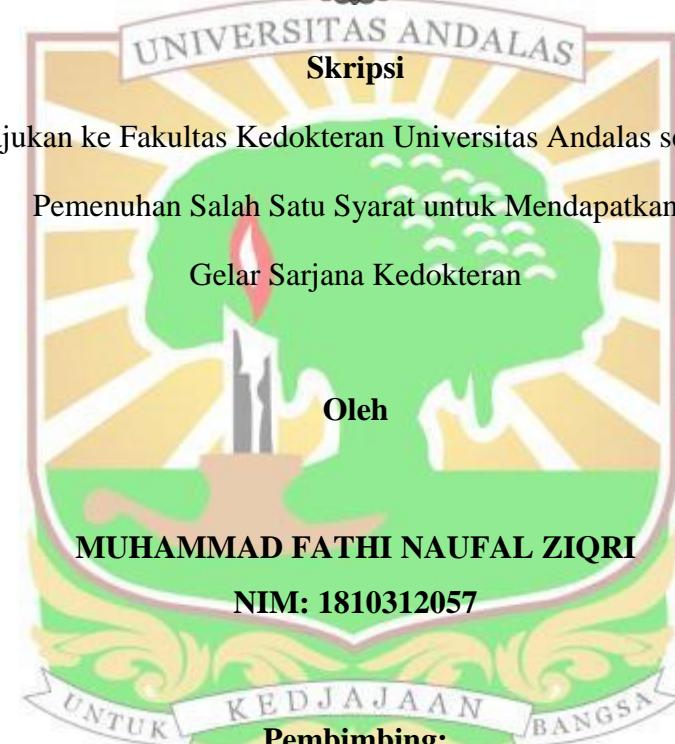


**KARAKTERISTIK SUMBING BIBIR DAN LANGIT-LANGIT
DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**



**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG**

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ABSTRACT

CHARACTERISTICS OF CLEFT LIP AND/OR PALATE IN RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

By

**Muhammad Fathi Naufal Ziqri, Deddy Saputra, Elly Usman, Alvarino, Selfi
Renita Rusjdi, Noverika Windasari**

Cleft lip and palate is one of the most common orofacial malformations and includes isolated cleft lip, cleft lip with cleft palate, and isolated cleft palate. The incidence of CL/P is influenced by ethnic, racial, geographical, and gender. Risk factors for CL/P include advanced maternal age, smoking, alcohol consumption, and folic acid deficiency. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of cleft lip and palate in RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

This research is a descriptive study using secondary data in the form of medical records of patients with cleft lip and palate at RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang in 2018-2021 as well as interviews with the patient's family. This research was conducted in the medical records section of RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang in March-September 2022. The sampling technique used total sampling. Data analysis used univariate analysis.

The results showed that the highest frequency distribution of CL/P was 60.9% for cleft lip and palate. The most frequently found cleft lip was the left unilateral cleft with 36.8%. The most common gender was male with 51.1%. There were 56% of patients who came from areas outside Padang. The average age at labioplasty was 15.21 months and for palatoplasty was 30.14 months. There were 79.3% of pregnancies that are not high risk. The most common risk factor was exposure to cigarette smoke during the first trimester of pregnancy with 80.4%

The conclusion of this study was that cleft lip and palate was most common. Left-sided unilateral clefts are most common. More males were found than females. The most common risk factor was exposure to cigarette smoke with the possible cause being low public awareness regarding PHBS in households.

Keyword: *Cleft lip and palate, Risk Factor*

ABSTRAK

KARAKTERISTIK SUMBING BIBIR DAN LANGIT-LANGIT DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

Oleh

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Sumbing bibir dan langit-langit merupakan salah satu malformasi orofasial yang paling sering terjadi yang meliputi *isolated cleft lip*, *cleft lip with cleft palate*, dan *isolated cleft palate*. Angka kejadian CL/P dipengaruhi oleh faktor etnis, ras, geografis, maupun jenis kelamin. Faktor-faktor risiko CL/P melengkapi usia ibu lanjut, merokok, konsumsi alkohol, dan defisiensi asam folat. Tujuan penelitian ini yakni untuk mengetahui karakteristik sumbing bibir dan langit-langit di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif menggunakan data sekunder berupa rekam medis pasien sumbing bibir dan langit-langit di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang pada tahun 2018-2021 serta wawancara dengan keluarga pasien. Penelitian ini dilakukan di bagian rekam medis RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang pada Maret-September tahun 2022. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan distribusi frekuensi celah bibir dan langit-langit terbanyak yakni 60,9% untuk *cleft lip and palate*. Celah bibir yang paling sering ditemukan yakni celah unilateral kiri dengan 36,8%. Jenis kelamin terbanyak adalah laki-laki dengan 51,1%. Terdapat 56% pasien yang berasal dari daerah luar Padang. Rata-rata usia saat *labioplasty* yakni 15,21 bulan dan *palatoplasty* yakni 30,14 bulan. Terdapat 79,3% dari kehamilan tidak berisiko. Distribusi frekuensi faktor risiko terbanyak adalah paparan asap rokok selama kehamilan trimester pertama dengan 80,4%

Kesimpulan penelitian ini didapatkan *cleft lip and palate* terbanyak. Celah unilateral sisi kiri paling sering ditemukan. Laki-laki lebih banyak ditemukan dibandingkan perempuan. Faktor risiko paling banyak yakni paparan asap rokok dengan kemungkinan penyebab rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat terkait PHBS rumah tangga.

Kata Kunci: Sumbing Bibir dan Langit-Langit, Faktor Risiko