

# Application of Health Belief Model on Child's Dental Visit Postponement during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Arlette Suzy Setiawan<sup>1,✉</sup> Cucu Zubaedah<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Paediatric Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jl. Sekeloa Selatan 1, Bandung, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Public Health, Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jl. Sekeloa Selatan 1, Bandung, Indonesia

**Address for correspondence** Arlette Suzy Setiawan, drg., Sp.KGA(K), M.Si, Department of Paediatric Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jl. Sekeloa Selatan 1, Bandung, Indonesia (e-mail: arlette.puspa@fkg.unpad.ac.id).

Eur J Dent:2020;14(suppl S1):S7–S13

## Abstract

### Keywords

- ▶ health belief model
- ▶ dental visit postponement
- ▶ COVID-19
- ▶ pandemic

**Objective** The aim of this article is to analyze parental perception on child's dental visit postponement using health belief model (HBM) during the pandemic of COVID-19.

**Materials and Methods** Cross-sectional survey design was chosen with a purposive sample recruited online by distributing questionnaires consisting 26 items of HBM construct. Data were analyzed descriptively by SPSS version 22.

**Result** A total 111 respondents participated in the study. Respondents perception were found indifferent in perceived susceptible ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.07), perceived severity ( $\bar{x}$  = 2.99), and perceived barrier ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.38). Whilst confirmed in perceived benefit ( $\bar{x}$  = 2.54), cue of action ( $\bar{x}$  = 2.05), self-efficacy ( $\bar{x}$  = 2.08), and locus of control ( $\bar{x}$  = 2.88).

**Conclusion** This study provided evidence that HBM is applicable to children's dental visit postponement during the pandemic of COVID-19.

## Introduction

Official data on the number of children affected by coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Indonesia are yet to be released, but several national newspapers have reported the existence of pediatric patients with COVID-19 like symptoms. Pediatric cases of COVID-19 infection are typically mild, but underlying coinfection may be more common in children than in adults, according to an analysis of clinical, laboratory, and chest computed tomographic features of pediatric inpatients in Wuhan, China.<sup>1</sup> Although symptoms in children are often mild or even without symptoms, it does not mean there are no children at risk of more serious illness. Children are susceptible to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection.<sup>2</sup> The risk attributable to severe illness of COVID-19 in children is difficult to see. In addition, children also can play a major role in community-based virus transmission.<sup>3</sup> In other words, children could be facilitators of viral transmission.<sup>2</sup> This transmission occurs more easily

in places where many children meet, namely playgrounds, schools, and child care centres.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, during this pandemic study from home is applied by the government.

As any other respiratory viruses, SARS-CoV-2 is also transmitted via droplets that are generated by coughing or sneezing. It is less widely known that normal speaking also produces thousands of oral fluids droplets. Recently, speech droplets generated by asymptomatic carriers of SARS-CoV-2 are increasingly considered to be a likely mode of disease transmission.<sup>4</sup> In addition, according to a latest report on COVID-19, the virus is detectable in saliva, which had drawn attention to a risk catching the disease in an environment that includes a large number of saliva, such as dental treatment.<sup>5</sup>

As COVID-19 is mainly spread through droplets and contacts, potential airborne dissemination has been ruled out except for surroundings where aerosol generation is of concern, including but not limited to endotracheal intubation, bronchoscopy, and the patient being disconnected from a ventilator.<sup>6</sup> Considering the high risk of transmission of

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0040-1715784>  
ISSN 1305-7456.

© 2020. European Journal of Dentistry.

This is an open access article published by Thieme under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonDerivative-NonCommercial-License, permitting copying and reproduction so long as the original work is given appropriate credit. Contents may not be used for commercial purposes, or adapted, remixed, transformed or built upon. (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

Thieme Medical and Scientific Publishers Pvt. Ltd., A-12, 2nd Floor, Sector 2, Noida-201301 UP, India

COVID-19 in dental setting, as the development of confirmed cases has increased, several dental care facilities in Indonesia and many other affected countries have been completely closed or have been only providing minimal treatment for emergency cases.<sup>7</sup> In addition to emergency cases, other dental visits are recommended to be postponed to break the chain of COVID-19 transmission. Along with this recommendation, communities were recommended to maintain healthy behavior during the pandemic. However, this context must be accompanied by a community understanding of other health behavior, such as oral health behavior along with other factors in preventing the COVID-19 exposure itself.

