

ABSTRAK

Kondisi perkembangan yang tertinggal pada anak autis berdampak pada kemampuan motorik ditunjukkan dengan ketidakmampuan dalam aktifitas motorik salah satunya *teeth brushing* memerlukan kecepatan gerakan dalam melakukan reaksi gerak yang memerlukan koordinasi motorik dan keterampilan gerak yang lebih kompleks. Oleh karena itu, anak mengalami keterbatasan bergerak dalam aktivitas sehari-harinya. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh *training teeth brushing* terhadap psikomotor anak autis di SLB Autisma Bunda Bening Selakshahati. Jenis penelitian *quasi eksperimen pre post test with control group*. Populasi 59 anak autis SLB autisma bunda bening selakshahati dengan teknik *purposive sampling* sebanyak 30 anak autis dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok yaitu kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol. Instrument yang digunakan yaitu lembar observasi psikomotor *teeth brushing*. Analisis yang digunakan distribusi frekuensi dan uji T berpasangan (*paired T-Test*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebelum intervensi psikomotor anak autis pada kelompok intervensi didapatkan hasil 4 (13,3%) responden berada dalam kategori kurang dan 11 (36,7%) dan sesudah intervensi didapatkan hasil meningkat 4 (13,3%) responden berada dalam kategori cukup dan 11 (36,7%) responden berada dalam kategori baik. Sedangkan pada kelompok kontrol, sebelum diberikan intervensi didapatkan hasil 5 (16,7%) responden berada dalam kategori kurang dan 10 (33,3%) responden dalam kategori cukup menjadi 8 (26,7%) responden berada pada kategori kurang dan 7 (23,3%) responden berada dalam kategori cukup. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan nilai signifikansi 0,000 ($< 0,05$) sehingga terdapat pengaruh *training teeth brushing* terhadap psikomotor anak autis di SLB Autisma Bunda Bening Selakshahati dan diharapkan dapat meningkatkan psikomotor anak autis terkait *teeth brushing* di kehidupan sehari-hari tanpa bantuan orang lain.

Kata Kunci : Anak autis, *Training Teeth Brushing*, Psikomotor

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ABSTRACT

The condition of lagging development in autistic children has an impact on motor skills, as indicated by the inability to perform motor activities, one of which is teeth brushing, which requires speed of movement in performing movement reactions that require motor coordination and more complex movement skills. Therefore, children experience limited movement in their daily activities. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of teeth brushing training on the psychomotor skills of autistic children at SLB Autisma Bunda Bening Selakshahati, Bandung Regency. Type of research: quasi experimental pre post test with a control group. The population is 59 autistic children of SLB autisma bunda clear selakshahati with purposive sampling technique, including as many as 30 autistic children in mild and moderate categories. The instrument used is the tooth brushing ability test observation sheet. The results showed that before the psychomotor intervention of autistic children in the intervention group, the results showed that 4 (13.3%) respondents were in the insufficient category and 11 (36.7%) and after the intervention, the results showed that 4 (13.3%) respondents were in the sufficient category and 11 (36.7%) respondents were in the good category. Whereas in the control group, before the intervention, the results showed that 5 (16.7%) respondents were in the less category and 10 (33.3%) respondents were in the sufficient category to 8 (26.7%) respondents were in the less category and 7 (23.3%) respondents were in the sufficient category. The statistical test results show a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05) so that there is an effect of training teeth brushing on the psychomotor of autistic children at SLB Autisma Bunda Bening Selakshahati, Bandung Regency, and is expected to improve the abilities of autistic children related to teeth brushing in everyday life without the help of others.

Keywords: autistic children, teeth brushing training, psychomotor

*Referensi : - 14 Book (2013-2022)
- 30 Journal (2013-2022)*