

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the dynamics of the visits of 2-year-old children of age to the physician and dentist and the visits of their parents. This study was conducted in six educational initial centers of San Martín de Porres district, Lima Perú. Involving 124 children 2-year-old children of age of both sexes and their respective parents who agreed to participate in the research. Data collection was obtained through a questionnaire, which was approved by the committee of ethics of the university, previously a pilot study, followed by the validation of 6 expert judges. The questionnaire answered by the father/mother. Comparative and descriptive analysis was performed using the Spearman correlation coefficient test and χ^2 (Chi square). A total of 95.16% of children went to the pediatrician, and 54.84% of children attended the dentist. A total of 66.94% of parents attended the physician and 61.29% of parents attended the dentist.

In analyzing the relation between the visits of children to the pediatrician and parental visits to the physician, there was a low correlation (r Spearman = 0.2815) but significant (0.0014), and analyzing the visits of dentist children to the dentist and their parents visits to the dentist, there was also a low correlation (r Spearman = 0.3518) but significant (0.0000). The health seeking behaviors of parents for themselves could have positive effects on health insurance of their children. The health insurance

of the parents ($p=0.012$), besides the health insurance of their own children ($p=0.000$) showed a significant influence on the dental child visits.

Key words: health services, physicians, pediatricians, children, parents.