Promoting health behaviors is key in preventing a disease<sup>8</sup>; in this case dental disease plays a role in delaying dental visits to prevent COVID-19 exposure. Therefore, it is very necessary to promote healthy behavior through behavior change models.<sup>9</sup> One important model that has been proven to predict health behavior is the health belief model (HBM), which was developed by Hochbaum and Rosenstock in the 1950s.<sup>10</sup> HBM initially has a perception of vulnerability, perceived severity, perceived obstacles, perceived benefits, and cues to act as constructs; self-efficacy is then added. According to HBM, when an individual sees themselves as vulnerable or at risk for certain health conditions (perception of susceptibility), he must be aware of the seriousness or consequences of the disease (perception of severity), believing in positive results when preventive action is taken (perceived benefits) and that the benefits are greater than the related obstacles (perceived barriers), there are also activities or events that motivate individual prevention behavior (cues of action) coupled with confidence to bring the desired behavior (self-efficacy), that is, belief in yourself to master the courage to execute the required behavior will greatly help the individual demonstrate the necessary behavioral changes.<sup>11</sup> This study is aimed to analyze parental perception on child's dental visit postponement using HBM during the pandemic of COVID-19.

## Materials and Methods

### Design and Sample

Cross-sectional survey design was chosen as an appropriate design for this study that was performed between March, 2020 and May, 2020. A purposive sample was recruited online by distributing questionnaires through a clickable link among caregivers of patients registered at two pediatric dental clinics in Bandung. Only caregivers with children below 12 years of age were included in this study. The study was ethically approved by Universitas Padjadjaran Ethical Committee, to establish informed consent; all respondents received a detailed explanation of the study purpose and their rights to confidentiality. The structured questionnaires took 15 to 20 minutes to complete, which consisted 26 questions on sociodemographic data of respondents, including perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefit, perceived barrier, cues to action, self-efficacy, and locus

of control. Also, 5-point Likert scale was applied to value the responses to each item (1 strongly agree to 5 strongly disagree). Questions were not only about how to prevent COVID-19 but also about how to prevent dental diseases that possibly may occur to postpone the dental visits in the first place. The questionnaires have been pretested online to a community within Antapani District in Bandung City, Indonesia. After processing the pretest result using Cronbach- $\alpha$ , reliability co-efficient of 0.84 was obtained, making the instrument highly reliable.

### Data Analysis

The data collected was cleaned, coded, and processed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 22.0 software. The result was represented in the form of frequencies, percentages, and means. The bivariate relationship was determined between the demographic characteristics of respondents and construct of the HBM.

## Result

The objective of the study was to analyze how the construct of the HBM (perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefit, perceived barrier, cues to action, self-efficacy, and locus of control) relates to postponing child's dental visit during the pandemic of COVID-19. Thus, the result from respondents on perceived susceptibility is presented in **Table 1**.

**Table 1** represents the analysis of the responses regarding respondents perceived susceptibility on child's dental visit postponement. Respondents who responded that children could be exposed to COVID-19 (37%,  $\bar{x}$  = 2.84, SD=1.20) were almost as high as those who gave responses that they didn't know (37.8%,  $\bar{x}$  = 2.84, SD=1.20). Meanwhile, the level of acceptance as to whether the respondent was worried that their children might be getting viral exposure from the dentist was high (35.1%,  $\bar{x}$  = 3.15, standard deviation [SD] = 1.27). The SD showed that the respondents' responses were clustered around the mean. The general mean of respondent perceived susceptibility of their children's risk exposed to the virus was determined to be indifferent (general mean = 3.07). On perceived severity, the results in **Table 2** provided the participant thought about the negative consequences a child associates with getting exposed to virus.

As shown in **Table 2**, most participants believe that their children will not be able to isolate themselves if they are exposed by the virus ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.32 with SD = 1.31). The SD indicates that the respondents were unanimous in their responds. As for the consequences such as a child can get seriously ill after being exposed to the virus, participants who respond agree and disagree are almost in the same proportion (40.5 vs. 38.8%;  $\chi$  = 2.98, SD = 1.33). Most participant responded that they don't know whether the virus may lower child's immune system (33.3%) or appetite (33.3%). Thus, from the analysis, participant's perceived severity was

