

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Bibir merupakan komponen penting dalam estetika wajah. Estetik bibir dinilai berdasarkan jaraknya terhadap garis imajiner dari ujung hidung ke dagu atau garis estetik Ricketts (*E Line*). Hidung dan dagu mengalami perubahan seiring dengan tahap perkembangan gigi. **Tujuan:** mengetahui jarak bibir atas dan bibir bawah terhadap *E Line* pada anak perempuan suku Jawa periode gigi bercampur, permanen awal dan akhir. **Metode:** Penelitian observasional analitik dilakukan terhadap foto standar profil wajah 27 anak perempuan periode gigi bercampur, 32 anak periode gigi permanen awal, dan 32 anak periode gigi permanen akhir di SD, SMP, SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Klaten. Posisi Labrale superior (Ls) dan Labrale inferior (Li) diukur terhadap *E Line* dengan program *Corel Draw* dan diklasifikasikan menjadi 3 kategori antara

-4 sampai 0 mm untuk Ls dan -2 sampai 2 mm untuk Li. Distribusi frekuensi Ls dan Li tiap kelompok periode gigi dianalisis dengan Uji *Chi Square* ( $X^2$ ) dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95%. **Hasil penelitian:** Posisi Ls terhadap *E Line*, sebesar 88,9% periode gigi bercampur dan 65,6% periode gigi permanen awal terletak >0 mm. Pada periode gigi permanen akhir 78,1% posisi Ls terletak pada -2 - 0 mm. Sebagian besar posisi Li terletak pada 0 - 2 mm. Distribusi frekuensi posisi Ls dan Li menunjukkan adanya perbedaan bermakna ( $p < 0,05$ ) antara ketiga kelompok. **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat perbedaan posisi bibir terhadap *E Line* pada anak perempuan suku Jawa antara periode gigi bercampur, gigi permanen awal dan akhir. Peningkatan periode perkembangan gigi menyebabkan perubahan posisi bibir lebih ke posterior terhadap *E-Line*.

Kata Kunci: *E Line*, Anak Perempuan Suku Jawa, *Labrale superior*, *Labrale inferior*, Periode Perkembangan Gigi

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Facial aesthetics composed of important soft tissue landmarks, including lips. Lips position towards Rickett's *E-Line* was observed towards the imaginary line from pronasale (Pn) to Pogonion (Pog'). Facial bone growth is variable, especially for the nasal and jaw throughout the dentition period. **The aim of this research** was to analyze the lips position towards E Line during mixed dentition, early and late permanent dentition.

**Method:** This was analytical observational research conducted in Klaten. The samples consisted of 91 girls in which 27 of them came from mixed dentition, 32 children in early permanent dentition and 32 children from late permanent dentition. The photogrammetry method was applied to take a lateral aspect of each subject. All was observed towards Ricketts Aesthetic Line using Corel Draw. The lip position distribution was then divided into 3 categories and calculated using Chi-Square Test.

**Result:** The test showed 88,9% Ls in mixed dentition and 65,6% Ls in early permanent dentition located  $>0$  mm towards E Line. Precisely, 78,1% Ls in late permanent dentition located  $-2 - 0$  mm towards E Line. Three groups showed that Li was located  $0-2$  mm towards E-Line. A significant difference was shown of upper and lower lip position between three groups ( $p < 0,05$ ). **Conclusion:** Lips position towards E Line among Javanese girls in mixed dentition, early and late permanent dentition showed significant differences. As the period of dentition increases, the lip position had a tendency to be more posteriorly towards Ricketts E-Line.

Keyword: Ricketts Aesthetic Line, Javanese girls, Labrale superior, Labrale inferior, Dentition period

