Korelasi persepsi ortodontis dan masyarakat awam dengan parameter jaringan lunak profil wajah = Correlation between perception of orthodontists and laypeople with soft tissue facial profile parameters

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Penelitian persepsi Ortodontis dan masyarakat awam tentang profil wajah biasanya dilakukan untuk mengevaluasi kesepakatan di antara kelompok tersebut. Namun, masih sedikit penelitian yang menghubungkan persepsi dengan parameter jaringan lunak profil wajah. Tujuan: Mengetahui perbedaan persepsi ortodontis dan masyarakat awam dan korelasinya terhadap parameter jaringan lunak profil wajah menurut Arnett, Schwarz, dan Rickett. Metode: Penelitian ini adalah analitik korelatif dengan desain potong lintang. Foto profil 52 orang dinilai estetikanya oleh 17 ortodontis dan 17 masyarakat awam pada kuesioner. Uji korelasi Spearman dilakukan antara nilai modus persepsi VAS oleh Ortodontis dan masyarakat awam dengan selisih pengukuran parameter jaringan lunak Arnett, Schwarz, Rickett pada foto terhadap nilai normal. Hasil: Terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara persepsi ortodontis dan masyarakat awam tentang profil wajah (p=0,001). Uji kappa menunjukkan kesepakatan antara Ortodontis dan masyarakat awam yang rendah (p=0,035 untuk persepsi estetika, p=0,112 untuk persepsi kecembungan). Terdapat korelasi linier negatif sedang yang bermakna secara statistik antara persepsi estetika Ortodontis dan parameter jaringan lunak profil wajah menurut Rickett (Ls/bibir atas) (r=-0,287, p=0,039), tetapi tidak terdapat korelasi linier yang bermakna secara statistik antara persepsi Ortodontis dan masyarakat awam dengan parameter jaringan lunak profil wajah menurut Arnett, Schwarz, dan Rickett (Li/bibir bawah). Kesimpulan: Terdapat korelasi antara persepsi Ortodontis dengan parameter jaringan lunak profil wajah menurut Rickett (Ls/bibir atas).

.......Background: Facial profile perception of Orthodontists and Laypeople was usually studied to assess the agreement between them. However, there is still lack of study that correlates the facial profile perception with soft tissue parameters. Objectives: This study was aimed to evaluate the perception of Orthodontists and Laypeople about the facial profile and its possible correlation with soft tissue facial profile parameters according to Arnett, Schwarz, and Rickett. Methods: This study was correlative analytical study with cross-sectional design. The facial profile photographs of 52 people were rated by 17 Orthodontists and 17 Laypeople on the questionnaire. The correlation between the mode value of VAS perception score by Orthodontists and Laypeople with the difference of soft tissue facial profile parameters at photographs from the normal value according to Arnett, Schwarz, and Rickett was tested using Spearman's correlation. Results: Regarding the perception of Orthodontists and Laypeople on facial profile, statistically significant difference was detected (p=0.001). The Kappa statistic test showed poor agreement between Orthodontists and Laypeople in facial profile perception (p=0.035 for pleasantness, p=0.112 for convexity). The correlation test showed that there was statistically significant difference (moderate negative linear correlation) between Orthodontists' perception with soft tissue facial profile parameters according to Rickett (Ls/upper lip) (r=-0.287, p=0.039), but there was no statistically significant difference (linear correlation) between Orthodontists' and Laypeople' perceptions with the soft tissue facial profile parameters according to Arnett, Schwarz, and Rickett (Li/lower lip). Conclusion: It was concluded that there was correlation

between Orthodontists' perception with soft tissue facial profile parameters according to Rickett (Ls/upper lip.