**Table 1** Perceived susceptibility

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	$\bar{\chi}$	SD
Child's risk of exposure to the virus			2.84	1.20
Strongly agree	18	16.3		
Agree	23	20.7		
Don't know	42	37.8		
Disagree	15	13.5		
Strongly disagree	13	11.7		
Viral exposure from clinic environment			3.25	1.30
Strongly agree	16	14.4		
Agree	14	12.6		
Don't know	27	24.3		
Disagree	34	30.6		
Strongly disagree	20	18.1		
Viral exposure from other patients			3.03	1.35
Strongly agree	19	17.1		
Agree	23	20.7		
Don't know	22	19.8		
Disagree	29	26.1		
Strongly disagree	18	16.3		
Viral exposure from the dentist			3.15	1.27
Strongly agree	11	9.9		
Agree	28	25.2		
Don't know	26	23.4		
Disagree	25	22.5		
Strongly disagree	21	19		

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

$\bar{\chi}$  = mean.

indifferent ( $\chi = 2.99$ ). This is an indication that the majority of respondents perceived that they don't know the severity of the virus, and could give their child in to treatment.

On perceived benefits, the results in **Table 3** provide what the respondents thought about the benefit of postponing their child's dental visit during the pandemic to prevent SARS-CoV-2 exposure. Most respondents believed that postponing their child's dental visit was likely to develop a healthy behavior ( $\bar{\chi} = 2.16$ , SD = 0.75) along with hand hygiene habit ( $\bar{\chi} = 2.14$ , SD = 0.77). In relation to respondents believing that postponing child's dental visit was not likely to limit their children from sweet snacking, the values were  $\bar{\chi} = 3.27$ , SD = 1.16. The general mean of perceived benefit was  $\bar{\chi} = 2.54$ , an indication that the majority of respondents perceived there were benefits for postponing dental visit.

**Table 4** depicts the analysis of the responses regarding perceived barriers to postpone child's dental visit. The respondents did not agree that their health beliefs ( $\bar{\chi} = 3.80$ , SD = 0.97) would not be a barrier for them to postponing the dental visits. Similarly, their inability to overcome a child's dental pain ( $\bar{\chi} = 3.87$ , SD = 0.97) would not be a barrier in a child's dental visit postponement. But, in relation to the

**Table 2** Perceived severity

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	$\bar{\chi}$	SD
Having the child to self-isolate			3.32	1.31
Strongly agree	16	14.4		
Agree	16	14.4		
Don't know	14	12.6		
Disagree	46	41.4		
Strongly disagree	19	17.2		
Declining immune system			2.80	1.18
Strongly agree	20	18.0		
Agree	22	19.8		
Don't know	37	33.3		
Disagree	24	21.6		
Strongly disagree	8	7.2		
Getting seriously ill			2.98	1.33
Strongly agree	18	16.2		
Agree	27	24.3		
Don't know	23	20.7		
Disagree	25	22.5		
Strongly disagree	18	16.3		
Decreasing appetite			2.88	1.18
Strongly agree	16	14.4		
Agree	25	22.5		
Don't know	37	33.3		
Disagree	22	19.8		
Strongly disagree	11	10.0		

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

$\bar{\chi}$  = mean.

pre-existing child's dental disease, the most respondents ( $\bar{\chi} = 2.62$ , SD = 0.74) responded that it would hinder the child's dental visit postponement. Generally, the mean of the respondents' perceived barriers was confirmed ( $\bar{\chi} = 3.38$ ). This indicates that the majority of respondents perceived that there were no barriers in postponing child's dental visit during this pandemic. Another area considered in HBM was cues to action to postpone child's dental visit as indicated in **Table 5**.

The results in **Table 5** show that most respondents agreed ( $\bar{\chi} = 2.06$ , SD = 0.91) that they can do a domestic treatment (first aid measures) to overcome child's dental pain before consulting the dental office. Similarly, online consultation with the dentist ( $\bar{\chi} = 2.06$ , SD = 0.91) will be the action that they would take if their child experiences dental pain during this pandemic. Over all, the general mean ( $\bar{\chi} = 2.05$ ) indicates that the awareness of respondents in the efforts in postponing child's dental visit was good.

