ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of malocclusion in Indonesia reach 80%. The Javanese is the largest ethnic group in Indonesia, mostly from Central Java, East Java and Yogyakarta. The malocclusion severity of Javanese people in Mulyorejo with PAR index has not been researched yet. Purpose: The purpose of this study is to find out the severity of malocclusion in Javanese people aged 7-12 in Mulyorejo, Surabaya. Method: 79 samples of Javanese people aged 7-12, with the first permanent molar was fully erupted, no caries, and no previous history of orthodontic treatment. The measurement of malocclusion uses Peer Assessment Rating Index (PAR index) to see the severity of malocclusion and molar relationship. Results: The distribution of molar relationship of the total sample consists of Neutroclusion = 75,9%, Distoclusion= 7,6% Mesioclusion = 1,3%, and End to end = 15,2%. Meanwhile the severity of malocclusion respectively 68,3% mild, 30,4% normal and 1,3% severe. There is no significant difference in the severity of dental malocclusion in early and late dentition phase. Conclusion: The mild severe has the biggest prevalence. Neutroclusion molar relationship is the most often found in Javanese people aged 7-12 in Mulyorejo Surabaya.

Key Words: Javanese people, molar relationship, PAR index, mixed dentition.