

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: *Temporomandibular disorders (TMD)* terjadi akibat ketidakharmonisan dalam pergerakan sendi temporomandibular, usia 24-45 tahun memiliki keluhan gejala *TMD* terbanyak dibandingkan dengan usia lain.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran *temporomandibular disorders* pasien usia 24-45 tahun di RSGM UMY bulan Februari hingga Maret 2018.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini berupa penelitian observasional deskriptif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan pada pasien RSGM UMY bulan Februari hingga Maret 2018 dan diseleksi dengan kriteria inklusi yang sudah ditentukan. Index yang digunakan untuk mengetahui angka kejadian *temporomandibular disorders (TMD)* yaitu Index Helkimo. Data dianalisis dengan menghitung distribusi frekuensi.

Hasil Penelitian: Sebanyak 52 pasien RSGM UMY pada bulan Februari hingga Maret 2018 yang dibagi berdasar usia dewasa awal (24-35 tahun) sebanyak 33 responden (63,5%) dan dewasa akhir (36-45 tahun) sebanyak 19 responden (36,5%). Berdasarkan *Anamnestic Index*, usia dewasa awal sebanyak 11 responden (21,2%) dikategorikan AiIII dan pada usia dewasa akhir sebanyak 13 responden (25,0%) dikategorikan AiII. Berdasarkan *Disgnostic Index*, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 18 (34,6%) sampel dikategorikan sebagai DiI, 17 (32,7%) dikategorikan DiII, 4 (7,7%) sampel dikategorikan DiIII.

Kesimpulan: Gambaran *temporomandibular disorders* pada pasien usia 24-45 tahun di RSGM UMY bulan Februari hingga Maret 2018 didasarkan pada *Anamnestic index* dan *Dysfunction index*. Penentuan gambaran berdasarkan *Anamnestic index* didapatkan bahwa 65,4% pasien mengalami *TMD* dengan usia dewasa awal lebih cenderung mengalami gejala berat sedangkan pada *Dysfunction index* didapatkan bahwa 75% pasien mengalami *TMD* dengan usia dewasa awal cenderung lebih mengalami gejala *TMD*.

Kata Kunci: *Temporomandibular joint (TMJ)*, *temporomandibular joint disorders (TMD)*, *Helkimo*, Usia.

ABSTRACT

Background: Temporomandibular disorder (TMD) is caused by the movement disharmony of temporomandibular joint. Patients aged 24-45 years old show symptoms of TMD the most compared to other age ranges.

Objective: to observe TMD in Patients Aged 24-45 Years Old of Dental and Mouth Hospital of Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta on February to March 2018.

Method: Cross sectional design was used in this observational descriptive research. The respondents were patients of Dental and Mouth Hospital of Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta on February to March 2018 who were selected through certain criteria. Helkimo index was used to find out the number of TMD case. The data were analyzed by using Frequency distribution.

Results: 52 patients of Dental and Mouth Hospital of Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta on February to March 2018 were classified into early adult (aged 24-35) consisting of 33 respondents (63,5%) and late adult (aged 36-45) consisting of 19 respondents (36,5%).

Based on Anamnestic index, 11 respondents of early adult (21,2%) and 13 respondents of late adult (25,0%) are categorized as AiII.

Based on Disgnostic Index, the result shows that 18 samples (34,6%) are categorized as DiI, 17 samples (32,7%) are DiII, and 4 samples are DiIII.

Conclusion: The Description of Temporomandibular Disorder in Patients Aged 24-45 Years Old of Dental and Mouth Hospital of Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta on February to March 2018 are based on Anamestic Index and Dysfunction Index. Anamestic index based description shows that 65,4% patients suffer TMD with further indication that early adults have tendency to show severe symptoms. Meanwhile, the Dysfunction index shows that 75% patients suffer TMD that early adults are more prone to this.

Keywords: *Temporomandibular joint (TMJ), temporomandibular disorders (TMD), Helkimo, Age.*