

Vrjednovanje pouzdanosti psihometrijskih metoda u procjeni dentalne anksioznosti djece dobne skupine od 5-15 godina u Hrvatskoj

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Svrha je rada vrjednovati pouzdanost psihometrijskih metoda u procjeni dentalne anksioznosti djece, te ispitati čimbenike koji utječu na djetetov dentalni strah.

Ispitivanje uključuje 165 djece (91 dječak) i isti broj roditelja. U ispitivanje su uključena djeca dobne skupine od 5-15 godina koja su zbog nekooperativnoga ponašanja i dentalnoga straha upućena na tretman specijalisti pedodontu. Ispitanici su po završetku tretmana ispunili upitnike temeljem kojih je procijenjena dentalna anksioznost, dispozicijski čimbenici te zadovoljstvo glede posjeta stomatologu. Roditelji ispitanika ispunili su upitnik o dentalnoj anksioznosti, a određen je i stupanj socio-ekonomskog statusa roditelja.

Temeljem CFSS-DS upitnika prosječna je vrijednost djetetove dentalne anksioznosti 27,02 i nema razlike u stupnju dentalne anksioznosti glede spola. Najviši stupanj pouzdanosti pokazuju S-DAI, CFSS-DS i PDAS testovi. Pearsonov koeficijent pokazuje znatnu korelaciju između CMGQ, CDAS i S-DAI; OAS, CDAS i S-DAI; OAS i DVSS-SV testova.

Statistička raščlamba izvedena je programskim paketom Statistica for Windows, Release 5,5 i SPSS for Windows Release 7,5. Pearsonov koeficijent korelacije i Cronbachov alpha uporabljeni su u svrhu vrjednovanja pouzdanosti testova. Spearman Brownova formula upotrijebila se je u vezi s računanjem konačnih alpha vrijednosti.

Prijašnje negativno medicinsko iskustvo znatno utječe na razinu djetetove dentalne anksioznosti, čime se potvrđuje Racmanova teorija (Rachman, 1991). Anksiozna djeca imaju veću predispoziciju za agresivno ponašanje, a introvertna su glede procjene stomatologa. S-DAI i CFSS-

DS su temeljem ovog istraživanja standardizirani na hrvatskoj populaciji i pokazuju najviši stupanj pouzdanosti u procjeni djetetove dentalne anksioznosti.

Reliability and Validity of Measures Used in Assessing Dental Anxiety in 5-15 Year-Old Croatian Children

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The aim of the study was to evaluate reliability and validity of different questionnaires and predict related cause-concomitant factors in assessing different aspects of childrens dental anxiety.

Children were interviewed on dental anxiety, dispositional risk factors and satisfaction with the dentist after dental treatment had been accomplished. Parents were interviewed on dental anxiety as well. The study population included 165 children (91 boys) between the age of 5 and 15 years. They were sent to the dental Clinic by general practitioners, because of their dental fear and uncooperative behaviour during previous dental visits. Children were treated by two dentists, both experienced in treating fearful children.

The childrens total average CFSS-DS score was 27.02, with no significant difference with respect to gender. The highest Cronbach alpha scores regarding reliability were obtained for the S - DAI, the CFSS - DS and the PDAS. Pearson's correlations regarding validity represented significant correlations between the CMFQ, the CDAS and the S - DAI; the OAS, the CDAS and the S - DAI; as well as between the OAS and the DVSS - SV.

Statistical analysis was performed in Statistics for Windows, Release 5.5 and release 7.5. Pearson's correlation coefficients were calculated for validity and Cronbach alpha for reliability of the measures. Spearman Brown prophecy formula was used for correction of the alpha scores.