

ABSTRACT

Background: *Fissured tongue is a normal variation characterized by fissure on the dorsal surface of the tongue which is a benign condition and asymptomatic. The etiology of fissured tongue is not completely known, but it may be related to heredity, aging, and the local environment.*

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of fissured tongue in dental students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

Subjects and Methods: *This study was a descriptive observational study with a cross sectional research design. The participants of the study were dental students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta who included the inclusion criteria with a total subject of 368 students. The data were gathered using intraoral examination to the subjects. The data were then analysed using descriptive analysis.*

Results: *The result of this study stated that out of the 368 subjects, fissured tongue was present in 101 subjects (27,45%). Female students had higher prevalence of fissured tongue (77,23%) than that of male students (22,77%). The most common pattern of fissured tongue was CLP (73,27%) and the most common number of fissured tongue was mild (84,16%).*

Conclusion: *The prevalence of fissured tongue in dental students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta was quite high. Fissured tongue was more common in females, the most common pattern was CLP and the most common number of fissured tongue was mild.*

Key words : *Prevalence, Fissured Tongue, Oral Mucosal Lesion, Normal Variation*

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: *Fissured tongue* merupakan variasi normal berupa fisur pada permukaan dorsal lidah yang merupakan kondisi jinak dan asimtomatik. Penyebabnya tidak diketahui secara pasti, tetapi kemungkinan berkaitan dengan keturunan, penuaan, dan lingkungan lokal.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran prevalensi *fissured tongue* pada mahasiswa Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional deskriptif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian adalah seluruh mahasiswa Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta dengan jumlah 368 mahasiswa. Data diperoleh melalui pemeriksaan intraoral secara langsung. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan dari 368 subjek, *fissured tongue* ditemukan pada 101 subjek (27,45%). Prevalensi *fissured tongue* pada perempuan (77,23%) lebih tinggi daripada laki-laki (22,77%). Pola terjadinya *fissured tongue* terbanyak adalah CLP (73,27%) dan jumlah *fissured tongue* terbanyak adalah mild (84,16%).

Kesimpulan : Prevalensi *fissured tongue* pada mahasiswa KG UMY cukup tinggi. *Fissured tongue* lebih banyak ditemukan pada perempuan, pola terbanyak yang ditemukan adalah CLP dan jumlah terbanyak yang ditemukan adalah mild.

Kata Kunci : *Prevalensi, Fissured Tongue, Lesi Mukosa Mulut, Variasi Normal*