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OSC13: Temporomandibular Disorders among Drug Users in Indonesia

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**Introduction**: Drug abuse is a major problem in Indonesia. The number of abuser is increasing every year. Many studies, surveys and case reports have described the adverse effects of drug abuse in systemic and oral health, but only few studies reported its specific effects on the temporomandibular joint. The prevalence of TMD in normal population ranged from 7% to 85%.

**Purpose**: To determine the prevalence of temporomandibular disorder (TMD) and its possible risk factors among drug users in Indonesia.

**Materials and Methods**: This is a cross sectional study which included 160 male, aged 18–45 years (mean: 29.72 ± 6.73), drug users who are undergoing rehabilitation at national rehabilitation center, Bogor, Indonesia. Subjects were asked to fill a questionnaire, followed by clinical examinations for TMD signs such as muscle tenderness, joint pain, joint clicking, and mouth opening limitation. Other possible risk factors such as bruxism, tooth wear, and oral habits were also examined. Collected data was analysed for frequency distribution using IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0. Ethical clearance has been approved by the ethic committee, Universitas Indonesia.

**Result**: TMD was diagnosed in 85% subjects, with joint clicking (70%) as the most common sign. Similar to that, high frequencies also found in tooth wear (72.5%), oral habits (60.6%) and bruxism (56.9%).

**Conclusion**: TMD and its possible risk factors are frequently found among drug users in Indonesia.

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