

EVALUASI POSISI GIGI MOLAR TIGA MANDIBULA IMPAKSI TERHADAP KANALIS MANDIBULA PADA RADIOGRAFIK PANORAMIK BERDASARKAN CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY SCAN = EVALUATION OF IMPACTED MANDIBULAR THIRD MOLAR POSITION ON PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY BASED ON CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY SCAN

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Komplikasi serius yang menyertai tindakan odontektomi adalah cedera nervus alveolaris inferior. Hal penting untuk mengetahui secara tepat posisi gigi molar tiga mandibula impaksi terhadap kanalis mandibula, dengan pemeriksaan radiologi baik 2 dimensi (radiograf panoramik) maupun 3 dimensi (CBCT Scan). **Tujuan:** Mengevaluasi posisi gigi molar tiga mandibula impaksi yang memiliki kedekatan terhadap kanalis mandibula pada radiograf panoramik berdasarkan CBCT Scan. **Metode:** Penelitian deskriptif analitik menggunakan data radiograf Panoramik dan DICOM File CBCT Scan yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dari beberapa fasilitas kesehatan yang ada di Jakarta dari bulan November 2010 sampai Desember 2017. Pemeriksaan dilakukan dengan menggunakan komputer yang dilengkapi sistem operasi Macintosh atau Windows serta *Planmeca Romexis* *Ã* imaging software viewer. Analisa data menggunakan SPSS 22 dan uji Chi-Square. **Hasil:** 48 pasien dengan 61 sampel memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Kategori posisi berdasarkan radiograf panoramik paling banyak ditemukan adalah peningkatan radiolusensi. Kategori posisi berdasarkan CBCT Scan yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah posisi inferior. Berdasarkan uji statistik ditemukan terdapat perbedaan proporsi yang bermakna ($p < 0.05$) antara kategori Radiograf Panoramik dan kategori lingual-bukal-inferior pada CBCT Scan. **Kesimpulan:** Penelitian ini dapat dijadikan acuan untuk mengevaluasi posisi gigi molar tiga mandibula terhadap kanalis mandibula dalam memperkirakan resiko terjadinya komplikasi cedera nervus alveolaris inferior selama tindakan odontektomi.

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Introduction: The serious complication associated odontectomy is inferior alveolar nerve (IAN) injury. It is essential to investigate accurately the position of impacted mandibular third molars improved the mandibular canal is by radiological examination in nor 2-dimensional (radiograph panoramic) and 3-dimensional (CBCT Scan). **Obejctive:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the positions of impacted mandibular third molars in which have proximity the mandibular canal on a panoramic radiography based on CBCT Scan. **Materials and Methods:** This study use descriptive analytic with panoramic radiograph and DICOM File data CBCT Scan that qualified inclusion criteria from several healthcare facilites in Jakarta from November 2010 until December 2017. The research is done using a computer equipped with Macintosh or Windows operating system and *Planmeca Romexis* *Ã* imaging software viewer. Data analysis using SPSS 22 and Chi-Square test. **Result:** We got 48 patient with 61 teeth sample that qualified inclusion criteria. The most common found position we got from panoramic radiograph is increasing radiolucency. While, from CBCT

scan we got the inferior position as the most common found position. Based on statistical test of result between Panoramic Radiograph and CBCT Scan we found that there is proportionally significance ($p < 0.05$) among category of panoramic radiograph and category of lingual-buccal-inferior on CBCT scan.

Conclusion: This study can be used as a reference to evaluate the positions of mandibular third molars against the mandibular canal in prediction the risk of complications of inferior alveolar nerve injury during odontectomy.