Results in **Table 6** show that most respondents (56.76%) will postpone their child's dental visit. This result also applies to respondents who thought about what they will do, such as consulting online about their child's

**Table 3** Perceived benefit

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	$\bar{\chi}$	SD
Developing healthy behavior			2.16	0.75
Strongly agree	23	20.72		
Agree	47	42.34		
Don't know	41	36.94		
Disagree	0	0		
Strongly disagree	0	0		
Developing hand sanitary habit			2.14	0.77
Strongly agree	25	22.52		
Agree	46	41.44		
Don't know	39	35.13		
Disagree	1	0.01		
Strongly disagree	0	0		
Habituating tooth brushing			2.59	1.01
Strongly agree	16	14.41		
Agree	36	32.43		
Don't know	42	37.84		
Disagree	12	10.81		
Strongly disagree	5	4.51		
Limiting sweet snacking			3.27	1.16
Strongly agree	8	7.21		
Agree	18	16.22		
Don't know	42	37.84		
Disagree	22	19.82		
Strongly disagree	21	18.91		

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

$\bar{\chi}$  = mean.

**Table 4** Perceived barriers

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	$\bar{\chi}$	SD
Pre-existing dental disease			2.62	0.74
Strongly agree	8	7.21		
Agree	35	31.53		
Don't know	59	53.15		
Disagree	9	8.11		
Strongly disagree	0	0		
Unable to overcome child's dental pain			3.72	1.02
Strongly agree	4	3.60		
Agree	11	9.91		
Don't know	20	18.02		
Disagree	53	47.75		
Strongly disagree	23	20.73		
Health belief hindering the postpone			3.80	0.97
Strongly agree	4	3.60		
Agree	3	2.70		
Don't know	32	28.83		
Disagree	44	39.64		
Strongly disagree	28	25.23		

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

$\bar{\chi}$  = mean.

**Table 5** Cues to action

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	$\bar{\chi}$	SD
Domestic treatment of child's dental pain			2.06	0.91
Strongly agree	38	34.23		
Agree	33	29.73		
Don't know	35	31.53		
Disagree	5	4.51		
Strongly disagree	0	0		
Online consultation with the dentist			2.05	0.91
Strongly agree	38	34.23		
Agree	35	31.53		
Don't know	33	29.73		
Disagree	5	4.51		
Strongly disagree	0	0		
Limit child's sweet snacks			2.04	0.91
Strongly agree	39	35.13		
Agree	34	30.63		
Don't know	33	29.73		
Disagree	5	4.51		
Strongly disagree	0	0		
Guiding child in tooth brushing			2.06	0.93
Strongly agree	39	35.13		
Agree	31	27.93		
Don't know	36	32.43		
Disagree	5	4.51		
Strongly disagree	0	0		

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

$\bar{\chi}$  = mean.

dental pain (67.57%), training tooth brushing to their children (69.37%), and limiting their sweet snacking (66.67%). In general, the mean  $\chi = 2.08$  indicates that the respondents have their belief in their capacity to execute behaviors necessary to postpone child's dental visit during this pandemic.

The concept that refers to how strongly respondents believe they have control over the situations that affect their lives can be analyzed from the result in **Table 7**. Most of the respondents (51%,  $\chi = 3.31$ , SD = 1.30) disagreed that they were responsible for not being a role model to their children in toothbrushing habits. But, in relation to being responsible to child's dental pain, most respondents (36.94%) thought indifferently, while in specific cases like not limiting their child's sweet snacking habits, most respondents highly (54.06%) thought of themselves to be responsible. The general mean ( $\chi = 2.88$ ) shows that locus of control for respondents was indifferent in postponing child's dental visit. Bivariate relationship between the demographic variables and the construct of the HBM is provided in **Table 8**.

**Table 6** Self-efficacy

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	$\bar{x}$	SD
Postponing child's dental visit			2.18	0.92
Strongly agree	33	29.73		
Agree	30	27.03		
Don't know	43	38.74		
Disagree	5	4.50		
Strongly disagree	0	0		
Online consultation with the dentist			2.03	1.05
Strongly agree	45	40.54		
Agree	30	27.03		
Don't know	26	23.42		
Disagree	8	7.21		
Strongly disagree	2	1.80		
Modeling tooth brushing			2.05	1.02
Strongly agree	41	36.94		
Agree	36	32.43		
Don't know	24	21.62		
Disagree	8	7.21		
Strongly disagree	2	1.80		
Limit child's sweet snacks			2.05	1.03
Strongly agree	42	37.84		
Agree	32	28.83		
Don't know	28	25.23		
Disagree	7	6.30		
Strongly disagree	2	1.80		

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

$\bar{x}$  = mean.

The analysis of ►**Table 8** reveals that there were only two strong and nine moderate correlated relationships. First, self-efficacy strongly correlated with cue of action. As expected, an increase in individual's self-efficacy is likely to trigger an action to postpone child's dental visit. Second, locus of control strongly correlated with perceived severity. Individuals having negative control over a situation that may lead to a situation are likely to have low perceptions of what the consequences would be following their actions.

