

## HUBUNGAN TINGKAT KECEMASAN PASIEN TERHADAP TINGKAT RASA SAKIT PADA TINDAKAN ODONTEKTOMI GIGI IMPAKSI MOLAR TIGA MANDIBULA DI RSGM UGM PROF. SOEDOMO

### INTISARI

Odontektomi merupakan prosedur pencabutan gigi dengan indikasi kasus impaksi gigi molar tiga mandibula. Kondisi psikologis pasien dapat berpengaruh terhadap persepsi sakit pasien pada tindakan pembedahan seperti odontektomi yang dapat didefinisikan sebagai kecemasan dental. Kecemasan dental dapat memengaruhi psikologis pasien mengenai rasa sakit yang dirasakan selama tindakan odontektomi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui adanya hubungan tingkat kecemasan pasien terhadap tingkat rasa sakit pada tindakan odontektomi gigi impaksi molar tiga mandibula di RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo.

Penelitian dengan desain *cross sectional* yang telah dilakukan pada 36 subjek usia dewasa 17-45 tahun di RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan metode *consecutive sampling* yang disesuaikan dengan kriteria inklusi berdasarkan diagnosis klasifikasi impaksi gigi molar tiga mandibula kelas I dan II. Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi *Spearman-Rho*.

Nilai rata-rata kecemasan dan rasa sakit tertinggi terjadi pada saat *durante* odontektomi (VAS-A:  $6.5 \pm 1.9$ , VAS:  $3.5 \pm 2.3$ ). Kecemasan dan rasa sakit meningkat signifikan pada fase *durante* ( $p=0,0$ ) jika dibandingkan dengan fase pre odontektomi dan menurun pada fase post odontektomi ( $p=0,0$ ) jika dibandingkan dengan fase *durante* odontektomi. Kecemasan post odontektomi memiliki perbedaan signifikan jika dibandingkan dengan pre odontektomi ( $p=0,0$ ). Rasa sakit post odontektomi tidak berbeda signifikan jika dibandingkan dengan pre odontektomi ( $p=0,827$ ). Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kecemasan dengan rasa sakit pada saat *durante* ( $r=0,536$ ;  $p=0,001$ ) dan post odontektomi ( $r=0,530$ ;  $p=0,001$ ) tetapi tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan pada saat pre odontektomi ( $r=0,278$ ;  $p=0,100$ ).

**Kata Kunci:** gigi impaksi, odontektomi, kecemasan, rasa sakit.

***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PATIENT'S ANXIETY LEVEL  
AND THE PAIN LEVEL IN ODONTECTOMY  
OF IMPACTED THIRD MOLARS  
AT RSGM UGM PROF. SOEDOMO***

***ABSTRACT***

*Odontectomy is a tooth extraction procedure with an indication of mandibular third molar impaction. The patient's psychological condition can affect the patient's perception of pain during surgery such as odontectomy, which can be defined as dental anxiety. Dental anxiety can affect the patient's psychological state regarding the pain felt during odontectomy. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the patient's anxiety level and the level of pain during odontectomy of mandibular third molar impaction teeth at RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo.*

*Research with a cross sectional design that has been carried out on 36 subjects of adult age 17-45 years at RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo. Data collection was carried out by consecutive sampling method which was adjusted to the inclusion criteria based on the classification diagnosis of impaction of mandibular third molar teeth class I and II. Data analysis using the Spearmann-Rho correlation test.*

*The highest average anxiety and pain scores occurred during the odontectomy phase (VAS-A:  $6.5 \pm 1.9$ ; VAS:  $3.5 \pm 2.3$ ). Anxiety and pain increased significantly during the odontectomy phase compared to the pre-odontectomy phase ( $p=0.0$ ), and decreased significantly post-odontectomy phase compared to during the odontectomy phase ( $p=0.0$ ). Post-odontectomy anxiety differed significantly from pre-odontectomy anxiety ( $p=0.0$ ). However, post-odontectomy pain did not differ significantly from pre-odontectomy pain ( $p=0.827$ ). There was a significant correlation between anxiety and pain during odontectomy phase ( $r=0.536$ ;  $p=0.001$ ) and post-odontectomy phase ( $r = 0.530$ ;  $p = 0.001$ ), but no significant correlation during the pre-odontectomy phase ( $r = 0.278$ ;  $p = 0.100$ ).*

***Keywords:*** impacted tooth, odontectomy, anxiety, pain.