

ABSTRACT

Background: Temporomandibular disorders (TMD) is a medical or dental condition that affects the temporomandibular joint. Joint sound is one of the clinical symptoms of TMD. Age, which is related to the etiology of TMD, is classified as adolescence (17-25 years), adulthood (26-45 years) and elderly (46-55 years).

Objective: To determine the descriptions of the temporomandibular joint sounds of the RSGM UMY patients in age of adolescence, adulthood and elderly

Method: Observational descriptive with sampling using accidental sampling technique. The population of this study were patients of the Dental and Oral Hospital of the University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (RSGM UMY). It was obtained 250 patients as samples who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The temporomandibular joint sounds can be measured by palpation and auscultation.

Results: The results obtained from 250 patients examined were 124 people (49.6%) experiencing joint sounds and 126 people (50.4%) did not experience joint sounds. In the age of adolescence, 98 people (47.3%) experienced joint sounds and 109 people (52.7%) did not experience joint sounds. For the adulthood, 22 people (61.1%) experienced joint sounds and 14 people (38.9%) did not experience joint sounds. As for the elderly as many as 4 people (57.1%) experienced joint sounds and 3 people (42.9%) did not experience joint sounds.

Conclusion: The percentage of patients who experience joint sounds is 49.6%, where patients who experience joint sounds are most commonly found in adolescent patients.

Keyword: TMD, joint sounds, clicking, adolescence, adulthood, elderly

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : *Temporomandibular disorders* (TMD) merupakan suatu keadaan medis ataupun dental yang mempengaruhi sendi temporomandibular. Bunyi sendi merupakan salah satu gejala klinis dari TMD. Usia berhubungan dengan etiologi dari TMD. Usia diklasifikasikan menjadi remaja (17-25 tahun), dewasa (26-45 tahun) dan lansia (46-55 tahun).

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui gambaran bunyi sendi temporomandibular pada pasien RSGM UMY usia remaja, dewasa dan lansia.

Metode : Deskriptif observasional dengan pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *accidentalsampling*. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah pasien Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (RSGM UMY) dan didapatkan sampel sebanyak 250 pasien yang sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Bunyi sendi temporomandibular dapat diukur dengan cara palpasi dan auskultasi.

Hasil : Hasil yang diperoleh dari 250 pasien yang diperiksa adalah 124 orang (49,6%) mengalami suara sendi dan 126 orang (50,4%) tidak mengalami bunyi sendi. Pada usia remaja, 98 orang (47,3%) mengalami bunyi sendi dan 109 orang (52,7%) tidak mengalami bunyi sendi. Untuk orang dewasa, 22 orang (61,1%) mengalami bunyi sendi dan 14 orang (38,9%) tidak mengalami bunyi sendi. Sedangkan untuk lansia sebanyak 4 orang (57,1%) mengalami bunyi sendi dan 3 orang (42,9%) tidak mengalami bunyi sendi.

Kesimpulan : Persentase pasien yang mengalami bunyi sendi sebanyak 49.6%, dimana pasien yang mengalami bunyi sendi paling banyak ditemukan pada pasien usia remaja.

Kata Kunci : TMD, bunyi sendi, kliking, remaja, dewasa, lansia