Perbandingan pengukuran manual dan digital (2D) skor indeks PAR (komponen 1-6) = Comparison between manual and digital measurement of PAR score index (component 1-6)

Tri Wahyudi, author

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
Pendahuluan: Pengukuran indeks PAR umumnya dilakukan secara manual. Seiring dengan perkembangan teknologi, maka dikembangkan piranti lunak indeks PAR untuk membantu ortodontis dalam mengukur indeks PAR secara digital.
Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan membandingkan hasil pengukuran skor indeks PAR (komponen 1-6) secara manual dan digital. Material dan Metode:Enam puluh subyek penelitian yang sesuai kriteria inklusi dilakukan pemindaian dengan menggunakan alat pindai datar/scanner HP Scanjet G4050 sehingga didapatkan model studi digital dua dimensi (2D). Dilakukan pengukuran skor indeks PAR (komponen 1-6) secara manual pada model studi konvensional dengan menggunakan penggaris plastik PAR dan pengukuran secara digital pada model studi digital 2D dengan menggunakan piranti lunak indeks PAR.
Hasil: Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara pengukuran skor indeks PAR (komponen 1-6) pada model studi konvensional dengan model studi digital 2D (p>0,05).
Kesimpulan: Pengukuran pada model studi digital 2D sama akurat dengan model studi konvensional.
<hr>
ABSTRACT
Introduction: Over the years, PAR index measurement is usually recorded using manual assessment. Along with the technology improvements, PAR index software are being developed to help orthodontists in measuring the PAR index digitally.
Objectives: The aim of this study is to compare the result of PAR score index (component 1-6)between the manual and digital measurement.
Materials and Methods: Sixty samples that match the inclusion criteria were scanned using HP Scanjet G4050 scanner device to obtain 2D digital study models. Manual measurements of the PAR score index (component 1-6) was assessed using PAR plastic ruler, while the 2D digital study models were measured using PAR index software.
Results:There were no significant differences between the measurement of PAR score index (component 1-6) in conventional and 2D digital study models (p>0,05).
Conclusions: The measurements on 2D digital study models are as accurate as conventional study models.,
Introduction: Over the years, PAR index measurement is usually recorded using manual assessment. Along with the technology improvements, PAR index software are being developed to help orthodontists in measuring the PAR index digitally.
Objectives: The aim of this study is to compare the result of PAR score index (component 1-6)between the manual and digital measurement.
Materials and Methods: Sixty samples that match the inclusion criteria were scanned using HP Scanjet G4050 scanner device to obtain 2D digital study models. Manual measurements of the PAR score index

(component 1-6) was assessed using PAR plastic ruler, while the 2D digital study models were measured using PAR index software.
Results:There were no significant differences between the measurement of PAR score index (component 1-6) in conventional and 2D digital study models ($p>0,05$).
Conclusions: The measurements on 2D digital study models are as accurate as conventional study models.]