MEASUREMENT CT-SCAN OF THE JAW BONE AS A PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY FACTOR CORRECTION TOWARDS PANORAMIC USED FOR DENTAL IMPLANT PLACEMENT

(PENGUKURAN CT-SCAN PADA TULANG RAHANG SEBAGAI FAKTOR KOREKSI TERHADAP PANORAMIK UNTUK PENEMPATAN IMPLAN GIGI)

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Abstract

One of the important factors that plays a role in the success of dental implant treatment is the accuracy of evaluating the quality and quantity of jaw bone. Parameter of quality and quantity of jaw bone that will receive the implant is the bone picture of diagnostic information in three dimensional objects which are the thickness, width and height of the jaw bone. To obtain information, digital technology such as CT-Scan is needed in order to get the parameters of the jaw bone which is relatively more accurate. This study aimed to assess the measurement of CT-Scan in the jaw bone as a correction factor of the panoramic radiography for dental implant placement. The study was a cross-sectional. Analysis the subjects used jaw bones patient who had lost a posterior maxilla or mandible. Total sample was 60 jaws, each sample went through CT-scan and Panoramic radiography to know the thickness, width and length of the jaw bone used for dental implant placement. The results showed that there was significant difference (p<0.05), of the length of the jawbone between on CT-Scan and Panoramic radiography. It can be concluded that CT-Scan is a tool that can assess jaw bone measurement that is more accurate than Panoramic radiography for dental implant placement.

Key words: CT-Scan, panoramic radiography, dental implant, jaw bone