PREVALENCE OF ORAL CAVITY SOFT TISSUE ABNORMALITIES IN ELDERLY AT PANTI SURYA AND HARGODEDALI SURABAYA IN AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2014

ABSTRACT

Background. Total population of elderly people in Indonesia in 2020 is predicted to reach 28.8 million or 11% of total populations. The increase in the elderly population will be followed by an increase in the prevalence of systemic diseases and affect oral health in the elderly. 52.12% of elderly complain about their health in recent months, which oblige them to consume medications for a long time during their lives. Regular use of these drugs may have some orofacial effects, such as burning mouth syndrome and xerostomia. Adverse drug reactions can occur when these drugs give problems or harmful effects on the patient. In developing countries, among 60% of populations has at least one oral mucosal lesions. Purpose. The aim of this study is to know the prevalence of oral cavity soft tissue abnormalities in elderly at Panti Surya and Hargodedali Surabaya during August-September 2014. Method. Analytic observasinal study with cross-sectional total sampling method on 77 patients. Result. The prevalence of oral cavity soft tissue abnormalities in elderly at Panti Surya and Panti Hargodedali Surabaya are fissured tongue (64.9%), sublingual varicosity (37.7%), fordyce's spot (20.8%), palatinus torus (14.3%), gingival hyperpigmentation (13.0%), crenated tongue (9.1%), linea alba (7.8%), scrotal tongue (6.5%), coated tongue (5.2%), tongue depapillation (3.9%), and denture stomatitis (1.3%). Conclusion. The most common lesion is fissured tongue. Fissured tongue is more prevalent in 70-79 years old than other group age. There is a correlation between the kind of systemic disease and the frequency of oral cavity soft tissue abnormalities.

Keyword: oral cavity, soft tissue, abnormalities, elderly, oral lesions.