

Hubungan tinggi dan densitas tulang mandibula dengan kepuasan pasien terhadap hasil perawatan gigi tiruan lengkap = Relationship between vertical heights and bone density of mandible and patients satisfaction towards complete denture treatment

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Abstrak

Tujuan: Menganalisis faktor yang paling berpengaruh antara tinggi dan densitas mandibula, usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, lama tidak bergigi dan pengalaman memakai gigi tiruan sebelumnya dengan kepuasan pasien terhadap hasil perawatan gigi tiruan lengkap.

Metode: Penelitian potong lintang dilakukan pada 92 subjek (55 laki-laki dan 37 perempuan) berusia 45 tahun ke atas yang memakai gigi tiruan lengkap dan dibuat di RSGM FKG Universitas Indonesia. Subjek dipilih melalui consecutive sampling method dan diminta mengisi kuesioner PDA-ID 1 bulan pasca insersi gigi tiruan lengkap. 92 radiograf panoramik dari subjek tersebut digunakan untuk mengukur ketinggian tulang (di regio anterior serta posterior mandibula) dan densitas mandibula menggunakan metode Xie dan MCI (Mandibular Cortical Index). Uji intraobserver dan interobserver dilakukan untuk mengetahui konsistensi pengukuran tinggi dan densitas tulang mandibula di antara 2 pengamat. Skor PDA-ID digunakan untuk mengukur kepuasan subjektif pada subjek dengan perbedaan kelompok usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, lama tidak bergigi dan pengalaman memakai gigi tiruan sebelumnya.

Hasil: Hasil uji intraobserver dan interobserver menunjukkan tidak terdapat variasi pengukuran antar pengamat untuk tinggi mandibula ($p > 0,05$) serta Kappa Value densitas mandibula = 0,78 tergolong baik. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan hubungan bermakna pada tinggi tulang mandibula ($p = 0,000$), tingkat pendidikan ($p = 0,013$) dan pengalaman memakai gigi tiruan sebelumnya ($p = 0,000$). Variabel yang dapat diolah kedalam analisis multivariat ($p < 0,250$) yaitu tinggi mandibula ($p = 0,000$), densitas mandibula ($p = 0,160$), tingkat pendidikan ($p = 0,013$), jenis kelamin ($p = 0,174$), lama tidak bergigi ($p = 0,202$) dan pengalaman memakai gigi tiruan sebelumnya ($p = 0,000$). Analisis multivariat menunjukkan faktor yang paling berpengaruh pada kepuasan pasien terhadap hasil perawatan gigi tiruan lengkap yaitu tinggi tulang mandibula di anterior ($p = 0,000$). Pengalaman memakai gigi tiruan sebelumnya merupakan faktor confounding yang penting (selisih Odds Ratio = 30%).

Kesimpulan: Tinggi tulang mandibula di anterior merupakan faktor yang paling berperan dalam kepuasan pasien terhadap hasil perawatan gigi tiruan lengkap.

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Objective: To analyze the most important factor affecting patients satisfaction towards complete denture treatment with vertical heights and bone density of mandible,

age, sex, education level, duration of edentulism, and denture experiences.

Method : A-cross sectional study assessed the data of 92 subjects (55 men, 37 women), aged 45 years and older who wore complete denture constructed in Dental Teaching Hospital Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Indonesia. All participants selected through consecutive sampling methods were asked to complete the PDA-ID questionnaire at 1-month post complete denture insertion. 92 Panoramic radiograph of the subjects were used in this study to evaluate the vertical heights (at the anterior and posterior of mandible) and bone density of mandible using Xie methods and MCI (Mandibular Cortical Index). Intraobserver and interobserver reliability test for the height measurement and bone density of mandible was assessed between two observer. PDAID score was compared between the patients with different age group, sex, education level, duration of edentulism and previous denture experiences.

Result: Intraobserver and interobserver reliability test show there were no significant difference in vertical height measurement of mandible ($p > 0,05$) and bone density of mandible (Kappa Value=0,78) between two observer. Statistically, there were significant differences in patient satisfaction between different vertical heights of mandible ($p = 0,000$), education level ($p = 0,013$) and previous denture experiences ($p = 0,000$). Predictive factors could be included in multivariate analysis ($p < 0,250$) were vertical heights of mandible ($p = 0,000$), bone density of mandible ($p = 0,160$), education level ($p = 0,013$), sex ($p = 0,174$), duration of edentulism ($p = 0,202$) and previous denture experiences ($p = 0,000$). Multivariate analysis shows patients satisfaction with complete denture treatment was mostly affected by vertical heights of anterior mandible ($p = 0,000$). Meanwhile, the previous denture experiences was contributed as an important confounding factor (Odd Ratio difference = 30%).

Conclusion: Vertical height of the anterior mandible is a determinant factor affecting patients satisfaction towards complete denture treatment.