

# Peran ukuran mahkota gigi molar satu rahang atas dalam menentukan jenis kelamin dan ras pada populasi suku batak dan suku tionghoa di indonesia = The role of permanent maxillary first molar crown dimensions for sex and race determination of batak and chinese population in indonesia

Vanessa Honey Sumardi, author

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## Abstrak

Penentuan jenis kelamin dan ras penting untuk identifikasi forensik.

Tujuan: Menentukan jenis kelamin dan ras berdasarkan nilai referensi dan ukuran mesiodistal (MD) dan bukolingual (BL) gigi.

Metode: Dilakukan pengukuran lebar MD dan BL pada 80 gigi molar satu rahang atas (M1 RA) dari laki-laki dan perempuan Batak dan Tionghoa.

Hasil: Terdapat perbedaan ukuran gigi M1 RA antar jenis kelamin dan ras ( $p < 0,05$ ), kecuali pada ukuran BL perempuan Batak dengan Tionghoa. Nilai referensi penentuan jenis kelamin ukuran BL 11,48 mm; MD 10,35 mm, penentuan suku laki-laki ukuran BL 11.88 mm; MD 10,65 mm, sedangkan perempuan BL 11,27 mm; MD 10,08 mm.

Kesimpulan: Ukuran gigi M1 RA dapat dijadikan parameter penentuan jenis kelamin dan ras pada populasi suku Batak dan Tionghoa di Indonesia.

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Sex and race determination are crucial aspects in human identification.

Objective: To determine sex and race of an individual based on maxillary first molar crown dimensions.

Methods: 160 Maxillary first molars of Chinese and Batak population were measured.

Results: The differences between male and female; Batak and Chinese in all dimensions measured were statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) except for the right and left buccolingual dimensions of Batak females and Chinese females. Sex determination reference point for buccolingual (BL) was 11.48 mm; mesiodistal (MD) was 10.35 mm, male race determination for BL was 11.88 mm; for MD was 10.65 mm, female race determination for BL was 11.27 mm; and for MD was 10.08 mm.

Conclusion: Permanent Maxillary first molar crown dimensions can be used to determine sex and race in Batak and Chinese population in Indonesia.