

## PREVALENSI LESI RONGGA MULUT AKIBAT INFEKSI MENULAR SEKSUAL PADA PEKERJA SEKS KOMERSIAL DI LOKALISAASI SUNA KUNING KOTA SEMARANG

*INFLUENCE OF SMOKED EXPOSURE OF SMOKING FISH INDUSTRY TO THE NUMBER OF LEUKOSIT IN GINGIVAL CREVICULAR FLUID ( A STUDY OF WORKERS AT A FISHSMOKING FACTORY IN BANDARHARJO VILLAGE, TANJUNG MAS VILLAGE, SEMARANG CITY)*

Burhan Yoga Pamungkas\*, Rochman Mujayanto\*\*, Muhamad Muhtar\*\*

\* Program Pendidikan Dokter Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang

\*\* Departemen Biologi Oral Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang

Corresponding authors: **Burhan Yoga Pamungkas**, Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung, Jln. Kaligawe KM 4 Semarang 50012 ph. (024) 6583584 fax. (024) 6594366. [burhan\\_yoga@std.unissula.ac.id](mailto:burhan_yoga@std.unissula.ac.id)

### ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Perilaku Pekerja seks komersial yang melakukan hubungan seks menyimpang seperti miltipartner dapat beresiko untuk tertular infeksi menular seksual. Gejala infeksi menular seksual tidak hanya muncul pada area genital saja namun juga dapat muncul pada daerah lain seperti rongga mulut. Manifestasi lesi rongga mulut akibat infeksi menular seksual seperti *Gingivitis ulseratif nekrotika*, *Periodontitis ulseratif nekrotika*, *Eritema gingiva linear*, *oral candidiasis*, *kondioma akuminata*, *kaposi sarcoma*, *Limfoma non Hodgkin*, *oral hairy leukoplakia*, *gonococcal stomatitis*, *chancre*, *snail track*, *gumma*.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran prevalensi lesi rongga mulut pada pekerja seks komersial di lokalisasi sunan kuning kjota semarang.

Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif observasional dengan desain *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan kepada pekerja seks komersial di lokalisasi sunan kuning Kota Semarang. Besar sampel di hitung menggunakan rumus slovin dan didapatkan jumlah minimal sampel 220 responden dari 480 populasi.

Hasil: Rata-rata ditemukan lesi *Suspect Candidiasis* sebesar 28 kasus, *ulcer* sebanyak 10 kasus, *Suspect Linear Gingiva Eritema (LGE)* sebanyak 3 kasus, *Suspect Kaposi Sarcoma* 1 kasus dan ditemukan *Oral Hairy Leukoplakia* sebanyak 1 kasus.

Kesimpulan: *Suspect Candidiasis* menjadi prevalensi tertinggi yang ditemukan dengan 28 kasus.

Kata kunci: Pekerja seks komersial, Lesi rongga mulut.

### ABSTRACT

*Background: Smoke exposure to the oral cavity could cause the risk of mucosal epithelial tissue changes, normal flora, and inflammation of the oral cavity tissue. The chemical content in the smoke can trigger an increase in the number of leukocytes that continue in gingivitis and periodontitis.*

*Aims: This research was to prove there is an effect of direct contact with the smoke on the amount of leukocytes of gingival sulcus fluid (Study on fish-smoking factory in Bandarharjo Village, Semarang City, Central Java).*

*Method: This research is analytic observation with cross sectional design. The study was conducted on smoking workers with a work period of 3 years (exposed groups) and non-workers (unexposed groups), sample collection was done by simple random sampling and the sample size was calculated using the lemeshow formula and obtained 41 respondents in each group.*

*Result: The mean of leukocyte counts from gingival sulcus fluid in group exposed was  $9.636.6 \pm 459.49 \text{ mm}^3$ , significantly higher than the unexposed group that was  $6.493.9 \pm 561.72 \text{ mm}^3$  ( $p = 0.000$ ).*

*Conclusion: Smoke exposure in the smoking fish industry increased the leukocyte count of gingival sulcus fluid on the workers of smoking fish industry in the village of Bandarharjo Semarang.*

**Keywords: Smoke Exposure, Leukocyte Count, Gingival Sulcus Fluid.**