

Faktor-faktor Determinan yang mempengaruhi Kejadian Kejadian Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren (SAR) pada Populasi Indonesia (Kajian Data Indonesian Family Life Survey 5) = Determinant Factors of Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis (SAR) in Indonesia Population (Indonesian Family Life Survey 5 Data Analysis)

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Sariawan atau Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren (SAR) merupakan keluhan ulserasi pada rongga mulut yang paling sering terjadi. SAR dapat terjadi karena beberapa faktor (multifactorial factor).

Tujuan: Mengetahui faktor-faktor determinan yang mempengaruhi kejadian Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren (SAR) di Indonesia tahun 2014.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan desain cross sectional menggunakan data sekunder dari Data IFLS 5 tahun 2014 (n=28.410). Analisis deskriptif, chi-square, dan regresi logistik dilakukan untuk melihat proporsi dan hubungan antara kejadian Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren dengan variabel independen.

Hasil: Hanya sebesar 18,39% responden IFLS 5 mengalami kejadian Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren di tahun 2014. Hasil bivariat (chi-square) menunjukkan ada hubungan kejadian Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren dengan variabel independen terkait. Regresi logistik menunjukkan kemungkinan kejadian Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren yang paling signifikan pada responden berusia 18-34 tahun, perempuan, belum menikah, bertingkat pendidikan SMA, bertempat tinggal di Kota, memiliki tingkat stress yang sering, memiliki kebiasaan makanan yang sering mengonsumsi soda, makanan manis, sambal, gorengan dan mempunyai penyakit komorbid hipertensi, asma, paru-paru, kanker, rematik, dan pencernaan.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren. Hasil penelitian ini dapat berguna untuk memberikan informasi dan edukasi mengenai hubungan faktor resiko kejadian Stomatitis Aftosa Rekuren.

.....Background: Recurrent Aphthous sStomatitis (RAS) is the most common complaint of ulceration in the oral cavity. RAS can occur due to several factors (multifactorial factors).

Objective: To determine the determinant factors that influence the incidence of Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis (RAS) in Indonesia in 2014.

Methods: This study is a descriptive study with a cross sectional design using secondary data from IFLS 5 data in 2014 (n=28,410). Descriptive analysis, chi-square, and logistik regression were performed to see the proportion and relationship between the incidence of recurrent aphthous stomatitis and the independent variables.

Results: Only 18.39% of IFLS 5 respondents experienced the incidence of recurrent aphthous stomatitis in 2014. The bivariate (chi-square) results showed that there was a relationship between the incidence of recurrent aphthous stomatitis and the related independent variables. Logistic regression showed the most significant possibility of recurrent aphthous stomatitis in respondents aged 18-34 years, female, unmarried, high school education level, living in the city, having frequent stress levels, having food habits that often consume soda, sweet foods, chili sauce, fried food and has comorbid hypertension, asthma, lung, cancer, rheumatism, and digestion.

Conclusion: There are many factors that influence the incidence of Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis. The results of this study can be useful to provide information and education regarding the relationship of risk factors for the incidence of recurrent aphthous stomatitis.