

INTISARI

Persepsi merupakan proses akhir dari pengamatan yang diawali oleh penginderaan. Penilaian persepsi tingkat keparahan maloklusi dapat dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan ortodonsi. Penilaian persepsi estetik dapat diukur dengan dengan *aesthetic component* dari *Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need* (IOTN). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbandingan persepsi tingkat keparahan maloklusi berdasarkan *aesthetic component* dari IOTN pada mahasiswa higiene gigi semester awal dan semester akhir di Universitas Gadjah Mada.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian komparatif dengan rancangan cross sectional. Subjek berjumlah 70 orang yang terdiri dari 35 mahasiswa semester awal dan 35 mahasiswa semester akhir. Subjek diminta menilai enam fotograf intraoral pada lembar kuisisioner dengan *aesthetic component* dari IOTN. Hasil penilaian *aesthetic component* dibandingkan dengan skor acuan yang dinilai oleh ahli (orthodontis). Skor apabila sama dengan skor acuan dinyatakan benar dan dinilai 1, skor apabila tidak sama dengan skor acuan dinyatakan salah dan dinilai 0. Kategori persepsi dikatakan baik jika rerata benar 4,1-6, sedang jika rerata benar 2,1-4,0, dan buruk jika rerata benar 0-2,0. Perbedaan kedua kelompok diketahui dengan uji *Mann Whitney*.

Hasil skor persepsi *aesthetic component* pada mahasiswa semester awal 1,80 (kategori buruk) dan mahasiswa semester akhir 2,17 (kategori sedang), namun secara statistic tidak menunjukkan perbedaan yang bermakna ($p > 0,05$). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan persepsi keparahan maloklusi berdasarkan *aesthetic component* dari IOTN antara mahasiswa higiene gigi semester awal dan mahasiswa semester akhir.

Kata kunci: persepsi, *aesthetic component*, *Indeks of Orthodontic Treatment Need* (IOTN).

ABSTRACT

Perception is the final process of observation which begins with sensing. The assessment for perception of malocclusion severity can be influenced by knowledge in orthodontics. Aesthetic perception can be measured with an aesthetic component from the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need (IOTN). The purpose of this research was to compare the perception of malocclusion severity based on the aesthetic component from IOTN between the first semester students and last semester students majoring in dental hygiene at Gadjah Mada University.

This research was a comparative research with a cross sectional design. There were 70 participants in total which consisted of 35 students in their first semester and 35 students in their last semester. The participants were asked to grade six intraoral photographs on a questionnaire with an aesthetic component from IOTN. The aesthetic component score results were then compared with the guideline scores which were graded by an expert (an orthodontist). A score was considered correct if it was the same as the guideline score and was awarded 1 point. However, it was considered incorrect if it did not match the guideline score and was given no points (0). The perception was considered good if the average score was 4,1-6; average if the average score was 2,1-4; and bad if the average score was 0-2,0. The difference between two groups was analyzed with a *Mann Whitney* test.

The score results for the aesthetic component perception of the first semester students was 1.80 (bad) and the last semester students was 2.17 (average). Statistically, however, these results did not show a significant difference ($p > 0.05$). The conclusion of this research is there is no significant difference in the perception of the malocclusion severity level based on the aesthetic component from IOTN between the first semester students and the last semester students majoring in dental hygiene.

Keywords: perception, aesthetic component, Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need (IOTN).