

Dampak Berbagai Karakteristik Oklusi Gigi Anterior terhadap Status Psikososial Remaja Awal : Penelitian Epidemiologi pada Remaja Awal SMP 51 dan SMP 195 di Jakarta Timur = Impact of Several Anterior Occlusal Characteristic on the Psychosocial Adolescence : Epidemiologic Study on Early Adolescence from SMP 51 and SMP 195 in East Jakarta

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan: Masa remaja adalah suatu saat dimana seseorang mencari jati dirinya. Hubungan sosial dengan orang lain menjadi hal yang tak terpisahkan dalam masa ini, dan seringkali susunan gigi-geligi, berpengaruh terhadap perlakuan sosial yang diterima seorang remaja dari lingkungannya. Berbagai penelitian telah menemukan maloklusi gigi anterior atas berdampak negatif terhadap relasi sosial remaja. Meskipun demikian, penelitian seperti ini masih jarang ditemukan di Indonesia.

Material dan metode: Subjek berasal dari 2 SMP di Jakarta Timur, sebanyak 173 orang, yang dibagi menjadi 4 macam karakteristik oklusi: gigi anterior atas berjejal, gigi anterior atas bercelah, dan gigi anterior atas protrusif, menggunakan kuesioner PIDAQ (Psychosocial Impact of Dental Aesthetic Questionnaire).

Hasil: Analisis menunjukkan adanya perbedaan bermakna dalam dampak terhadap rasa percaya diri antara remaja oklusi normal dengan maloklusi gigi berjejal, bercelah, maupun protrusif, serta perbedaan bermakna antara dampak psikologis yang dimiliki remaja oklusi normal dengan gigi bercelah.

Kesimpulan: Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan upaya pencegahan serta perawatan ortodonti dini pada remaja dengan maloklusi agar dapat mencegah timbulnya gangguan perkembangan psikososial remaja.

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 Abstract

Introduction: Adolescence is a one of significant periods in one?s life. Relating with others in this phase has become an inseparable aspect, and often physical appearance, especially facial and dental, considerably determines the quality of social treatment received from one?s surrounding. Several studies have found the role of upper anterior malocclusion in rendering negatively one?s social connection with his peers. Despite the quite fascinating findings, such studies are relatively rare to be found in Indonesian context.

Material and method: impact of various anterior occlusion on adolescent psychosocial from SMP 51 and SMP 195 in East Jakarta area by using PIDAQ (Psychosocial Impact of Dental Aesthetic Questionnaire). Two school were

contacted and 173 subjects participated, classified into four occlusal characteristics: normal, upper anterior crowding, upper anterior spacing, and upper anterior protruding.

Result: There is significant difference between adolescents with normal occlusion and those suffering from malocclusions, either crowding, spacing, or protruding.

Moreover, there is a significant psychological impact difference between adolescents with normal dentition and those who have upper anterior spacing.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that anterior malocclusion has the possibility to affect adolescents psychological condition. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to take preventive action as well as early orthodontic treatment on adolescents suffering from malocclusions in order to nullify the impact on their psychosocial development.