

Frekuensi Kasus Impaksi Molar Tiga Maksila Berdasarkan Klasifikasi Pell-Gregory, Winter, dan Hubungan dengan Sinus pada Radiograf Panoramik di RSKGM FKG UI = Frequency of Maxillary Third Molar Impaction Cases based on Pell-Gregory, Winter Classification, and its Relationship to Sinus in Panoramic Radiograph at RSKGM FKG UI

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Distribusi frekuensi impaksi gigi molar tiga maksila berdasarkan klasifikasi Pell-Gregory, Winter, dan hubungan dengan sinus maksila dapat menunjukkan variasi yang dapat berperan penting dalam mengantisipasi kesulitan pada saat odontektomi. Tujuan : Mengetahui frekuensi kasus impaksi molar tiga maksila pada radiograf panoramik berdasarkan klasifikasi Pell-Gregory dan Winter serta hubungan dengan sinus maksila di RSKGM FKG UI. Metode : Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode deskriptif kategorik menggunakan data sekunder berupa rekam medik pasien di RSKGM FKG UI. Hasil : Penelitian yang dilakukan pada 102 kasus impaksi molar tiga maksila menunjukkan kasus impaksi molar tiga maksila paling banyak pada wanita dengan persentase 62.7%, namun hasil uji statistik menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara perbedaan gender dengan masing-masing klasifikasi impaksi. Frekuensi tertinggi dari masing-masing klasifikasi adalah Kelas C sebesar 46.08% pada klasifikasi Pell-Gregory, impaksi distoangular sebesar 35.3% pada klasifikasi Winter, dan impaksi tipe 4 sebesar 60.78% pada klasifikasi berdasarkan hubungan dengan sinus maksila. Kesimpulan : Penelitian ini mendapatkan hasil distribusi frekuensi impaksi molar tiga maksila yang dapat menjadi acuan dalam menentukan tingkat kesulitan perawatan odontektomi.

.....Background : A method of classification of third molar impaction is needed because the anatomical position of impacted third molars can show variations that will play an important role in anticipating difficulties during extraction. Objective : To determine the impaction frequency of maxillary third molar impaction cases, as seen on panoramic radiographs and classified based on Pell-Gregory and Winter classification and also the relationship with maxillary sinus in RSKGM FKG UI. Methods : The type of research conducted is categorical descriptive research, using secondary data in the form of patient medical records at RSKGM FKG UI. Results : From 102 cases of maxillary third molar impaction, it was found that maxillary third molar impaction was most common in women with a percentage of 60%, but the results of statistical tests show no significant relationship between gender differences with each classification. The highest frequency of each classification is Class C of 46.08%, distoangular impaction of 35.3%, and impaction of type 4 by 60.78%. Conclusion : Classification of maxillary third molar impact can be a reference in determining the difficulty level of odontectomy treatment.