## Discussion

The objective of the study was to determine how some of the construct of HBM relate to caregiver's postponing their child's dental visit during the pandemic of COVID-19. The conceptual framework is guided by the HBM. This type of psychological model used in predicting whether a person will carry out an activity that is needed to prevent an illness or not, depends on the person's beliefs or perceptions about the seriousness of the disease, the advantages and disadvantages of prevention activities, and one's own ability to carry out activities. The perceived susceptibility of a person to a

**Table 7** Locus of control

Variable	Frequency	Percentage	$\bar{x}$	SD
Not a role model for tooth brushing			3.31	1.30
Strongly agree	15	13.51		
Agree	14	12.61		
Don't know	25	22.52		
Disagree	35	31.53		
Strongly disagree	22	19.82		
Responsible for child's dental pain			3.06	1.24
Strongly agree	14	12.61		
Agree	20	18.02		
Don't know	41	36.94		
Disagree	17	15.32		
Strongly disagree	19	17.12		
Did not limit sweet snacking			2.26	0.90
Strongly agree	28	25.23		
Agree	32	28.83		
Don't know	45	40.54		
Disagree	6	5.40		
Strongly disagree	0	0		

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

$\bar{x}$  = mean.

disease, the perception of the severity of the disease, the perceived benefits of preventive action, perceived barriers to preventive action, certain cues for taking preventive actions, and one's self-efficacy all interact within a person to determine that person's readiness to take preventative measures.<sup>12</sup>

Results from the study show that respondents' perceived susceptibility of their children's risk of getting exposed to the virus was that of being indifferent. Human beings, in general, need some form of motivation to change a particular behavioral pattern.<sup>11</sup> The study discovered that the respondents perceived their children susceptibility of getting exposed to COVID-19 in a dental setting as indifferent. This might be due to a lack of knowledge about COVID-19 in children.<sup>3</sup> In other words, most mild cases of COVID-19 in children affected respondents' perception of their child's susceptibility. This result also applies to respondents' perception of severity.

In terms of other constructs of the model, as the study revealed, perceived benefit, cue of action, and self-efficacy were confirmed in postponing child's dental visit. Perceived benefits are another construct of HBM that refers to one's beliefs about the benefit of recommended behaviors in reducing the risk of a diseases or its consequences.<sup>13</sup> In the present study, respondents perceived that there were benefits that they will get after performing an action. In this study, respondents described their thought about the benefit of taking preventive measure of postponing their children's dental visit during the pandemic, including developing positive healthy behavior that will be useful for everyday life after the pandemic. Perceived benefit is formed based on individual's opinions about the used value of a new behavior in reducing

**Table 8** Bivariate relationship between the demographic variables and the construct of the HBM

Correlation	Age	Sex	Education	Perceived susceptibility	Perceived severity	Perceived benefit	Perceived barriers	Cues to action	Self-efficacy	Locus of control
Age	1									
Sex	-0.075	1								
Education	-0.106	-2.95	1							
Perceived susceptibility	0.027	0.050	0.108	1						
Perceived severity	0.062	-0.056	0.059	0.745	1					
Perceived benefit	-0.025	0.169	-0.056	0.009	-0.007	1				
Perceived barriers	-0.222	-0.075	0.195	-0.087	0.014	-0.258	1			
Cues to action	-0.215	-0.198	0.270	0.305	0.271	0.344	-0.245	1		
Self-efficacy	0.366	-0.209	0.093	0.104	0.108	0.382	-0.499	0.694*	1	
Locus of control	0.441	-0.158	0.159	0.489	0.508*	0.095	0.057	0.362	0.372	1

Abbreviation: HBM, health belief model.

\*significance alpha 5%

the risk of developing a disease. Communities tend to adopt healthier behaviors when there is a belief in themselves that the behavior of adoption will reduce the chance of developing more severe illness in them.<sup>14</sup> Based on the HBM, the guidance that people receive from their surroundings (cues to actions) is effective in developing their behavior.<sup>15</sup> Cue of action in this study was domestic treatment of child's dental pain, online consultation with the dentist, limiting child's sweet snack, and guiding child in tooth brushing. These were all actions that were easy to be conquered by caregivers.

