A Population-Based Study about the Prevalence of Orofacial Pain and Its Association to Demographical Factors in West Java Province - Indonesia

Tantry Maulina¹, DDS, M.Kes, PhD, Gilang Yubiliana², DDS, M.Kes, Cut Novianty Rachmi³, MD, MIPH, Daisy Wulansari¹, DDS, and Rasmi Rikmasari⁴, DDS, SpProst, PhD

¹Oral Surgery and Maxillofacial Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
²Dental Health Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
³Paediatric and Child Health Department, Westmead Children’s Hospital, University of Sydney
⁴Prosthodontic Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The management of orofacial pain in Indonesia has not been well executed due to the lack of epidemiological study that reports its prevalence as well as its related aspects. Therefore, a study that reveal the prevalence and its association to several demographical factors was conducted.

Method: This population-based cross-sectional study was conducted in the area of West Java province, Indonesia. Through a random selection, 1551 participants (582 males; 969 females) from six regencies and three cities in the West Java province were recruited. The participants were interviewed by using a questionnaire that is composed of 15 multiple choices questions about the symptoms of orofacial pain they had or have been experiencing for the last six months and five demographical questions. All answers were recorded and analyzed by using SPSS 22.

Results: Out of 1551 participants, 774 (49.9%) participants experienced various symptoms of Orofacial Pain (OP) for the last six months. From 774 participants, 542 (69.9%) participants claimed to experience two or more symptoms of orofacial pain, 523 (67.5%) participants experienced toothache alone or more symptoms of OP whilst 342 (44.1%) participants experienced TMJ pain alone or more symptoms of OP. There were several significant correlations found between age and pain during mouth opening (p = 0.03), gender and TMJ pain (p = 0.01), monthly income and TMJ pain (p = 0.02), as well as duration of pain and interfered daily activities (p = 0.00).