# ABSTRAK

Nama : Andreas Kevin Butarbutar

Program Studi : Kedokteran Gigi

Judul : Prevalensi Klasifikasi Maloklusi Skeletal dan Inklinasi Gigi Insisivus Rahang Atas dengan Metode Steiner yang Ditinjau dari Radiograf Sefalometri di Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut Prima Medan

Tidak sesuainya hubungan rahang atau susunan gigi serta adanya perubahan skeletal yang akan menyebabkan masalah estetika dan penurunan fungsi disebut Maloklusi. Radiograf sefalometri digunakan untuk mendapatkan gambaran radiograf tulang kepala dan jaringan sekitarnya yang berguna untuk menyusun rencana perawatan dan menganalisis tumbuh kembang pasien. Analisis Steiner digunakan untuk membedakan hubungan skeletal pada maksila dan mandubula terhadap basis kranial dan posisi rahang terhadap cranium serta inklinasi gigi terhadap rahang. Tujuan dari penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui prevalensi maloklusi skeletal daninklinasi gigi insisivus rahang atas yang ditinjau melalui radiograf sefalometri di RSGM Prima Medan. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan menggunakan total sampling. Populasi yang digunakan semua data radiograf sefalometri tentang kasus maloklusi pada fase gigi bercampur yang berusia 9-12 tahun di RSGM Prima Medan pada April 2022 sampai Mei 2022 sebanyak 49 sampel. Data yang didapatkan diolah menggunakan aplikasi SPSS lalu diinterprestasikan dalam bentuk diagram dan tabel. Melalui interpretasi 49 foto radiograf sefalometri diperoleh bahwa maloklusi skeletal kelas I sebanyak 26 orang, maloklusi kelas II sebanyak 21 orang serta yang paling sedikit adalah maloklusi kelas III sebanyak 2 orang. Rata-rata dan standar deviasi dari maloklusi klas I skeletal adalah 1,69 ± 0,471; maloklusi klas II skeletal 1,38 ± 0,498; maloklusi klas III skeletal 1,50 ± 0,707. Serta inklinasi yang normal sebanyak 25 orang, proklinasi sebanyak 17 orang dan retroklinasi sebanyak 7 orang. Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa maloklusi kelasI adalah kasus terbanyak yang ditemukan pada pemeriksaan radiograf sefalometri di RSGM Prima Medan, sedangkan prevalensi inklinasi insisivus rahang adalah paling banyak normal.

**Kata Kunci:** Maloklusi skeletal, inklinasi dental, sefalometri, analisis Steiner

## *ABSTRACT*

*Nama* : *Andreas Kevin Butarbutar*

*Study Program* : *Dentistry*

*Title* : *Prevalence of Classification of Skeletal Malocclusion and Inclination of Maxillary Incisors with Steiner Methode Reviewed from Cephalometric Radiograph at Prima Medan Dental and Mouth Hospital*

*Inappropriate jaw relationship or tooth arrangement as well as skeletal changes that will cause aesthetic problems and decreased function are called malocclusions. Cephalometric radiographs are used to obtain radiographic images of the skull and surrounding tissues which are useful for developing treatment plans and analyzing the patient's growth and development. Steiner analysis was used to distinguish the skeletal relationship of the maxilla and mandible to the cranial base and the position of the jaw to the cranium and the inclination of the teeth to the jaw. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of skeletal malocclusion and maxillary incisor inclination which were reviewed through cephalometric radiographs at RSGM Prima Medan. This research is a descriptive observational study using total sampling. The population used was all cephalometric radiographic data about cases of malocclusion in the mixed dentition phase aged 9-12 years at RSGM Prima Medan from April 2022 to May 2022 as many as 49 samples. The data obtained were processed using the SPSS application and then interpreted in the form of diagrams and tables. Through the interpretation of 49 cephalometric radiographs, it was obtained that there were 26 skeletal class I malocclusions, 21 class II malocclusions and the least was 2 class III malocclusions. The mean and standard deviation of skeletal class I malocclusions were 1.69 ± 0.471; skeletal class II malocclusion 1.38 ± 0.498; skeletal class III malocclusion 1.50 ± 0.707. As well as normal inclination as many as 25 people, proclination as many as 17 people and retroclination as many as 7 people. It can be concluded that class I malocclusion is the most common case found on cephalometric radiographic examination at RSGM Prima Medan, while the prevalence of incisor inclination is normal.*



***Keywords :*** *Malocclusion, Radiography, Cephalometry.*