

Hubungan antara ukuran jaringan lunak dengan jaringan keras pada subjek dengan wajah simetris dan asimetris = Correlation between soft tissue and hard tissue measurements on subjects with symmetrical and asymmetrical faces

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20367205&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Pendahuluan: Sefalometri posteroanterior merupakan prosedur standar dalam diagnosis ortodonti yang dapat memberikan informasi radiograf mediolateral untuk evaluasi pra-bedah dan asimetri, namun memerlukan radiasi yang cukup besar, biaya yang relatif mahal serta teknik khusus. Fotografi ekstra oral yang telah distandarisasi merupakan salah satu teknik yang relatif mudah dilakukan, ekonomis, serta dapat menggambarkan anatomi kraniofasial.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat ada tidaknya hubungan antara ukuran jaringan lunak dan jaringan keras pada subjek dengan wajah simetris dan asimetris.

Bahan dan cara: Ukuran linear dan angular titik-titik referensi jaringan lunak dan keras dihitung melalui kajian foto frontal ekstra oral dan sefalometri posteroanterior digital yang diambil dari 31 subjek dengan wajah simetris dan 31 subjek dengan wajah asimetris. Pengukuran dilakukan dengan piranti lunak Sirona-SIDEXIS XG 2.52.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian pada subjek dengan wajah simetris menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara ukuran jaringan lunak dan jaringan keras, kecuali pada ukuran linear dan angular menton. Pada subjek dengan wajah asimetris tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara gonion dan antegonion kanan, sudut lateral canthus dan zygomatic, serta sudut ala nasi dan nasal cavity. Hubungan bermakna ditemukan pada lateral canthus dan zygomatic kanan dan kiri, ala nasi dan nasal cavity kanan dan kiri, gonion dan antegonion kiri, sudut gonion dan antegonion, serta ukuran linear dan angular menton.

Kesimpulan: Beberapa ukuran jaringan lunak dan jaringan keras berhubungan terutama pada subjek dengan wajah asimetris. Terdapat hubungan antara titik menton jaringan lunak dan keras, baik ukuran linear dan angular, pada subjek dengan wajah simetris dan asimetris.

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Introduction: Posteroanterior cephalometry is a gold standard in orthodontic diagnosis which provides mediolateral radiograph information for pre-surgery and asymmetry evaluation, but requires high level of radiation exposure, high cost, and specific technique. Standardized facial photograph is a more simple and low cost technique to describe craniofacial anatomy.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between soft tissue and hard tissue measurements on subjects with symmetrical and asymmetrical faces.

Materials and method: Linear and angular measurements of the soft and hard tissue's reference points were done on standardized frontal extra oral photograph and digital posteroanterior cephalometry taken from 31 subjects with symmetrical faces and 31 subjects with asymmetrical faces. The measurements were computed by using Sirona-SIDEXIS XG 2.52 software.

Results: This study showed that there were no correlations for all the measurements, except for linear and angular menton measurements on subjects with symmetrical faces. There were also no correlations between

right gonion and antegonion, lateral canthus and zygomatic angle, as well as ala nasi and nasal cavity angle on subjects with asymmetrical faces. On the other hand, there were significant correlations between right and left lateral canthus and zygomatic, right and left ala nasi and nasal cavity, left gonion and antegonion, gonion and antegonion angle, as well as linear and angular menton measurements on subjects with asymmetrical faces.

Conclusion: This study concluded that some of the soft tissue and hard tissue measurements have significant correlations particularly on subjects with asymmetrical faces. There were significant correlations between soft tissue and hard tissue menton, both linear and angular measurements, on subjects with symmetrical and asymmetrical faces.