

**PREVALENCE OF ORAL TUBERCULOSIS ULCER IN POLI DOTS RSUD DR. SOETOMO
SURABAYA 2017**

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is a chronic infectious granulomatous disease that interfere various organs, including the lung. TB disease is caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB). Until now, TB disease is still becoming a health problem that can cause death in various countries, especially in Indonesia. TB disease may demonstrate clinical manifestations in the oral cavity such as tuberculous ulcers, noduls, and granulomatous lesion on gingiva. TB lesions in the oral cavity are clinically non-specific and often misdiagnosed by the dentist. As a dentist it is important to be aware of the clinical form of oral tuberculosis (TB) ulcer lesions and to consider in the differential diagnosis of other ulcer lesions. By knowing the clinical oral manifestations in TB patients, the dentist can help prevents the infectious tuberculosis transmissions among dentist, healthcare workers, and patients. **Objectives:** This study aims to know the prevalence of oral tuberculosis ulcer in Dr. Soetomo Hospital in 2017. **Methods:** This research is a descriptive observational research with cross sectional design. This research using a purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted in outpatient TB DOTS, Dr. Soetomo hospital during July-November 2017. **Result:** from 23 subjects, no oral ulcer tuberculosis (0%) was obtained. **Conclusions:** Not every tuberculosis case would show oral manifestations such as oral ulcer tuberculosis.

Key words: Tuberculosis, Oral ulcer tuberculosis

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SURABAYA TAHUN 2017**

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Penyakit tuberkulosis (TB) adalah penyakit *granulomatous* kronis menular yang menyerang berbagai organ, termasuk paru. Penyakit TB disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB). Penyakit TB masih menjadi problem kesehatan yang bisa menyebabkan kematian di berbagai negara, khususnya di Indonesia. Penyakit TB dapat menunjukkan gambaran manifestasi klinis pada rongga mulut. Tuberkulosis dapat memberikan manifestasi klinis berupa ulser, nodula, dan gambaran *granulomatous* pada gingiva. Lesi tuberkulosis pada rongga mulut secara klinis bersifat non spesifik sehingga sering di salah diagnosis oleh dokter gigi. Dokter gigi penting untuk mengetahui manifestasi penyakit tuberkulosis pada rongga mulut, sehingga kemungkinan riwayat penyakit TB pada penderita bisa didapatkan dan bisa dilakukan rujukan apabila pasien belum menerima terapi TB. Dokter gigi dalam praktiknya juga dapat melakukan upaya preventif agar tidak terjadi transmisi infeksi antar pasien – dokter gigi, dokter gigi – pekerja medis, dan pasien – pasien. **Tujuan:** mengetahui prevalensi ulser oral tuberkulosis pada RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya tahun 2017. **Metode:** Penelitian observasional deskriptif rancangan *cross sectional* secara *purposive sampling*. Penelitian dilakukan di poli TB *Direct Observed Treatment, Short course* (DOTS) RSUD DR. Soetomo Surabaya selama bulan Juli-November 2017. Dilakukan pemeriksaan klinis rongga mulut pada sampel penelitian untuk melihat ada atau tidaknya ulser oral tuberkulosis. **Hasil:** Dari 23 subjek penelitian, tidak didapatkan ulser oral tuberkulosis (0%). **Kesimpulan:** Tidak semua penyakit tuberkulosis memberikan gambaran manifestasi berupa ulser oral tuberkulosis.

Kata kunci: Tuberkulosis, Ulser Oral Tuberkulosis