Health-related behaviors are also a function of perceived barriers to taking action. Perceived barriers refer to an individual's assessment of the obstacles to behavior change. Even if an individual perceives a health condition as threatening and believes that a particular action will effectively reduce the threat, barriers may prevent engagement in the health-promoting behavior. In other words, the perceived benefits must outweigh the perceived barriers in order for behavior change to occur.<sup>16</sup> In this study the aspect that may hinder the child's dental visit postponement is the pre-existing dental disease. Most parents are not aware of their child's dental disease until the child has a complaint.<sup>17</sup>

## Conclusion

This study provided evidence that HBM is applicable to children's dental visit postponement during the pandemic of COVID-19. By knowing parents' health beliefs, a counselling plan can then be made related to the postponement in visiting the dentist during this pandemic. Moreover, policy makers should increase the accessibility of dental resources to enhance the utilization of dental care and dental education during this period. The limitation of this study is the lack of male respondents, so the results cannot analyze differences in

male and female health beliefs. The form of response bias from respondents may also limit the study. The point is that the information provided by respondents through a questionnaire sometimes doesn't show the actual opinion of the respondents. This can happen because of the inability of respondents to understand the contents of questions and dishonesty of respondents in answering the questions or when filling out the questionnaire incorrectly.

## Conflict of Interest

None declared.

## Reference

- Xia W, Shao J, Guo Y, Peng X, Li Z, Hu D. Clinical and CT features in pediatric patients with COVID-19 infection: different points from adults. *Pediatr Pulmonol* 2020; 55(5):1169–1174
- Kelvin AA, Halperin S. COVID-19 in children: the link in the transmission chain. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2020; 20(6):633–634
- Cruz AT, Zeichner SL. COVID-19 in children: initial characterization of the pediatric disease. *Pediatrics* 2020; 145(6):1–3
- Stadnytskyi V, Bax CE, Bax A, Anfinrud P. The airborne lifetime of small speech droplets and their potential importance in SARS-CoV-2 transmission. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2020; 117(22):11875–11877
- Xu J, Li Y, Gan F, Du Y, Yao Y. Salivary glands: potential reservoirs for COVID-19 asymptomatic infection. *J Dent Res* 2020; (April):22034520918518
- Hamid H, Khurshid Z, Adanir N, Zafar MS, Zohaib S. COVID-19 pandemic and role of human saliva as a testing biofluid in point-of-care technology 2020. *Eur J Dent*:2020;14(suppl S1):S123–S129 doi:10.1055/s-0040-1713020
- Alharbi A, Alharbi S, Alqaidi S. Guidelines for dental care provision during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Saudi Dent J* 2020; 32:181–186
- Martino S. Oral health behavioral and social intervention research concepts and methods. *J Public Health Dent* 2011; 71(1, Suppl 1):S2–S6

- 9 Moodi M, Mood MB, Sharifirad GR, Shahnazi H, Sharifzadeh G. Evaluation of breast self-examination program using Health Belief Model in female students. *J Res Med Sci* 2011; 16(3):316–322
- 10 Setiawan AS, Kendhawati L, Agustiani H. Relational model between parental dental belief and formation of dental fear among preschool children in Indonesia. *Eur J Dent* 2019; 13(3):426–431
- 11 Nyeseh Ofori K. Application of the health belief model to HIV testing and counselling among youth living in selected rural communities in Ghana. *Int J HIV/AIDS Prev Educ. Behav Sci (Basel)* 2019; 5 (1):11–18
- 12 Chen MF, Wang RH, Schneider JK, et al. Using the Health Belief Model to understand caregiver factors influencing childhood influenza vaccinations. *J Community Health Nurs* 2011; 28(1):29–40
- 13 Sharma M, Romas JA. *Theoretical Foundations of Health Education and Health Promotion*. 3rd edition. Ontario: Jones & Bartlett Learning; 2016:294
- 14 Attamimy HB, Qomaruddin MB. Application of Health Belief Model on behavior to prevent Dengue fever. *J Promkes* 2017; 5(2):245–255
- 15 Glanz K, Rimer BK, Viswanath K. *Health Behavior, Theory, Research and Practice*. 5th edition. San Francisco, CA: John Wiley & Sons; 2015:512
- 16 Reed M, Llyod B. *Health Psychology*. 1st edition. Waltham Abbey Essex: ED-Tech Press; 2018:325
- 17 Putri Abadi NYW, Suparno S. Parents perspective on childrens oral health. *J Obs J Pendidik Anak Usia Dini* 2019; 3(1):161–169