

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Sarjana Kedokteran Gigi
Judul : Pengaruh rasa nyeri Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren terhadap Kualitas Hidup terkait Kesehatan Rongga Mulut

Latar belakang: Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren merupakan ulserasi berulang yang umum terjadi pada mukosa oral, yang menimbulkan rasa nyeri karena adanya proses peradangan dari mukosa oral, rasa nyeri tersebut dapat mempengaruhi fungsi penelanan, pengunyahan, dan bicara yang akan berdampak pada status gizi dan kualitas hidup. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan pengaruh rasa nyeri Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren terhadap kualitas hidup pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas YARSI. **Metode Penelitian:** Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif analitik dengan desain pendekatan *cross-sectional*, jumlah responden yang mengalami SAR pada saat penelitian dilakukan berjumlah 55 orang. Kuisisioner yang digunakan riwayat SAR, kuisisioner OHRQoL dan rasa nyeri SAR. **Hasil:** Pada penelitian ini, perempuan (63,6%) lebih banyak terkena SAR daripada laki-laki (36,4%). Hasil dari kuisisioner SAR terhadap OHRQoL, berdasarkan 4 dimensi menunjukkan SAR cukup berdampak pada kualitas hidup. Berdasarkan Uji *chi square* terdapat hubungan antara pengaruh rasa nyeri Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren terhadap kualitas hidup ($p=0,003$). **Kesimpulan:** Rasa nyeri Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren dapat mempengaruhi Kualitas Hidup pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas YARSI.

Kata Kunci: Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren, rasa nyeri, kualitas hidup, *OHRQoL*.

ABSTRACT

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Study Program : Bachelor of Dentistry
Title : Effect of Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis Pain on Oral
Health Related Quality of Life

Background : Recurrent aphthous stomatitis (RAS) is a common recurrent ulceration of the oral mucosa, which causes pain due to the inflammatory process of the oral mucosa. This pain can affect the function of swallowing, chewing and speaking process which impacted to nutritional status and quality of life. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis pain on the quality of life of students at the Faculty of Dentistry, YARSI University. **Methods:** This study used descriptive analytics with a cross-sectional approach design, 55 respondents who experienced RAS at the time the research conducted were examined. The questionnaire related to the history of RAS, OHRQoL, and RAS pain. **Results:** There were 63.6% of women and 36.4% of men affected by RAS. RAS questionnaire on OHRQoL, based on four dimensions, showed that RAS has a moderate impact on quality of life. Based on the chi square test there was a relationship between Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis pain on quality of life ($p=0.003$). **Conclusion:** Recurrent aphthous stomatitis pain could affect the student's quality of life in the Faculty of Dentistry, YARSI University.

Keywords: Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis, pain, quality of life, OHRQoL.