

INTISARI

Pertumbuhan kraniofasial dapat dilihat dari proporsi wajah seseorang. Proporsi vertikal dapat mewakili pertumbuhan tiap bagian wajah yang berkembang tidak bersamaan. Periode gigi desidui akhir merupakan periode awal pertumbuhan wajah yang memiliki peran besar yaitu sebesar 40% pertumbuhan wajah sempurna. Pertumbuhan wajah dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor seperti lingkungan, karakter geografis, nutrisi, dan jenis kelamin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui proporsi wajah pada anak laki-laki dan perempuan usia 3-6 tahun.

Penelitian deskriptif observasional dilakukan terhadap 60 anak suku Jawa terdiri atas 30 anak laki-laki dan 30 anak perempuan di 5 TK Kelurahan Sumberadi, Kabupaten Sleman. Foto wajah frontal diambil dengan kamera DSLR Sony Alpha 7 pada jarak 1,5 meter. Pengukuran tinggi wajah dilakukan dengan mengukur jarak antar beberapa titik antropometri. Tinggi wajah atas diukur dari titik Trichion (Tr) ke Nasion (N), tinggi wajah tengah diukur dari Nasion (N) ke Sub-nasal (Sn), dan tinggi wajah bawah diukur dari titik Sub-nasal (Sn) ke Menton (Me). Hasil pengukuran diuji analisis dengan uji deskriptif dan uji *independent t-test* pada program SPSS.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi tinggi wajah atas paling besar, yaitu $40,58 \pm 2,44\%$ pada laki-laki dan $40,37 \pm 0,96\%$ pada perempuan. Tinggi wajah tengah memiliki proporsi paling kecil yaitu $27,86 \pm 1,56\%$ pada laki-laki dan $27,91 \pm 1,25\%$ pada perempuan. Tinggi wajah bawah memiliki proporsi $31,56 \pm 2,07\%$ pada laki-laki dan $31,72 \pm 1,47\%$ pada perempuan. Hasil uji *independent t-test* antara subjek laki-laki dan perempuan menunjukkan perbedaan tidak bermakna ($p > 0,05$) Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah:

1. Tidak terdapat perbedaan proporsi wajah atas antara anak laki-laki dan perempuan usia 3-6 tahun.
2. Tidak terdapat perbedaan proporsi wajah tengah antara anak laki-laki dan perempuan usia 3-6 tahun.
3. Tidak terdapat perbedaan proporsi wajah bawah antara anak laki-laki dan perempuan usia 3-6 tahun.

Kata kunci: proporsi wajah, laki-laki, perempuan, usia 3-6 tahun.

ABSTRACT

Craniofacial growth can be seen from the proportion of a person's face. Vertical proportions can represent the growth of each part of the face that develops at the same time. The period of the late deciduous teeth is the initial period of facial growth which has a big role, which is 40% of perfect facial growth. Facial growth is influenced by several factors such as environment, geographical character, nutrition, and gender. This study aims to determine the proportion of faces in boys and girls aged 3-6 years.

Observational descriptive research was conducted on 60 Javanese children consisting of 30 boys and 30 girls in 5 Kindergartens in Sumberadi Village, Sleman Regency. The frontal face photo was taken with a Sony Alpha 7 DSLR camera at a distance of 1.5 meters. Face height measurement is done by measuring the distance between several anthropometric points. Upper facial height was measured from Trichion (Tr) to Nasion (N), middle facial height was measured from Nasion (N) to Sub-nasal (Sn), and lower facial height was measured from Sub-nasal (Sn) to Menton (Me). The measurement results were analyzed using descriptive tests and independent t-test tests on the SPSS.

The results showed that the proportion of upper facial height was the greatest, $40.58 \pm 2.44\%$ in males and $40.37 \pm 0.96\%$ in females. Middle facial height has the smallest proportion, $27.86 \pm 1.56\%$ in males and $27.91 \pm 1.25\%$ in females. Lower facial height has a proportion of $31.56 \pm 2.07\%$ in males and $31.72 \pm 1.47\%$ in females. The results of the independent t-test between male and female subjects showed no significant difference ($p > 0.05$). The results of the independent t-test between male and female subjects showed no significant difference ($p > 0.05$). The conclusions of this study are:

1. There is no difference in the proportion of the upper face between boys and girls aged 3-6 years.
2. There is no difference in the proportion of the middle face between boys and girls aged 3-6 years.
3. There is no difference in the proportion of the lower face between boys and girls aged 3-6 years.

Keywords: facial proportion, male, female, age 3-6 years.