

# Hubungan Antara Perbedaan Metode Penilaian dengan Temuan Torus Palatinus pada Populasi Indonesia Bagian Barat = The Relation of Different Assesment Methods in Torus Palatinus Findings on Western Indonesian Population

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## Abstrak

[Torus Palatinus merupakan eksostosis tulang pada os palatinus yang dapat digunakan untuk keperluan identifikasi forensik khususnya untuk perkiraan ras. Pengukuran Torus Palatinus dapat dilakukan dengan metode inspeksi maupun palpasi. Kenyataannya hasil kedua pengukuran tersebut tidak konsisten sehingga dalam penelitian ini akan diuji prevalens pada kedua metode tersebut. Penelitian dilakukan pada 127 mahasiswa baru Universitas Indonesia tahun ajaran 2014/2015 di Pusat Kesehatan Mahasiswa Universitas Indonesia pada Agustus 2014. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan desain cross-sectional. Data primer didapatkan dari pengisian kuesioner dan pemeriksaan langsung keberadaan Torus Palatinus dalam rongga mulut dengan metode inspeksi maupun metode palpasi. Pada penelitian ini diperiksa 127 orang yang terdiri atas 69 orang laki - laki dan 58 orang perempuan. Dengan metode palpasi didapatkan temuan Torus Palatinus sebesar 92,13% sedangkan dengan metode inspeksi didapatkan temuan 77,17% ( $p < 0,001$ ). Pemeriksaan Torus Palatinus sebaiknya dilakukan dengan metode palpasi karena dapat menghilangkan pengaruh faktor ketebalan mukosa yang dapat menyebabkan hasil false negative.;

Torus Palatinus is bone exostosis on os palatinus that can be used to determine race in forensic identification. The assesment can be done by direct inspection and palpation. The result of both assessment methods do not have consistent results, the purpose of this study is to find better prevalens of Torus Palatinus. This study was done in 127 freshmen of Universitas Indonesia batch 2014 in Pusat Kesehatan Mahasiswa Universitas Indonesia on August 2014. The study design is crosssectional. The data was taken from questionnaire and direct inspection and direct palpation. There were 127 subjects, 69 subjects were male and 58 subjects were female. Palpation method shows 92.13% finding of Torus Palatinus and inspection method shows 77.17% finding of Torus Palatinus ( $p < 0.001$ ). Palpation method shows better results. Palpation methods is more eligible to identify Torus Palatinus and this method can reduce false negative of mucous, Torus Palatinus is bone exostosis on os palatinus that can be used to determine race in forensic identification. The assesment can be done by direct inspection and palpation. The result of both assessment methods do not have consistent results, the purpose of this study is to find better prevalens of Torus Palatinus. This study was done in 127 freshmen of Universitas Indonesia batch 2014 in Pusat Kesehatan

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