

INTISARI

Persepsi terhadap estetika profil wajah merupakan aspek penting dalam perawatan ortodonti, terutama pada pasien dengan maloklusi skeletal kelas I. Remaja termasuk kelompok yang sensitif terhadap perubahan estetika wajah. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi persepsi remaja terhadap estetika profil wajah pasien maloklusi skeletal kelas I setelah perawatan ortodonti, khususnya pada populasi keturunan Jawa.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan survei kuesioner. Responden berjumlah 386 mahasiswa non-medika angkatan 2024 Universitas Gadjah Mada yang dipilih melalui rumus Slovin. Instrumen berupa tiga fotogram perempuan dan tiga fotogram perempuan (enam sebelum dan enam sesudah perawatan), masing-masing dengan kategori protrusi rendah, sedang dan tinggi: 5,5 mm, 8 mm, 9,74 mm pada perempuan; 12,5 mm, 13 mm, 16,82 mm, pada laki-laki. Penilaian dilakukan dengan skala Likert (SL) lima poin dari sangat tidak menarik hingga sangat menarik. Data dianalisis menggunakan *Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test* dan *Mann-Whitney Test*.

Hasil menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada foto pasca perawatan lebih menarik dengan SL 4 dari pada sebelum dilakukan perawatan ($p < 0,05$). Uji Mann-Whitney foto post ortodonti dengan derajat protrusi tinggi, berbeda bermakna dibanding dengan derajat protrusi sedang maupun rendah. Persepsi antara foto post ortodonti protrusif rendah sama dengan sedang ($P > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan. Perawatan ortodonti berpengaruh signifikan terhadap peningkatan persepsi estetika profil wajah remaja.

Kata Kunci: Persepsi Remaja, Estetika Profil Wajah, Maloklusi Skeletal Kelas I, Perawatan Ortodonti, Derajat Protrusi Gigi Insisivus Atas.

ABSTRACT

Perception of facial profile aesthetics is a crucial aspect of orthodontic treatment, particularly in patients with skeletal Class I malocclusion. Adolescents are among the most sensitive groups to changes in facial appearance. This study aimed to evaluate adolescents' perceptions of facial profile aesthetics in skeletal Class I malocclusion patients after orthodontic treatment, focusing on individuals of Javanese descent.

A quantitative method was employed using a questionnaire-based survey. The respondents were 386 nonmedical undergraduate students from the 2024 cohort at Universitas Gadjah Mada, selected using Slovin's formula. The instrument consisted of three female and three male facial profile photographs (six pre-treatment and six post-treatment images), each categorized by the degree of upper incisor protrusion: low, medium, and high. The protrusion measurements were 5.5 mm, 8 mm, and 9.74 mm for males, and 12.5 mm, 13 mm, and 16.82 mm for females. Respondents rated the images using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from "very unattractive" to "very attractive." Data analysis used the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test and the Mann-Whitney U Test.

The results revealed a significant improvement in attractiveness ratings for post-treatment images compared to pre-treatment images ($p < 0.05$). The Mann-Whitney U Test indicated significant differences in perception between high-protrusion post-treatment profiles and those with medium or low protrusion. However, no significant difference was found between low and medium protrusion categories ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Orthodontic treatment significantly enhances adolescents' perception of facial profile aesthetics.

Keywords: Adolescent Perception, Facial Profile Aesthetics, Skeletal Class I Malocclusion, Orthodontic Treatment, Upper Incisor Protrusion Degree.