

## ABSTRAK

Nama : Rania Oliana  
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Judul : Status *Temporomandibular Disorder* Berdasarkan Klasifikasi DC/TMD pada Mahasiswa Profesi Dokter Gigi di Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut YARSI.

**Latar belakang:** Gangguan temporomandibular (TMD) adalah kelompok heterogen dari muskuloskeletal dan neuromuskular yang melibatkan kompleks sendi temporomandibula, otot-otot di sekitarnya dan komponen yang berhubungan dengan tulang. Etiologi TMD adalah multifaktorial dan mencakup pemicu biologis, lingkungan, sosial, emosional, dan kognitif. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui diagnosis TMD berdasarkan klasifikasi DC/TMD pada mahasiswa profesi Dokter Gigi di Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut YARSI dan tinjauannya menurut pandangan Islam. **Metode:** Penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional* dan responden dari mahasiswa profesi Dokter Gigi di Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut YARSI, dengan melakukan pemeriksaan anamnesis, demografik dan pemeriksaan fisik berdasarkan klasifikasi DC/TMD. **Hasil:** Hasil distribusi berdasarkan diagnosis TMD, responden yang tidak terdiagnosis menderita TMD menurut klasifikasi DC/TMD sebanyak 22 orang (23,2%) sedangkan, responden yang terdiagnosis TMD sebanyak 73 orang (76,8%). Pada responden yang didiagnosis TMD diklasifikasikan menjadi *disc displacement with reduction* sebanyak 14 orang (14,7%), myalgia sebanyak 14 orang (14,7%), arthralgia sebanyak 9 orang (9,5%), *disc displacement with reduction* disertai myalgia sebanyak 19 orang (20,0%), dan *disc displacement with reduction* disertai arthralgia sebanyak 17 orang (17,9%). **Kesimpulan:** Diagnosis terbanyak pada penelitian ini adalah diagnosis TMD berdasarkan klasifikasi DC/TMD dan berdasarkan perspektif Islam teknik pemeriksaan TMD tidak bertentangan dengan syariat dan keimanan kepada Allah SWT karena merupakan sebuah ikhtiar manusia untuk kebaikan hidup.

**Kata Kunci:** *Temporomandibular disorder*, klasifikasi DC/TMD, mahasiswa profesi Dokter Gigi, kedokteran gigi.

## ABSTRACT

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Classification in Clinical Dental Students at YARSI Dental  
Hospital.

**Background:** Temporomandibular disorders (TMD) are heterogeneous groups of musculoskeletal and neuromuscular which involve the complex of the temporomandibular joint, the surrounding muscles and bone related components. The etiology of TMD is multifactorial and includes biological, environmental, social, emotional, and cognitive triggers. **Objective:** The purpose of this research was to determine the diagnosis of TMD based on DC/TMD classification in clinical dental students at YARSI dental hospital and arrange it according to the Islamic reviewed. **Method:** Analytical descriptive research with cross-sectional design and respondents from clinical dental students at YARSI dental hospital, by taking anamnesis, demographic and physical examination based on DC/TMD classification. **Results:** Results of distribution based on TMD diagnosis, respondents who were not diagnosed with TMD according to DC/TMD classification were 22 people (23.2%) whereas, respondents diagnosed with TMD were 73 people (76.8%). Respondents diagnosed with TMD were classified as 14 displacement with reduction discs (14.7%), 14 myalgia (14.7%), 9 arthralgia people (9.5%), displacement with reduction discs accompanied by myalgia as much as 19 people (20.0%), and displacement with reduction discs with arthralgia were 17 people (17.9%). **Conclusion:** The most common diagnosis in this research is the diagnosis of TMD based on DC/TMD classification. and based on the Islamic perspective the TMD examination technique does not conflict with Shari'a and faith in Allah SWT because it is a human endeavor for the good of life.

**Key Words:** Temporomandibular disorder, DC/TMD classification, clinical students of dentistry, dentistry.