

PREVALENSI UREMIC STOMATITIS PADA PASIEN HEMODIALISIS DI RSU HAJI SURABAYA

PREVALENCE OF UREMIC STOMATITIS IN DIALYSIS PATIENS AT HAJI GENERAL HOSPITAL SURABAYA

Abstract: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is defined as a progressive decline in renal function associated with glomerular filtration rate (GFR) lower than 60ml/min/1.73m^2 . In case of decrease in GFR value, it will reduce the capacity in clearing up various blood substances. The accumulation of the protein metabolism waste products such as creatinine serum and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) in the blood increase the salivary urea level, leading various of abnormalities in oral cavity. Xerostomia, burning sensation, oral malodor, taste disorders are common conditions in CKD patients undergoing dialysis. The urease bacteria that found in the dental calculus turns the salivary urea into free ammonia and leads to chemical trauma against oral mucosa causing Uremic Stomatitis. **Purpose:** To find out the prevalence of Uremic Stomatitis in dialysis patients at Haji General Hospital Surabaya. **Method:** This descriptive observational study conducted on 61 dialysis patients using cross sectional approach. **Results:** Five out of 61 subjects suffered Uremic Stomatitis. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of Uremic stomatitis in CKD patients undergoing dialysis at Haji General Hospital is 8,2%.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, dialysis, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), Uremic Stomatitis.