN students by genders in Glingseran village, Wringin district, Bondowoso Indonesia. The other previous study was done by Usman, et al. (2017), showed that there is no dissimilarity of NAPZA knowledge of males and females students in Rawalpindi and Islamabad with the significant score reaches ($p=0.283$) (Usman, et al, 2017). Meanwhile, Tommy (2006) showed the significant score was ($p>0.05$).

Males and females play important role in society yet both have diversity of necessity and the problem need to solve. Moreover, the society develops how males or females should dress up, works on, and have good attitude. However, both, males and females, have differences thought and roles, yet it changes because of economy, technology and culture time by the time. Since the technology of information develops greater and better, everyone can have the similarity level of knowledge, whether they are females or males (Kementrian Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan RI, 2008).

CONCLUSION

There is no difference on knowledge of drugs' effect on oral's health between male and female KKN students.

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