

INTISARI

Impaksi gigi kaninus maksila merupakan anomali gigi yang sering ditemui dan gigi yang paling sering impaksi setelah molar ketiga. Perawatan impaksi gigi kaninus maksila perlu perhatian khusus karena variasi letak impaksi gigi kaninus maksila membuat kesulitan apabila dilakukan intervensi bedah sehingga dibutuhkan metode yang akurat untuk menentukan letaknya. Radiograf panoramik menjadi teknik radiograf ekstra oral yang paling sering digunakan di bidang kedokteran gigi.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat akurasi dari radiograf panoramik dengan metode magnifikasi *Canine-Incisor Index (CII)* dalam menentukan letak bukal palatal impaksi gigi kaninus maksila. Penelitian dilakukan pada rekam medis pasien yang terdapat impaksi gigi kaninus maksila di SMF Bedah Mulut RSGM UGM Prof. Soedomo Yogyakarta periode tahun 2013-2017. Tiga puluh tiga subyek penelitian dilakukan pengukuran oleh dua pengamat yang sebelumnya di lakukan uji konsistensi dan reliabilitas inter dan intra pengamat. Hasil *kappa* inter pengamat 0,817 dan intra pengamat pertama 0,753, kedua 0,8 yang menunjukkan konsistensi pengamat sangat baik. Analisis statistik dengan metode diagnostik dilakukan untuk menilai tingkat akurasi metode magnifikasi *CII*.

Hasil penelitian uji diagnostik didapatkan tingkat sensitivitas (80%), spesifisitas (84,6%), nilai prediksi positif (88,9%), nilai prediksi negatif (26,7%) dan akurasi (81,8%). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu radiograf panoramik dengan metode magnifikasi *Canine-Incisor Index* dengan nilai $\geq 1,15$ memiliki ketepatan letak palatal sebesar 84,6 %, sedangkan nilai $< 1,15$ memiliki ketepatan letak bukal sebesar 80% sehingga metode ini dapat di pakai untuk menentukan letak mahkota impaksi gigi kaninus maksila dengan tingkat akurasi yang akurat.

Kata Kunci : Impaksi gigi kaninus maksila, *Canine-Incisor Index (CII)*, Radiograf panoramik

ABSTRACT

A common dental anomaly, impacted maxillary canines have been the second most frequent impaction following the third molars. Special treatment is deemed necessary for the impacted maxillary canines given the difficulty for surgical intervention as triggered by varied position. Therefore, an accurate method for determining the position is crucial. Panoramic radiograph has been widely used as the extra oral radiograph technique in dental practice.

This study aimed at investigating the accuracy of the panoramic radiograph with the method of Canine-Incisor Index (CII) magnification in determining the buccal-palatal position of the impacted maxillary canines. Conducted at the Oral Surgery department of Prof. Dr. Soedomo Oral and Dental Hospital, Faculty of Dentistry of Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, this study observed the medical records of the patients with the impacted maxillary canines during 2013-2017. This study involved thirty-three subjects measured by two raters, following the inter- and intrarater consistency and reliability tests. Based on Cohen's Kappa statistic, the inter-rater achieved 0.817 while the first and second intra-rater achieved 0.753 and 0.8 respectively. The results simply indicated highly consistent raters. To assess the accuracy level the CII magnification method, the diagnostic method-assisted statistical analysis was performed.

The diagnostic test resulted in 80% in sensitivity and 84.6% in specificity, meanwhile it showed 88.9%, 26.7% and 81.8% for positive prediction, negative prediction and accuracy respectively. This study concluded that the panoramic radiograph with magnification method of ≥ 1.15 -valued Canine-Incisor Index achieved 84.6% in the accuracy in palatal position whereas <1.15 -valued Canine-Incisor Index indicated 80% in the accuracy of buccal position. Hence, this method was acceptable for determining accurate position of the impacted maxillary canine crowns.

Keywords: impacted maxillary canines, Canine-Incisor Index (CII), Panoramic radiograph