

Hubungan usia, jenis kelamin, dan klasifikasi impaksi dengan lama tindakan odontektomi gigi molar 3 bawah impaksi (sebuah studi di RSKGM FKG UI) = Correlation between age, gender, classification of mandibular impacted third molar, and duration of mandibular impacted third molar odontectomy (a study in Dental Hospital Faculty of Dentistry University of Indonesia)

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Abstrak

Tindakan odontektomi gigi molar 3 bawah merupakan salah satu tindakan yang cukup sering dilakukan. Namun, hingga saat ini pengaruh faktor pasien dan faktor dental terhadap tingkat kesulitan bedah masih menjadi kontroversi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara usia, jenis kelamin, dan klasifikasi impaksi dengan lama tindakan odontektomi gigi molar 3 bawah. Lama tindakan bedah masih menjadi standar emas untuk mengukur tingkat kesulitan bedah. Sebanyak 49 pasien yang memerlukan 49 odontektomi gigi molar 3 bawah dilibatkan dalam studi ini. Uji korelasi dilakukan pada faktor pasien dan dental dengan lama tindakan odontektomi. Hasil uji korelasi menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik antara klasifikasi Pell dan Gregory berdasarkan kedalaman impaksi ( $P=0,037$ ) dan klasifikasi Winter ( $P=0,039$ ) dengan lama tindakan odontektomi. Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik antara klasifikasi Pell dan Gregory berdasarkan kedalaman impaksi dan klasifikasi Winter dengan lama tindakan odontektomi.

.....Mandibular third molar extraction is a common practice in dentistry. However, the relationship between patient and dental factors on surgical difficulty is still a controversy. The aim of the study is to determine the effect of age, gender, and impacted teeth classification on operation time during mandibular third molar extraction. Operation time has been considered as the gold standard to quantify surgical difficulty. A total of 47 patients who required 49 mandibular third molar extraction were involved in the study. The correlation between patient and dental factors and operation time were examined. There were statistically significant correlation between Pell and Gregory's depth of impacted teeth classification ( $P=0,037$ ) and Winter's classification ( $P=0,039$ ). This study showed that there were statistically significant correlation between Pell and Gregory's depth of impacted teeth classification and Winter's classification with operation time.