ANGULAR CHEILITIS PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN OF RAMADHAN ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL NURUS SA'ADAH LUBUK BUAYA MOSQUE, KOTO TANGAH DISTRICT, PADANG CITY, 2019

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ABSTRACT

Angular cheilitis is also called angular stomatitis or perleche, an inflammatory reaction at the corners of the mouth that continues to the skin. The purpose of this study was to find out what is the prevalence of Angular Cheilitis in children of the ramadhan Islamic boarding school Nurus Sa'adah Lubuk Buaya Mosque, Koto Tangah District, Padang City. This type of research is descriptive morbidity with an observation approach. The sample of the study amounted to 29 children ranging from grades 4 to 6 elementary school and junior high school ramadhan with a total sampling method. This research was conducted at the Nurus Sa'adah Mosque in April 2019 and with univariate analysis of the data displayed with a frequency distribution table. Based on the results of the study, there were 10.3% of Ramadhan Islamic boarding school children who experienced Angular Cheilitis.

Keywords: Angular Cheilitis, prevalence, ramadhan pesanteran children

INTRODUCTION

Cheilitis is inflammation of the lips. This inflammation includes the perioral skin, the vermilion border of the lips. This disease is divided into several types, including Angular Cheilitis, Granulomatous Cheilitis, Allergic Cheilitis, Actinic Cheilitis, Exfoliative Cheilitis, Cheilocandidosis and Glandularis Cheilitis (Agustina and Subagyo, 2012).

Angular cheilitis is also called angular stomatitis or perleche is an inflammatory reaction at the corners of the mouth. The characteristics of this disease are characterized by diffuse redness, the shape is like fissures, the skin appears eroded, ulcers whose surface is layered and accompanied by subjective symptoms such as pain, burning, pain, and discomfort. Clinically this disorder can be divided into two, namely, unilateral occurring on one side and bilateral occurring on two sides (Yusran et al., 2011). This disorder is caused by various factors such as nutritional deficiencies, mechanical trauma, infections and allergies (Rietschel and Fowler, 2008).

Nurus Sa'adah Mosque is one of the mosques in Lubuk Buaya, Koto Tangah Subdistrict at the Bumi Lubik Buaya Indah Housing Complex, Padang. The children studied were children who were required to participate by the City Government of Padang for the Ramadan Islamic boarding school located in Bumi Lubuk Buaya Indah housing complex as many as 29 children with the work of parents of the children of the Islamic boarding school Ramadhan are civil servants. (PP Kota Padang No 15, 20118),

Based on the above background, a study on the prevalence of Angular Cheilitis was conducted at the children of the Ramadhan Islamic boarding school, Nurus Sa'adah Mosque, Koto Tangah District, Padang in 2019
Formulation of the problem
Based on the background, the problem can be formulated, namely what is the prevalence of Angular Cheilitis in children of the Ramadhan Islamic boarding school, Nurus Sa'adah Mosque, Koto Tangah District, Padang in 2019.

Research purposes
This study aims to determine the prevalence of Angular Cheilitis children in the Ramadhan Islamic boarding school, Nurus Sa'adah Mosque, Koto Tangah District, Padang in 2019.

RESEARCH METHODS
Types of research
This research was carried out descriptively morbidity by approaching, observing or collecting data at the same time to find out the prevalence of Angular Cheilitis in children of the Ramadhan Islamic boarding school, Nurus Sa'adah Mosque, Koto Tangah District, Padang in 2019.

Research Population and Samples
The study population was the children of the Ramadhan Islamic boarding school, Nurus Sa'adah Mosque, Koto Tangah District, Padang in 2019.

Method of Conducting Research
1. Conduct an initial survey
2. Managing ethical clearance letters
3. Fill out informed consent
4. Examine the research sample.
5. Take pictures using the camera.
6. Processing data in table form.

Data collection technique
Data collection is done by observation and clinical examination. Data collected is then analyzed and processed in table form.

Data analysis
Analysis of the data obtained is processed and analyzed manually and then attached to the results of research carried out using a camera, then presented in table form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Research result
The results of the study were conducted on 119 children about the prevalence of Angular Cheilitis in children of the Ramadhan Islamic boarding school Nurus Sa'adah Mosque in Koto Tangah District, Padang in 2019, with the following description:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kejadian Angular Cheilitis</th>
<th>Frekuensi</th>
<th>Persentase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tidak ada</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>89,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Distribusi Frekuensi Angular Cheilitis
The results seen in table 1 above are obtained from 29 children of 10.3% Ramadan Islamic boarding schools experiencing Angular Cheilitis

**Discussion**

Research has been conducted on the prevalence of Angular Cheilitis in children of the Ramadhan Islamic boarding school Nurus Sa'adah Mosque in Koto Tangah District, Padang in 2019

Data taken in the form of Angular Cheilitis status in elementary school children grades 4 to 6 and junior high school. Examination is based on the presence or absence of Angular Cheilitis in children. Of the 31 children who were recorded based on the initial survey, only 29 children met the criteria for the study sample.

The results of the research conducted on the children of the Ramadhan Islamic boarding school in the Nurus Sa'adah mosque were obtained by three children who had Angular Cheilitis. This disease can occur at any age according to several theories, but in general it often attacks children. Research conducted by Sriwahyuni H, (2017). Known age groups that often occur Angular Cheilitis is 5-11 years. This opinion is in line with this study that the distribution and frequency of samples based on age are mostly in the age range of 6-12 years and only 10.3% of children experience angular Cheilitis which is estimated to consume healthy foods that contain protein, vitamin A which is high enough to meet human nutritional needs (Adawyah, 2007).

This is what makes the nutrition of the children of the Ramadhan Islamic Boarding School in Sa'adah good and is one of the few causes of Angular Cheilitis.

Besides that parents can prevent children from experiencing this disease in various ways such as providing good and sufficient nutritional intake and always maintaining the cleanliness of the child's oral cavity so that the incidence of this disease can be prevented so that no child experiences Angular Cheilitis in Ramadhan Islamic boarding school children Nurus Sa'adah Lubuk Buaya Mosque, Koto Tangah District, Bumi Lubuk Buaya Indah Earth Housing.

The high age group of children who suffer from this disease is thought to have good health status in elementary school.

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Conclusion**

Based on the results of the study on the prevalence of Angular Cheilitis in children of the Ramadhan Islamic boarding school in Nurus Sa'adah, the Lubuk Buaya Indah Earth Housing in Koto Tangah District, Padang City, three children who experienced Angular Cheilitis were obtained in 2019

**Suggestion**

It is recommended to conduct further research to conduct further research on the incidence of Angular Cheilitis associated with other variables.