

Hubungan antara tiga tipe oklusi (oklusi seimbang, group function, dan cuspid protected) dengan mobilitas gigi (pada mahasiswa program akademik Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia Angkatan 2005-2008)

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Mobilitas gigi atau kegoyangan gigi dapat disebabkan oleh kekuatan oklusal yang melebihi batas fisiologis periodonsium. Ketika gigi beroklusi akan menghasilkan kekuatan oklusal. Terdapat tiga tipe oklusi saat gerakan lateral mandibula, yaitu oklusi seimbang, group function, dan cuspid protected.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara oklusi seimbang, group function, dan cuspid protected dengan mobilitas gigi; dan mengetahui tipe oklusi yang banyak menyebabkan mobilitas gigi.

Metode: Penelitian analitik observasional dengan rancangan cross-sectional. Subjek penelitian adalah mahasiswa program akademik FKG UI angkatan 2005-2008 yang berusia 17-23 tahun sebanyak 78 orang yang diambil secara purposive sampling. Analisis statistik secara univariat berupa distribusi masing-masing variabel, dan secara bivariat berupa uji Fisher.

Hasil: Uji Fisher menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara oklusi seimbang, group function, dan cuspid protected dengan mobilitas gigi ($p > 0,05$). Statistik deskriptif belum dapat membuktikan tipe oklusi yang banyak menyebabkan mobilitas gigi.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara oklusi seimbang, group function, dan cuspid protected dengan mobilitas gigi pada mahasiswa program akademik Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia Angkatan 2005-2008. Dan tidak dapat membuktikan bahwa oklusi seimbang banyak menyebabkan mobilitas gigi.

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Background: Tooth mobility or tooth looseness can result from occlusal forces which overload the limit of periodontal physiologic. When teeth occlude, it will result in occlusal forces. There are three types of occlusion during lateral movement of the mandible; balanced occlusion, group function, and cuspid protected.

Objective: To identify the relationship between balanced occlusion, group function, and cuspid protected with the tooth mobility; and to identify the type of occlusion which is the most causing the tooth mobility.

Method: This research is observational analysis using cross-sectional study. The subjects are 78 preclinical dental students from University of Indonesia Class 2005-2008, aged 17-23 years old which were taken by purposive sampling. Univariate statistical analysis is distribution of each variables, and bivariate statistical analysis is using Fisher test.

Result: Fisher test showed that there was no relationship between balanced occlusion, group function, and cuspid protected with the tooth mobility ($p > 0,05$). Descriptive statistic was not able to prove the type of occlusion which is the most causing the tooth mobility.

Conclusion: There was no relationship between balanced occlusion, group function, and cuspid protected with the tooth mobility on preclinical dental student from University of Indonesia Class 2005-2008. And, there is no evidence that balanced occlusion is the most causing the tooth mobility.