

ABSTRAK

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Judul : Hubungan antara status periodontal dan kualitas hidup penyintas sindrom Sjogren dengan metode OHIP-14

Sindrom Sjogren (SS) adalah penyakit autoimun sistemik yang utamanya mengenai kelenjar eksokrin dan biasanya memberikan gejala kekeringan persistens pada mulut dan mata karena gangguan fungsional kelenjar saliva dan kelenjar lakrimalis. Suatu penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa penyintas sindrom Sjogren memiliki risiko yang tinggi dalam terjadinya penyakit periodontal. Penelitian mengenai status periodontal pada penyintas sindrom Sjogren belum pernah dilakukan di Indonesia. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan status periodontal terhadap kualitas hidup (OHIP-14) penyintas sindrom Sjogren di Indonesia dan mengetahui pandangan Islam mengenai kesehatan rongga mulut dengan status periodontal penyintas sindrom Sjogren dihubungkan dengan kualitas hidup. Penelitian deskriptif analitik menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* pada penderita sindrom Sjogren, dengan pengisian kuesioner *oral health impact profile* (OHIP-14) dan pemeriksaan status periodontal (indeks plak, indeks kalkulus, BOP, OHIS, kedalaman poket, resesi, dan *loss of attachment*). Seluruh uji bivariat yang dilakukan pada indeks plak, indeks kalkulus, BOP, OHIS, kedalaman poket, resesi, dan *loss of attachment* terhadap kualitas hidup (OHIP-14) pada penyintas sindrom Sjogren memiliki hubungan yang tidak bermakna ($p > 0,05$). Disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara status periodontal dan kualitas hidup (OHIP-14) penyintas sindrom Sjogren. Berdasarkan perspektif Islam seorang penderita sindrom Sjogren, hendaknya menerima takdir Allah SWT atas penyakit yang menyimpannya disertai dengan berusaha tetap menjaga kesehatan dan kebersihan rongga mulut, serta mengisi hidupnya dengan beribadah semaksimal mungkin sesuai kesanggupannya.

Kata kunci: Sindrom Sjogren; status periodontal; OHIP-14.

ABSTRACT

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in patients with Sjogren's syndrome with OHIP-14
method

Sjogren's syndrome (SS) is a systemic autoimmune disease that primarily affects the exocrine glands and usually gives symptoms of persistent dryness in the mouth and eyes due to functional disorders of the salivary glands and lacrimal glands. According to a previous study showed that Sjogren's syndrome patients had a high risk of developing periodontal disease. Research on periodontal status in Sjogren's syndrome patients has never been done in Indonesia. This study aims to determine the relationship between periodontal status and quality of life (OHIP-14) of Sjogren's syndrome patients in Indonesia and knowing the Islamic view of oral health with periodontal status of patients with Sjogren's syndrome associated with quality of life. Analytical descriptive study with cross-sectional design was conducted in patient with Sjogren's syndrome, by filling out the oral health impact profile questionnaire (OHIP-14) and examining periodontal status (plaque index, calculus index, BOP, OHIS, pocket depth, recession, and loss of attachment). All bivariate tests performed on the plaque index, calculus index, BOP, OHIS, pocket depth, recession and loss of attachment with quality of life (OHIP-14) in Sjogren syndrome patients had a non-significant relationship ($p > 0.05$). It was concluded that there was no significant relationship between periodontal status and quality of life (OHIP-14) of Sjogren's syndrome patients. Based on an Islamic perspective, patients with Sjogren's syndrome should receive a destiny from Allah SWT for the their disease accompanied by prayer, patience, endeavor and trust in Allah, because healing is only from Allah SWT.

Keywords: Sjogren's Syndrome; periodontal status; OHIP-14.