

Studi Meta-Analisis: Pengaruh Terapi Periodontal terhadap Oral Health Related Quality of Life pada Penderita Periodontitis di Asia = Periodontal Therapy Impacts on Oral Health-Related Quality of Life in Periodontitis Patients in Asia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Dhias Salsabila Putri, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20512912&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Latar belakang: Populasi di Asia memiliki beberapa faktor risiko periodontitis terkait anatomi dan mikroorganisme dalam rongga mulutnya. Periodontitis merupakan ancaman besar terhadap kesehatan mulut dan dapat menimbulkan gejala perubahan klinis seperti munculnya tanda-tanda inflamasi serta terjadinya peningkatan pocket probing depth (PPD) dan clinical attachment loss (CAL) yang dapat menyebabkan rasa tidak nyaman pada penderitanya baik dalam aspek fisik, psikologis, maupun sosial. Tujuan: Untuk menganalisis pengaruh terapi periodontal terhadap nilai OHRQoL pada penderita periodontitis di Asia dari studi yang menggunakan kuesioner OHIP-14. Metode: Uji meta-analisis serta penyusunan systematic review (PROSPERO CRD42020203254) dengan pencarian literatur pada online database yaitu PubMed, Scopus, dan EBSCO. Studi yang diidentifikasi kemudian melalui tahapan skrining, penilaian eligibilitas, dan inklusi menggunakan pedoman Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA). Hasil: Sebanyak enam studi memenuhi kriteria inklusi untuk dilakukan systematic review dan empat studi dengan intervensi terapi periodontal nonbedah diikutsertakan dalam meta-analisis. Analisis kuantitatif dilakukan pada tiga rentang waktu follow-up yaitu minggu ke-1 dan 2 dengan mean difference [95% CI]: -13,31 [-33,71 ; 7,10], minggu ke-4 dan 5 dengan mean difference [95% CI]: -16,12 [-35,27 ; 3,03], serta minggu ke 9 hingga 12 dengan mean difference [95% CI]: -4,14 [-6,85 ; -1,43]. Kesimpulan: Terapi periodontal dapat meningkatkan OHRQoL penderita periodontitis di Asia. Peningkatan tersebut dapat terlihat paling signifikan pada minggu ke-4 dan 5 pasca terapi.

<hr>

Background: Asians have periodontitis risk factors regarding to the anatomy and microorganisms found in their oral cavity. Periodontitis is one of the most prevalent diseases that affects the oral cavity, causing several symptoms such as inflammation and increase in pocket probing depth (PPD) and clinical attachment loss (CAL). Symptoms caused by periodontitis may cause discomfort in some aspects of life such as physical, psychological, and social aspect. Objective: To analyze the impacts of periodontal therapy on OHRQoL in periodontitis patients in Asia from studies using OHIP-14 questionnaire. Methods: Meta-analysis and systematic review (PROSPERO CRD42020203254) of the studies obtained from three databases (PubMed, Scopus, and EBSCO). Identified studies were screened and assessed following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines.

Results: From 641 studies retrieved, six met the criteria for qualitative analysis. Studies using non-surgical periodontal treatment are also included for meta-analysis. Quantitative analysis were conducted by categorizing the follow-up period into three groups: 1-2 weeks follow-up with mean difference [95% CI]: -13.31 [-33.71 ; 7.10], 4-5 weeks follow-up with mean difference [95% CI]: -16.12 [-35.27 ; 3.03], and 9-12 weeks followup with mean difference [95% CI]: -4.14 [-6.85 ; -1.43]. Conclusion: Periodontal therapy can enhance the OHRQoL of periodontitis patients in Asia. The most significant impact can be seen on the follow-up period of 4-5 weeks