

INTISARI

Pendahuluan. Hemimandibulektomi adalah suatu tindakan reseksi yang meliputi satu sisi mandibula melibatkan regio angulus dan regio kondilus karena adanya kondisi patologis. Hilangnya kontinuitas mandibula pascahemimandibulektomi menyebabkan sebagian otot-otot pengunyahan dan otot-otot suprahiod terlepas, akan mengakibatkan terjadinya perubahan pada sistem stomatognati yaitu penurunan fungsi pengunyahan, fungsi bicara, estetik, dan kualitas hidup seseorang. Rekonstruksi pascahemimandibulektomi diharapkan mampu mengembalikan fungsional mandibula sehingga kualitas hidup terkait sistem stomatognati menjadi lebih baik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh jenis rekonstruksi pascahemimandibulektomi terhadap kualitas hidup terkait sistem stomatognati.

Metodelogi penelitian. Penelitian *cross sectional* dilakukan pada Poliklinik Bedah Mulut Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat (RSUP) Dr. Sardjito tahun dengan memanggil ulang pasien pascahemimandibulektomi tahun 2011-2017. Pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dibagi menjadi 3 kelompok berdasarkan jenis rekonstruksi yaitu kelompok bridging plat, kombinasi bridging plat dan autograft serta tanpa rekonstruksi. Subyek penelitian dilakukan pemeriksaan subyektif dan obyektif, kemudian evaluasi kualitas hidup menggunakan kuesioner Universitas Washington Quality of Life (UW-QOL) versi 4.

Hasil penelitian. Didapatkan 25 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dari 48 pasien pascahemimandibulektomi, namun ditemukan jumlah yang tidak seimbang antara kelompok rekonstruksi yaitu kelompok bridging plat sebanyak 13 orang, kombinasi bridging plat dan bone graft 5 orang dan tanpa rekonstruksi 7 orang. Hasil uji statistik *One Way Anova* tidak ditemukan perbedaan yang bermakna antara ketiga kelompok tersebut terhadap kualitas hidup terkait sistem stomatognati ($p=0,76$). Kesimpulan pada penelitian ini bahwa jenis rekonstruksi pasien pascahemimandibulektomi tidak mempengaruhi kualitas hidup.

Kata kunci: Hemimandibulektomi, Jenis rekonstruksi, Kualitas hidup

ABSTRACT

Introduction. Hemimandibulectomy refers to a resection of the mandible which involves the angular and condylar regions of the mandible driven by a pathological condition. The resection may cause the loss of mandibular continuity, which detaches some of the masticatory and suprahyoid muscles. As a result, it generates changes in the stomatognathic system which includes decreased chewing function, speech function, aesthetics, and quality of life of the patients. Hemimandibulectomy-post reconstruction is expected to restore the functions of the mandible, thus the quality of life associated with the stomatognathic system improves. This study aimed to find out the effects of hemimandibulectomy-post reconstruction on the stomatognathic system-associated quality of life.

Method. This cross-sectional study was done in the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Polyclinic of Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta following hemimandibulectomy performed at the department in 2011-2017, twenty-five patients were recalled and then divided into 3 groups based on the type of reconstruction, which includes bridging plate-assisted reconstruction, bridging plate and autograft reconstruction, and the one without reconstruction. The subjects underwent subjective and objective examination, and continued with the evaluation of quality of life using the University of Washington Quality of Life UW-QOL version 4 questionnaires.

Results. The results found that 25 patients met the inclusion criteria of 48 hemimandibulectomy-post patients. However, imbalanced number was found among the different types of hemimandibulectomy as follows: 13 patients of bridging plate reconstruction group, 5 patients of bridging plate and autograft and the rest 7 patients belonged to the one without reconstruction. The one-way ANOVA test found no significant difference among the three different groups on the patients' quality of life associated with the stomatognathic system ($p = 0.76$). Therefore, this study concluded that the type of hemimandibulectomy-post reconstruction to the patients generated no significant effects to the patients' quality of life.

Keywords: hemimandibulectomy, type of reconstruction, quality of life