ABSTRACT

Background: The pattern of malocclusion varies in different parts of the world among various populations. The Banjarese is the native people who live in Banjarmasin, the second largest city in the South Borneo. Purpose: The aim of this study was to determine the pattern of malocclusion Banjarese aged 14-16 years at Public Junior High School 15 Banjarmasin. Method: A total of 36 Banjarese subjects, 14 to 16 years of age, who presented with complete eruption of permanent teeth in maxilla and mandible (except third molars), first molar complete (no caries) and no previous history of orthodontic treatment. Qualitative methods of recording malocclusion used British Standard Institute (BSI) of incisor classification and Angle's classification for molar relationship. Quantitative methods used Peer Assessment Rating Index (PAR index) for documentation severity of malocclusion. Profile type used profile photograph. Results: The distribution of incisor relationships of the total sample consisted of Class I = 69.4%, Class II division 1 = 11.1%, Class II division 2 = 16.7%, and Class III = 2.8%. Angle's molar relationships were 77.8%, 16.7%, and 5.5% for Class I, II Subdivision, and III Subdivision, respectively. 72.2%, 25%, and 2.8% met the criteria for almost mild, moderate and severe to severity of malocclusion, respectively. The profile type were 58.3% convexity and 41.7% straight type. Conclusion: The mild severe was the most prevalent malocclusion severity. Angle’s Class I molar relationship and Class I incisor relationships were the most prevalent occlusal patterns among the Banjarese aged 14-16 years at Public Junior High School 15 Banjarmasin.

Key words: Banjarese, Angle Classification, Incisor Classification, PAR Index, Profile type