

INTISARI

Indeks wajah adalah perbandingan relatif dari tinggi dan lebar wajah yang dijadikan acuan dalam menentukan tipe wajah. Lebar wajah tumbuh lebih awal daripada tinggi wajah. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui perbedaan indeks wajah anak laki-laki pada periode gigi bercampur awal dan permanen awal.

Penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dilakukan pada anak periode gigi bercampur awal yang diwakili oleh siswa SDN Model Sleman dengan anak laki-laki 32 orang dan perempuan 28 orang, serta anak pada periode gigi permanen awal diwakili oleh siswa MTsN 3 Sleman dengan anak laki-laki 30 orang dan perempuan 30 orang. Foto tampak depan subjek diedit dan diukur pada aplikasi *Adobe Photoshop* dan *Corel Draw*. Pengukuran tinggi wajah dilakukan dengan mengukur jarak Nasion ke Menton, sedangkan lebar wajah dengan mengukur jarak kedua titik Zygomaticus. Data indeks wajah dianalisis dengan uji anava dua jalur dan uji lanjutan Tukey.

Indeks wajah anak laki-laki periode bercampur awal ($78,95 \pm 2,27$) dan permanen awal ($84,51 \pm 3,31$) perbedaannya bermakna ($p < 0,05$), sedangkan perempuan bercampur awal ($81,12 \pm 2,73$) dan permanen awal ($82,09 \pm 2,61$) tidak bermakna ($p > 0,05$). Pada periode gigi bercampur awal dan permanen awal, perbedaan rerata indeks wajah antara anak laki-laki dan perempuan bermakna ($p < 0,05$). Disimpulkan bahwa indeks wajah anak laki-laki periode permanen awal lebih besar daripada periode bercampur awal, sedangkan anak perempuan tidak berbeda. Indeks wajah anak perempuan pada periode bercampur awal lebih besar daripada anak laki-laki, sedangkan indeks wajah anak laki-laki pada periode permanen awal lebih besar daripada anak perempuan.

Kata Kunci: Indeks wajah, Periode gigi bercampur awal, Periode gigi permanen awal

ABSTRACT

Facial index is the ratio of height and width of the face that is used to determine the facial type. The width face grows earlier than the height face. The aim of this study is to determine the difference of facial index on the early mixed and early permanent dentition.

An observational study with cross sectional approach was carried on child with early mixed dentition represented by SDN Model Sleman students with 32 boys and 28 girls, and children in early permanent dentition represented by MTsN 3 Sleman students with 30 boys and 30 girls. Subject's frontal photos are edited and measured in Adobe Photoshop and Corel Draw. The height face was measured by the distance from Nasion to Menton, while the width was measured by the distance between the two Zygomaticus points. The data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA test and Tukey's test.

The boy's facial index in early mixed dentition ($78,95 \pm 2,27$) and early permanent dentition ($84,51 \pm 3,31$) had a significant difference ($p < 0.05$), while the girls in mixed early dentition ($81,12 \pm 2,73$) and early permanent dentition ($82,09 \pm 2,61$) were not significant ($p > 0.05$). In the early mixed and early permanent dentition, there's significant difference in facial index between boys and girls ($p < 0.05$). Concluded that the facial index of boys in the early permanent dentition is greater than the early mixed period, while girls did not differ. In early mixed dentition, facial index of girls is greater than boys, while in early permanent dentition boys is greater than girls.

Keywords: Facial index, Early mixed dentition, Early permanent dentition.