

INTISARI

Rasial pigmentasi mukosa mulut merupakan pigmentasi melanin multifokal maupun difus dengan prevalensi bervariasi dalam kelompok etnik yang berbeda, rentang warna rasial pigmentasi mukosa mulut yaitu antara coklat muda hingga coklat tua. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui sebaran rasial pigmentasi mukosa mulut berdasarkan predileksi tempat pada pasien di Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut RSGM Prof. Soedomo FKG UGM tahun 2011-2015.

Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah epidemiologi deskriptif, dilakukan dengan menggunakan salinan data rekam medis di Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut RSGM Prof. Soedomo FKG UGM periode 2011-2015. Analisis data hasil penelitian menggunakan analisis deskriptif dengan rumus prevalensi dan hasil dalam satuan persen. Data disajikan dalam bentuk grafik dan tabel.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan persentase rasial pigmentasi mukosa mulut pada salinan data rekam medis pasien sebesar 51%. Sebaran rasial pigmentasi mukosa mulut berdasarkan predileksi tempat pada gingiva yaitu sebesar 77,02%, lidah 15%, bibir 3,94%, fornix 2,87%, mukosa pipi 0,74%, dan palatum durum 0,42%. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini persentase rasial pigmentasi mukosa mulut sebesar 51%. Sebaran rasial pigmentasi mukosa mulut tertinggi terletak pada gingiva sebesar 77,02% dan terendah terletak pada palatum durum sebesar 0,42%.

Kata Kunci : rasial pigmentasi, sebaran, predileksi tempat

ABSTRACT

Racial pigmentation oral mucosa is a melanin multifocal or diffuse pigmentation with many variation of prevalence in different ethnic groups, the color of racial pigmentation oral mucosa is between light brown and dark brown. The aim of this research is to identify the spreading of racial pigmentation oral mucosa based on predilection of location from the patient at Oral Medicine Department RSGM Prof. Soedomo FKG UGM in years of 2011-2015.

The method that been used in this research is descriptive epidemiology by using the copy of medical record from the patient at Oral Medicine Department RSGM Prof. Soedomo FKG UGM in years of 2011-2015. The data analysis technique that been used in this research is descriptive analysis with prevalence theory and in percentage result. The data is showed in graphic and table.

The finding of the study show that percentage of racial pigmentation oral mucosa is 51%. The spreading of racial pigmentation oral mucosa based on predilection of location is happened in gingiva with the percentage of 77,02%, tongue 15%, lips 3,94%, fornix 2,87%, bucal mucosa 0,74%, and hard palate 0,42%. It can be concluded that the percentage of racial pigmentation oral mucosa 51%. The highest percentage of racial pigmentation oral mucosa is happened in gingiva with percentage of 77,02% and the lowest percentage is happened in hard palate with the percentage of 0,42%.

Keywords : racial pigmentation, spreading, predilection of location