INTISARI

Pengukuran indeks kepala dan indeks wajah adalah pemeriksaan klinis yang dilakukan sebelum menetapkan diagnosis dan rencana perawatan untuk mengetahui bentuknya. Bentuk kepala dan wajah dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor seperti keadaan lingkungan, genetik, ras, dan nutrisi. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan indeks kepala dan indeks wajah suku Jawa dan suku Mandar di Yogyakarta.

Desain penelitian ini adalah analitik komparasi. Populasi penelitian adalah suku Jawa dan Mandar usia 18-25 tahun di Yogyakarta. Total subjek 40 orang, dipilih dengan metode *consecutive sampling*. Hasil penelitan menunjukkan bentuk kepala laki-laki Jawa dominan brakhisefal (50%), laki-laki suku Mandar hiperbrakhisefal (40%). perempuan suku Jawa hiperbrakhisefal (90%), perempuan suku Mandar brakhisefal (50%). Bentuk wajah dominan laki-laki Jawa adalah euriprosop (50%), laki-laki Mandar hipereuriprosop (60%), perempuan Jawa mesoprosop (60%), perempuan suku Mandar mesoprosop (35%) dan hiperleptoprosop (35%).

Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan *Independent Sample T-Test* dan hasil perhitungan didapatkan *p-value* indeks kepala laki-laki =0,982 > 0,05, *p-value* indeks kepala perempuan =0,873 >0,05, *p-value* indeks wajah laki-laki =0,949 >0,05, *p-value* indeks wajah perempuan =0,373 >0,05.

Penelitian menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan indeks kepala dan indeks wajah suku Jawa dan Mandar.

Kata kunci : ortodonsi, indeks kepala, indeks wajah, suku Jawa, suku Mandar

THE DIFFERENCE OF HEAD AND FACIAL INDEX BETWEEN JAVANESE AND MANDAR TRIBE IN YOGYAKARTA
(Study in Javanese and Mandar tribe from aged 18-25 years in Yogyakarta)

ABSTRACT

Measurement of head and facial index are clinical examination that dentist do before establish the diagnose and treatment planning for determine it shape. There are many factors that influence head and facial index, such as environmental, genetic, race, and nutrition. The aim of this study is to know the difference of head and facial index between Javanese and Mandar tribe in Yogyakarta.

The study design is analityc comparation. Population of this research were Javanese and Mandar from aged 18-25 years in Yogyakarta. Total of subject are 40 subject, selected with consecutive sampling method. Result showed, the dominant head shape of Javanese male is bracycephal (50%), Mandar male is hyperbrachycephal (40%). Javanese female is hyperbrcahycephal (90%), Mandar's female is brachycephal (50%). The dominant form of facial shape of Javanese male is euryprosopic (50%), Mandar male is hypereuryprosopic (60%), Javanese female is mesoprosopic (60%), Mandar female are mesoprosopic (35%) and hyperleptoprosopic (35%).

The data were analyzed by Independent Sample T-Test and the calculation results obtained *p-value* of male head index = $0.982 > 0.05$, *p-value* = 0.873 of female head index> 0.05, *p-value* of male facial index = $0.949 > 0.05$, *p-value* of female facial index = $0.373 > 0.05$.

Research shows there are no significant differences in head shape and facial shape between Javanese and Mandar tribe.

Key words: orthodontics, head index, facial index, Javanese, Mandar tribe