

INTISARI

Perubahan di dalam rongga mulut dapat disebabkan oleh gangguan gastrointestinal. Hal tersebut terjadi karena mulut terhubung dengan sistem gastrointestinal. Gangguan gastrointestinal memiliki beragam manifestasi dalam rongga mulut diantaranya ulserasi, pembengkakan mukosa atau halitosis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi berbagai keluhan rongga mulut pasien dengan gangguan gastrointestinal di RSUD dr. Soehadi Prijonegoro Sragen.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Data yang diperoleh merupakan data retrospektif. Penelitian dilakukan di Poliklinik Penyakit Dalam RSUD dr. Soehadi Prijonegoro Sragen dengan melibatkan 43 responden yang telah didiagnosis memiliki penyakit gastrointestinal oleh dokter spesialis penyakit dalam. Peneliti melakukan wawancara dengan subjek menggunakan pertanyaan terstruktur yang telah disusun berdasarkan tanda dan gejala manifestasi oral penyakit gastrointestinal.

Hasil penelitian pada pasien dengan kelainan gastrointestinal di RSUD dr. Soehadi Prijonegoro Sragen ditemukan berbagai keluhan terbanyak yaitu nyeri mulut 22 responden (51,16%), halitosis sebanyak 22 responden (51,16%), disgeusia 4 responden (9,3%) dan xerostomia sebanyak 4 responden (9,3%). Keluhan lainnya yang tidak masuk kelompok pertanyaan terstruktur sebanyak 18 responden (41,86%). Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa keluhan yang paling sering ditemukan adalah nyeri dalam rongga mulut.

Kata kunci: identifikasi, keluhan rongga mulut, gangguan gastrointestinal

ABSTRACT

Changes that happen in oral cavity can be caused by gastrointestinal disorders. It occurs because the mouth is connected to the gastrointestinal system. Gastrointestinal disorders have various oral manifestations in the oral cavity such as ulceration, mucosal swelling or halitosis. The aim of the study was to identify various oral complaints of patient with gastrointestinal disorders in RSUD dr. Soehadi Prijonegoro Sragen.

The type of study was a descriptive with a cross sectional design. The data obtained were retrospective data. The study was conducted at the Internal Medicine Clinic RSUD dr. Soehadi Prijonegoro Sragen. Forty three respondents who had been diagnosed with gastrointestinal disorders by internist were involved in this study. The data were acquired by interviewing oral complaints of respondents using structured questions guidelinethat have been arranged based on the signs and symptoms of oral manifestations of gastrointestinal disorders.

The results of the study showed that 22 respondents (51.16%) had oral pain, 22 respondents (51,16%) had halitosis, 4 respondents (9.3%) had dysgeusia and 4 respondents (9,3%) had xerostomia. Other complaints that were not included in the structured questions were 18 respondents (41.86%). It can be concluded that oral pain is the most oral complaint found in respondents with gastrointestinal disorder.

Keywords: identification, oral complaint, gastrointestinal disorders