Korelasi antara maturasi Vertebra Servikalis dengan Molar Dua Permanen Bawah pada Anak Usia 8-16 Tahun = Correlation between the Maturation of Cervical Vertebral and Lower Permanent Second Molar in Children Aged 8-16 years.

Citra Novikafuri Adiputri, author

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Di Indonesia penelitian mengenai Korelasi Maturasi Antara Vertebra Servikalis Baccetti dan Molar Dua Permanen Bawah Demirjian pada Anak Usia 8-16 Tahun belum banyak dipublikasikan.
Tujuan: mengevaluasi Korelasi Maturasi Antara Vertebra Servikalis Baccetti dengan Molar Dua Permanen Bawah Demirjian pada anak usia 8-16 tahun.
Metode: Penelitian deskriptif analisis ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan studi crosssectional. Sampel diperoleh dari 90 radiograf panoramik dan sefalometri lateral dari anak yang berusia 8-16 tahun dengan kriteria tertentu. Maturasi dental diperiksa melalui tahap mineralisasi Molar Dua Permanen Bawah berdasarkan metode Demirjian (tahap A-H); Maturasi Skeletal dievaluasi dengan menggunakan metode Maturasi Vertebra Servikalis berdasarkan metode Baccetti (CS1-CS6). Uji reliabilitas penelitian menggunakan uji statistik Kappa. Uji Kendall Tau-b digunakan untuk menentukan korelasi antara Maturasi Vertebra Servikalis dan Molar Dua Permanen Bawah.
Hasil: Tahap CS1 memiliki distribusi paling banyak tahap D; CS2 memiliki distribusi paling banyak tahap E; pada CS3 memiliki distribusi yang merata pada tahap F dan G, CS4 memiliki distribusi paling banyak tahap G, CS5 memiliki distribusi yang hampir merata pada tahap G dan H; dan tahap CS6 memiliki distribusi paling banyak pada tahap H. Korelasi antara Maturasi Vertebra Servikalis dan Molar Dua Permanen Bawah sangat kuat dan signifikan (r = 0,829; p <0,05).
Kesimpulan: Molar Dua Permanen Bawah dapat dipertimbangkan sebagai indikator maturasi skeletal pada anak usia 8-16 tahun.
.....Background: In Indonesia, the research on Correlation Between the Maturation of Cervical Vertebral and Lower Permanent Second Molar in Children Aged 8-16 Years has not been widely publicized.
Objective: to evaluate the correlation between the Maturation of Cervical Vertebral of the Baccetti method and lower permanent second Molar of the Demirjian method in children aged 8-16 years.
Method: This research was conducted using a cross-sectional study. Samples were obtained from 90 panoramic radiographs and lateral cephalometry obtained from children ages 8-16 years with certain criteria. Maturation of teeth was examined through the mineralization stage of the Lower Permanent Second Molar based on the Demirjian method (stage A-H). Skeletal Maturation was evaluated by the use of the Cervical Vertebral Maturation method based on Baccetti (Stage CS1-CS6). The reliability test uses

the Kappa statistical test. Kendall Tau-b Test was used to determine the correlation between the maturation od Cervical Vertebral and Lower Permanent Second Molar. Results: Stage CS1 has the most distribution of stage D; CS2 has the most distribution of stage E; in CS3 has equal distribution of stage F and G; in CS4 has the most distribution of stage G; in CS5 has equal distribution of stage G and H; and stage CS6 is has the most distribution of stage H. The correlation between Cervical Vertebral Maturation and Lower Permanent Second Molar Maturation was very strong and significant ($r = 0.829$; $p < 0.05$). Conclusion: The Lower Permanent Second Molar can be considered as indicator of skeletal maturation in children aged 8-16 years.