

## INTISARI

Odontektomi gigi molar tiga merupakan perawatan yang paling sering dilakukan oleh Dokter Gigi Spesialis Bedah Mulut dan Maksilofasial. Odontektomi berpotensi menimbulkan ketidaknyamanan pada pasien oleh karena timbulnya reaksi inflamasi pasca operasi seperti nyeri, pembengkakan, *trismus*, dan kesulitan menelan. Asam mefenamat dan kalium diklofenak merupakan Obat Antiinflamasi Non-Steroid (OAINS) yang berguna untuk mengurangi inflamasi. Kedua obat ini sering digunakan sebagai antiinflamasi pasca odontektomi gigi molar tiga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pemakaian asam mefenamat dan kalium diklofenak pasca odontektomi di klinik bedah mulut dan maksilofasial RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo Yogyakarta tahun 2015-2016.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif. Data diambil dari rekam medis pasien yang diberi resep asam mefenamat atau kalium diklofenak pasca odontektomi gigi molar tiga.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 453 kasus yang memakai asam mefenamat dan kalium diklofenak. Pemakaian asam mefenamat sebanyak 259 kasus (57,17%), sedangkan kalium diklofenak sebanyak 194 kasus (42,83%).

Kata kunci: odontektomi, OAINS, asam mefenamat, kalium diklofenak

## ABSTRACT

*Odontectomy of the third molars is the common treatment performed by Dentist and Maxillofacial Surgeons. Odontectomy has potential to cause discomfort in patients due to the emergence of postoperative inflammatory reactions such as pain, swelling, trismus, and swallowing difficulty. Mefenamic acid and diclofenac potassium are Non-Asteroids Antiinflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) that are useful for reducing inflammation. Both drugs are often used as anti-inflammatory after odontectomy of third molars. This study aims to determine the use of mefenamic acid and diclofenac potassium at oral and maxillofacial surgery clinic of RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo Yogyakarta year 2015-2016.*

*This research is a descriptive research with retrospective data retrieval. Data were taken from medical records of patients prescribed mefenamic acid or potassium diclofenac after odontectomy of third molars.*

*The results showed that there are 453 cases what used mefenamic acid and diclofenac potassium. Mefenamic acid was used in 259 cases (57,17%), while diclofenac potassium was used in 194 cases (42,83%).*

*Keywords: odontectomy, NSAIDs, mefenamis acid, diclofenac potassium*