

**INTERPRETASI KELAINAN SENDI TEMPOROMANDIBULA
MENGUNAKAN *CONE BEAM COMPUTED
TOMOGRAPHY 3D (CBCT 3D)***



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PADANG

2021

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ABSTRAK

Sendi temporomandibula merupakan sendi yang paling kompleks di dalam tubuh. Faktor predisposisi, faktor inisiasi, faktor prepetuasi, dan etiologi dapat mempengaruhi terjadinya gangguan pada sendi temporomandibula. Pemeriksaan klinis dan pemeriksaan penunjang radiografi diperlukan dalam penegakandiagnosis gangguan ini. Empat teknik radiografi dasar yang biasa digunakan yaitu radiografi panoramik, transkraniial, *transpharyngeal*, dan transmaksilari. Teknik radiografi dasar hanya dapat dilihat dalam dua dimensi (2D) dengan gambaran yang sering distorsi dan tumpang tindih. Perkembangan ilmu dan teknologi radiografi terkini mampu menampilkan gambaran tiga dimensi (3D) dengan teknik pengambilan berupa sinar mengelilingi objek yang disebut *Cone Beam Computed Tomography 3D (CBCT 3D)*. Teknik ini mampu menampilkan gambaran aksial, koronal dan sagital sendi temporomandibula. Penulisan *literature review* ini memaparkan hasil beberapa penelitian tentang interpretasi kelainan sendi temporomandibula menggunakan CBCT 3D. Hasil *literature review* ini adalah CBCT 3D terbukti unggul dan valid karena mempunyai kemampuan tiga dimensi sehingga dapat menilai struktur anatomi dan gambaran abnormal secara detail serta memberikan informasi yang akurat tentang kelainan pada sendi temporomandibula pada jaringan keras, tetapi kelainan pada jaringan lunak tidak tergambar.

Kata Kunci : Sendi temporomandibula, Radiografi, CBCT 3D



**INTERPRETATION OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT
DISORDER USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY
3D (CBCT 3D)**

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ABSTRACT

The temporomandibular joint is the most complex joint in the body. Predisposing factor, initiation factors, perpetuation factors, and etiology can affect the occurrence of temporomandibular joint disorder. Clinical examination and radiographic investigations are needed in making the diagnosis of this disorder. The four basic radiographic techniques that are commonly used are panoramic, transcranial, transpharyngeal, and transmaxillary radiography. Basic radiographic techniques can only be viewed in two dimensions (2D) with images that often distorted and overlapping. The latest developments in radiographyscience and technology are able to display three-dimensional (3D) images with a technique of taking the form of rays around an object called Cone Beam Computed Tomography 3D (CBCT 3D). This technique is capable of displaying axial, coronal and sagittal views of the trmporomandibular joint. This literature review is to expose about the interpretation of the temporomandibular joint disorder using CBCT 3D. The results of this literature review show that CBCT 3Dis proven to be superior and valid because it has three-dimensional capabilities sothat it can assess anatomical structures and abnormalities in details also provide accurate information about the extent and location of abnormalities in the temporomandibular joint on hard tissue, whereas the soft tissue is not described.

Key Word :Temporomandibular joint, Radiograph, CBCT 3D.