



ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA JENIS KELAMIN DENGAN PANJANG SUBNASION-NASION DAN LEBAR BIGONIAL PADA TENAGA KESEHATAN DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO

Latar Belakang: Penyakit Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pertama muncul di kota Wuhan dan telah menyebar dengan cepat. Untuk mengurangi penyebaran tersebut, terutama para tenaga kesehatan diwajibkan memakai masker. Akan tetapi, masker yang digunakan terkadang tidak nyaman karena ukurannya yang kurang tepat. Ukuran masker yang sesuai dapat melindungi secara optimal.

Tujuan: Untuk mengkaji hubungan antara variabel jenis kelamin dengan variabel panjang subnasion-nasion dan lebar bigonial pada tenaga kesehatan di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini adalah studi analitik dengan desain potong lintang pada tenaga kesehatan di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Terdapat 39 subjek penelitian terdiri dari 15 laki-laki dan 24 perempuan berusia 25-55 tahun yang memenuhi kriteria. Subjek diukur panjang subnasion-nasion dan lebar bigonial, pada bulan Oktober hingga November 2021. Hubungan jenis kelamin dengan panjang subnasion-nasion dan lebar bigonial akan diteliti menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson. Hasil menunjukkan signifikan apabila nilai $P < 0,05$.

Hasil: Rerata panjang subnasion-nasion laki-laki ($5,03 \pm 0,34$ cm) dan perempuan ($4,89 \pm 0,41$ cm). Rerata lebar bigonial laki-laki ($12,09 \pm 1,00$ cm) dan perempuan ($11,08 \pm 1,14$ cm). Analisis Pearson menunjukkan korelasi: jenis kelamin dengan lebar bigonial berhubungan ($r = 0,459^{**}$; $p = 0,003$); jenis kelamin dengan panjang subnasion-nasion tidak berhubungan ($r = 0,173$; $p = 0,293$); lebar bigonial dengan panjang subnasion-nasion tidak berhubungan ($r = 0,048$; $p = 0,769$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan lebar bigonial antara tenaga kesehatan laki-laki dan perempuan serta terdapat hubungan antara jenis kelamin dengan lebar bigonial pada tenaga kesehatan di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Lebar bigonial laki-laki lebih besar dibanding perempuan. Panjang hidung tidak mempengaruhi lebar rahang.

Kata Kunci: antropometri, bigonial, jenis kelamin, subnasion-nasion, usia.



ABSTRACT

CORELLATION BETWEEN GENDER WITH SUBNASION-NASION LENGTH AND BIGONIAL BREADTH IN HEALTH WORKERS AT RSUP DR. SARDJITO

Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) first appeared in the city of Wuhan and has spread rapidly. To reduce the spread, health workers are required to take care of themselves, especially by wearing masks. However, the masks used are sometimes uncomfortable because of the wrong size. The size of the appropriate mask can protect optimally so that potentially contaminated air cannot enter the mask.

Objective: To analyze the corellation between the gender with subnasion-nasion length and bigonial width variables for health workers at RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Method: This research is an analytic study with a cross-sectional design on health workers at RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta who met the inclusion criteria. There were 39 research subjects with range of age of 25-55 years old who met the criteria consisting of 15 men and 24 women. Subjects were measured subnasion-nation length and bigonial breadth, from October to November 2021. The relationship between gender with subnasion-nation length and bigonial breadth will be investigated using the Pearson correlation test. The results showed significant if the P value <0.05.

Result: The mean of subnasion-nation length were male (5.03 ± 0.34 cm) and female (4.89 ± 0.41 cm). The mean of bigonial width for males (12.09 ± 1.00 cm) and females (11.08 ± 1.14 cm). Pearson's analysis showed correlations: gender and bigonial breadth were related ($r=0.459^{**}$; $p=0.003$); gender and subnasion-nation length were not related ($r=0.173$; $p=0.293$); bigonial breadth and subnasion-nasion length are not related ($r=0.048$; $p=0.769$).

Conclusion: There are bigonial breadth differences between men and women in health workers at RSUP. Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. There is a relationship between gender and bigonial breadth in health workers at RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Bigonial breadth of males is greater than females. Nose length does not affect jaw breadth.

Keyword: age, gender, anthropometry, nasion-subnasion, bigonia