

# Hubungan antara Tingkat Kecemasan terhadap SARS-CoV-2 dengan Gangguan Sendi Temporomandibula di Masa Pandemi COVID-19 pada Masyarakat Jabodetabek = Association of Anxiety Level against SARS-CoV-2 with Temporomandibular Joint Disorders during the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Jabodetabek Population

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang: SARS-CoV-2 menyebabkan pandemi COVID-19 yang telah menyebar di seluruh dunia termasuk Indonesia. Pandemi membuat masyarakat umum menderita masalah psikologis, salah satunya adalah kecemasan. Kecemasan dapat terjadi sebagai akibat dari pembatasan sosial serta paparan media yang berlebihan. Kecemasan sendiri merupakan salah satu

Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan antara tingkat kecemasan terhadap SARS-CoV-2 dengan gangguan sendi temporomandibula di masa pandemi COVID-19 pada masyarakat Jabodetabek dan menganalisis hubungan antara faktor sosiodemografi (usia dan jenis kelamin) dengan tingkat kecemasan terhadap SARS-CoV-2 dan gangguan sendi temporomandibula di masa

Metode: Desain penelitian ini adalah potong lintang pada 421 masyarakat Jabodetabek. Partisipan mengisi kuesioner Coronavirus Anxiety Scale bahasa Indonesia untuk mengukur kecemasan terhadap SARS-CoV-2 serta Indeks Diagnostik Temporomandibular Disorder untuk mengukur gangguan sendi temporomandibula. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara daring melalui google form pada bulan November 2021 hingga Desember 2021.

Hasil Penelitian: Uji Chi-Square menunjukkan tingkat kecemasan terhadap SARS-CoV-2 tidak memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan gangguan sendi temporomandibula di masa pandemi COVID-19 pada masyarakat Jabodetabek ( $p=0.151$ ). Uji Chi-Square juga menunjukkan hubungan yang tidak bermakna antara usia dengan tingkat kecemasan terhadap SARS-CoV-2 ( $p=1$ ) serta jenis kelamin dengan tingkat kecemasan terhadap SARS-CoV-2 ( $p=0.719$ ). Uji Chi-Square menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna antara usia dengan gangguan sendi temporomandibula ( $p=0.008$ ), namun tidak pada hubungan antara jenis kelamin dengan gangguan sendi temporomandibula ( $p=0.137$ ).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara tingkat kecemasan terhadap SARS-CoV-2 dengan gangguan sendi temporomandibula di masa pandemi COVID-19 pada masyarakat Jabodetabek. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara faktor sosiodemografi (usia dan jenis kelamin) dengan kecemasan terhadap SARS-CoV-2 di masa pandemi COVID-19 pada masyarakat Jabodetabek. Terdapat hubungan antara usia dengan gangguan sendi temporomandibula, namun tidak antara jenis kelamin dengan gangguan sendi temporomandibula di masa pandemi COVID-19 pada masyarakat Jabodetabek.

.....Background: SARS-CoV-2 causes the COVID-19 pandemic which has spread throughout the world, including Indonesia. The pandemic makes the general public suffer from psychological problems, one of which is anxiety. Anxiety can occur as a result of social impact as well as excessive media exposure.

Anxiety is one of many risk factors for temporomandibular joint disorders.

Objective: This study aims to analyze the association between anxiety levels against SARS-CoV-2 and temporomandibular joint disorders during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Jabodetabek population and

analyzing the association between sociodemographic factors (age and gender) and anxiety levels against SARS-CoV-2 as well as temporomandibular joint disorders in the COVID-19 pandemic in the Jabodetabek population.

Methods: Cross-sectional study was conducted to 421 Jabodetabek population. Participant filled out the Indonesian Coronavirus Anxiety Scale questionnaire to assess the anxiety levels against SARS-CoV-2 and the Indeks Diagnostik Temporomandibular Disorder to assess the temporomandibular joint disorder. Data were collected online via google form in November 2021 until December 2021.

Result: The Chi-Square test showed that the anxiety levels against SARS-CoV-2 did not have a significant association with temporomandibular joint disorders during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Jabodetabek population ( $p=0.151$ ). The Chi-Square test also showed a non-significant association between age and anxiety levels against SARS-CoV-2 ( $p=1$ ) as well as gender and anxiety levels against SARS-CoV-2 ( $p=0.719$ ). The Chi-Square test showed a significant association between age and temporomandibular joint disorders ( $p=0.008$ ), but not on the association between gender and temporomandibular joint disorders ( $p=0.137$ ).

Conclusion: There was no association found between anxiety levels against SARS-CoV-2 and temporomandibular joint disorders during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Jabodetabek Population. There was no association found between sociodemographic factors (age and gender) and anxiety levels against SARS-CoV-2 during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Jabodetabek population. There was an association found between age and temporomandibular joint disorders, however no association was found between gender and temporomandibular joint disorders during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Jabodetabek population.