

Analisis Faktor Risiko Parestesi Pasca Pembedahan Gigi Molar Tiga Rahang Bawah Impaksi Di Rs Universitas Indonesia Periode 2019-2024 = Analysis Of Risk Factors For Postoperative Paresthesia Of Impacted Mandibular Third Molar Teeth At Universitas Indonesia Hospital period 2019-2024

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Parastesi adalah salah satu komplikasi yang sering terjadi setelah pembedahan gigi molar tiga rahang bawah impaksi, yang terjadi akibat cedera saraf inferior alveolaris. Diagnosis dan rekognisi factor-faktor risiko parastesi penting untuk mencegah terjadinya parastesi pasca pembedahan. Tujuan: Menganalisa faktor risiko parastesi pada gigi molar tiga rahang bawah impaksi berdasarkan gambaran panoramik setelah prosedur odontektomi dalam anestesi umum di RS Universitas Indonesia. Metodologi: Penelitian cross sectional dengan total sampling pada pasien dengan gigi molar tiga rahang bawah impaksi yang masuk kriteria inklusi. Analisis data dilakukan untuk melihat hubungan antara faktor risiko dan kejadian parastesi menggunakan analisis bivariate dan multivariate. Hasil Penelitian: Total sampel dalam penelitian berjumlah 658. Faktor yang berhubungan bermakna dengan parastesi adalah posisi gigi menurut Rood and Sheath ($p < 0.05$) dan hanya pada gigi 38. Jenis kelamin dan usia pasien tidak berhubungan bermakna dengan kejadian parastesi ($p > 0.05$). Posisi gigi dapat menjadi prediktor kejadian parastesi pada gigi 38 (ROC: 0.712). Kesimpulan: Posisi gigi terhadap kanalis mandibular menurut Rood and Sheath dapat menjadi predictor kejadian parastesi akibat cedera saraf inferior alveolaris.

.....Background: Parasthesia is one of the frequent complications after surgery of impacted mandibular third molar, which occurs due to injury of the inferior alveolar nerve. Diagnosis and recognition of risk factors for parasthesia are important to prevent post-surgical parasthesia. Objective: To analyze the risk factors of parasthesia in impacted mandibular third molar teeth after odontectomy procedure under general anesthesia at Universitas Indonesia Hospital. Methodology: Cross sectional study with total sampling in patients with impacted mandibular third molar teeth who met the inclusion criteria. Data analysis was performed to see the relationship between risk factors and the incidence of parasthesia using bivariate and multivariate analysis. Results: The total sample in the study amounted to 658. The factor that was significantly associated with parasthesia was tooth position according to Rood and Shehab ($p < 0.05$) and only in tooth 38. Gender and age of the patient were not significantly associated with the incidence of parasthesia ($p > 0.05$). Tooth position can be a predictor of the incidence of parasthesia in tooth 38 (ROC: 0.712). Conclusion: Tooth position to the mandibular canal according to Rood and Shehab can be a predictor of parasthesia due to inferior alveolar nerve injury.