

## Distribusi frekuensi klasifikasi maloklusi angle dan profil jaringan lunak wajah pada penyandang sindroma down di Jakarta = Distribution frequency of angle's malocclusion classification and soft tissue facial profile on people with down syndrome in Jakarta

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Abstrak

**ABSTRAK**

Latar Belakang: Sindroma Down SD merupakan kelainan genetik yang disebabkan oleh trisomi kromosom nomor 21. Kelainan ini menyebabkan abnormalitas pada pertumbuhan dan perkembangan orokraniofasial.

Tujuan: Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mendapatkan gambaran tentang distribusi frekuensi klasifikasi maloklusi Angle dan profil jaringan lunak wajah Subtelny pada penyandang Sindroma Down di Jakarta.

Metode: Deskriptif potong lintang, partisipan penelitian adalah penyandang Sindroma Down yang bersekolah di Sekolah Luar Biasa di Jakarta. Klasifikasi maloklusi Angle ditentukan melalui pemeriksaan klinis, profil jaringan lunak wajah ditentukan melalui pengukuran sudut nasion N, subnasal Sn dan pogonion Pog pada foto profil digital. Hasil: Penelitian melibatkan 40 penyandang Sindroma Down dengan rentang usia 14-41 tahun. Klasifikasi maloklusi Angle kelas I ditemukan pada 14 orang 35, maloklusi Angle kelas II ditemukan pada 3 orang 7,5 dan maloklusi Angle kelas III ditemukan pada 23 orang 57,5. Profil jaringan lunak wajah datar ditemukan pada 13 orang 32,5, profil jaringan lunak wajah cembung ditemukan pada 3 orang 7,5 dan profil jaringan lunak wajah cekung ditemukan pada 24 orang 60. Kesimpulan: Mayoritas penyandang Sindroma Down memiliki klasifikasi maloklusi Angle kelas III dan profil jaringan lunak wajah cekung.

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**ABSTRACT**

Background Down Syndrome is genetically abnormality on chromosome 21. Phenotypically the abnormality was characterized by the defect on orocraniofacial growth. Aim The aim of this research was to describe frequency distribution Angles malocclusion classification and soft tissue facial profile of Subtelny on people with Down Syndrome in Jakarta. Method Descriptive study with cross sectional design, people with Down Syndrome age 14 41 years old in Sekolah Luar Biasa Special Schools in Jakarta was used as participants for this study. Angles malocclusion classification was determined by clinical examination, soft tissue profile was by measuring angle of soft tissue nasion N, subnasal Sn and pogonion Pog rsquo on digital profile picture. Results Result showed that Angles malocclusion classification class I was found in 14 people 35, Angles malocclusion class II was found in 3 people 7,5 and Angle rsquo s malocclusion class III was found in 23 people 57,5. Flat soft tissue facial profile was found in 13 people 32,5, convex soft tissue facial profile was found in 3 people 7,5 and concave soft tissue facial profile was found in 24 people 60. Conclusion Predominantly people with Down Syndrome has class III Angles malocclusion and concave soft tissue facial profile.