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The JHPB covers a broad range of topics including psychology, sociology, anthropology, communication, education, nursing, public health, and the

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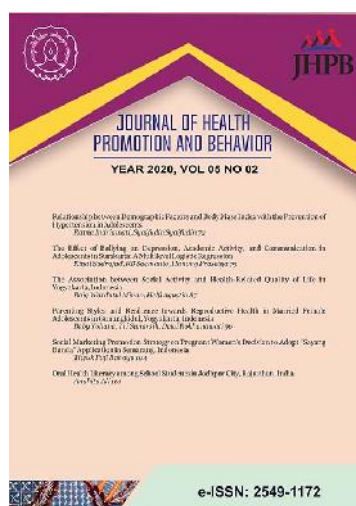
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## Parenting Styles and Resilience towards Reproductive Health in Married Female Adolescents in Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** More than 700 million women were married before turning 18 in all over the world. In 2016, Gunung Kidul Regency, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, had the highest number of child marriages which accounted for 1.395 cases. Considering the many negative factors of early pregnancy, possessing the ability to survive and overcome hardship is imperative for married female adolescents. This study aimed to examine the effects of parenting style on resilience toward health reproductive.

**Subjects and Method:** This was a cross sectional study conducted in Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. A total of 79 married female adolescents were selected for this study. The dependent variable was resilience toward reproductive health. The independent variables were age, education, employment, information source, economic status, knowledge, paternal parenting style, and maternal parenting style. The data were collected using questionnaire and analyzed by a multiple logistic regression.

**Results:** High knowledge (OR= 3.48; 95% CI= 0.11 to 10.55; p= 0.028) and democratic parenting style (OR= 5.11; 95% CI= 1.62 to 16.05; p= 0.005) increased the resilience toward reproductive health in married female adolescents, and they were statistically significant.

**Conclusion:** High knowledge and democratic parenting style increases the resilience toward reproductive health in married female adolescents.

**Keywords:** resilience, reproductive health parenting style

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### BACKGROUND

Worldwide, more than 700 million women were married before turning 18. More than one in three (250 million) get married before age 15 (Unicef, 2014). Almost half of the women in South Asia and more than one-third females in Africa entered into union at the age of 18. The highest prevalence of child marriages occurred in Nigeria (77%), Bangla-

desh (74%), and Chad (69%) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2016).

The Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistic' data (2017) shows that around 67% of Indonesian territory has high prevalence of child marriages. Three out of five regencies in Yogyakarta Special Region saw high number of child marriage cases especially in Gunung Kidul in which 1, 395 cases of teenagers

## Oral Health Literacy among School Students in Jodhpur City, Rajasthan, India

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** In India, only 25% community health centers have dentists available, but these infrastructures do not carry adequate instruments and other dental materials. This study aimed to examine the level of oral health knowledge, attitudes and practice behaviors among school students.

**Subjects and Method:** This was a cross-sectional study conducted in Jodhpur City, Rajasthan, India. A total of 684 students of grade 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> from a private school were selected for this study. The data were collected by semi-structured questionnaire. The data were analyzed using a logistic regression.

**Results:** 297 (43.42%) participants reported wrong number (32 teeth) of teeth during teenage. 620 (90.64%) participants answered 'Yes' that sweet food items, soft drinks and chewing gums are responsible for tooth decay. 377 (55%) students agreed that fluoridated toothpaste helps in prevention of tooth decay. The correct technique of tooth brushing reported by 325 (48%) participants is circular direction and up-down

vertical direction by 223 (33%) of them. 621 (90%) said that 'bleeding gums is the primary sign of bad oral health'. Dentist is the major source of information of 462 (68%) participants. 58 (8.5%) of them used other cleaning aids such as tongue cleaners, chewing gums, 120 (17.5%) did not use any cleaning aid. The regression analysis showed significant association between gender and regular dental visits ( $p=0.021$ ), once and twice brushing habits daily, ( $p=0.015$ ,  $p=0.020$ ) respectively.

**Conclusion:** Oral health literacy levels among students were good to fair.

**Keywords:** oral health behavior, health promotion, oral health literacy

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### BACKGROUND

World Health Organization (WHO, 2012) stated that oral health is a state of being free from chronic mouth and facial pain, oral and throat cancer, oral sores, birth defects such as cleft lip and palate, periodontal (gum) disease, tooth decay and tooth loss, and other diseases and disorders that affect the oral cavity.

Health Literacy has been defined as the cognitive and social skills which determine

the motivation and ability of individuals to gain access to, understand and use information in ways which promote and maintain good health. Health literacy merely does not includes being able to read pamphlets and make appointments. Health literacy empowerment can be made critical, by upgrading people's approach towards health-related information and at the same time, by increasing their potential to use it efficaciously (WHO, 2017b).