

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

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### Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Keausan gigi adalah kehilangan struktur gigi yang terjadi bukan karena proses karies. Salah satu tipe keausan gigi yaitu atrisi. Atrisi terjadi akibat adanya kontak gigi ke gigi (oklusi) seperti saat mastikasi. 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 keausan gigi dan mengetahui tipe oklusi yang banyak menyebabkan keausan gigi.

Metode: Penelitian analitik observasional dengan rancangan cross sectional. Subjek penelitian adalah 78 mahasiswa program akademik FKG UI angkatan 2005-2008 yang berusia 17-23 tahun 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 keausan gigi ( $p > 0,05$ ). Statistik deskriptif belum dapat membuktikan tipe oklusi yang banyak menyebabkan keausan gigi.

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

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Background: Tooth wear is the non-carious loss of tooth structure. One of the type of the tooth wear is attrition. The attrition results from tooth to tooth contact (occlusion) such as during mastication. There are three types of occlusion during lateral movement of the mandible are balanced occlusion, group function, and cuspid roctected.

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

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 wear ( $p > 0,05$ ). Descriptive statistic was not been able to prove the type of occlusion which is the most causing the tooth wear.

Conclusion: There was no relationship between balanced occlusion, group function, and cuspid protected with tooth wear 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 wear.