

ABSTRAK

Perawatan ortodonsia dilakukan untuk memperbaiki susunan gigi dengan mempertimbangkan hubungan rahang dan keharmonisan profil jaringan lunak wajah untuk kepuasan pasien. Cara untuk mempermudah dalam mempertimbangkan keharmonisan jaringan lunak wajah dengan menggunakan garis estetik metode Ricketts berdasarkan Ras Kaukasoid. Setiap ras memiliki pola karakteristik wajah yang berbeda-beda. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui profil jaringan lunak wajah laki-laki dan perempuan dewasa orang Papua berdasarkan metode Ricketts.

Jenis penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penentuan dengan *purposive sampling* didapatkan 18 responden dengan 9 orang laki-laki dan 9 orang perempuan berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dari pemeriksaan obyektif serta mengisi kuesioner. Analisis hasil secara statistik deskriptif kategorik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jarak bibir terhadap garis estetik Ricketts terbanyak pada bibir atas 2 mm dan bibir bawah 0 mm. Profil jaringan lunak wajah laki-laki dan perempuan dewasa orang Papua berdasarkan analisis Ricketts yaitu 33,3% lurus, 61,1% cembung, dan 5,6% cekung.

Kesimpulan profil jaringan lunak wajah laki-laki dan perempuan dewasa orang Papua adalah cembung. Berbeda dengan standar metode Ricketts pada ras Kaukasoid yaitu profil jaringan lunak wajah lurus dengan nilai -4 mm untuk bibir atas dan -2 mm untuk bibir bawah, sehingga kurang tepat apabila suatu perawatan menggunakan standar nilai tersebut karena berpengaruh terhadap diagnosis dan rencana perawatan ortodonsia.

Kata Kunci ; profil jaringan lunak wajah, Metode Ricketts, orang Papua

ABSTRACT

The orthodontic treatments aimed to improve alignment of teeth including jaw relation and facial soft tissue harmony to achieve patient satisfaction. An aesthetic line by Ricketts method can be used to overcome the facial soft tissue's harmony based on the Caucasian race. Each race has different patterns of facial characteristics. These research aims to figure out the facial soft tissue profile of Papuan adult men and women by Ricketts method.

These research used descriptive method and cross sectional approach. A total of 18 respondents, with a composition of half men and half women, is gathered using purposive sampling as the determination of research subjects. The subjects/respondents are determined based on the inclusive criteria of objective assessment and questionnaire. The result analysis was statistically as categorical descriptive.

These research showed that the distance of lip to Ricketts' aesthetic line was 2 mm in upper lip and 0 mm in lower lip. Based on Ricketts' analysis, the facial soft tissue profiles of Papuan adult men and women were respectively 33.3% straight, 61.1% convex, and 5.6% concave.

The conclusion of these research it was the facial soft tissue profile of Papuan adult men and women are convex. It's different from the standard of the Ricketts method based on the Caucasian race, which was have straight soft tissue profile with -4 mm in upper lip and -2 mm in lower lip it isn't appropriate if an orthodontic treatment used these standard value because it could affect the diagnosis and orthodontic treatment plan.

Keywords : *the facial soft tissue Profile, Ricketts method, Papuans*