MILIK PERPUSTAKAAN

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Sexing of the Skull Using the Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) Method for the Indonesian Mongoloid Remains
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ABSTRACT

Background: Two distinct phases exists in human identification: osteological description and human identification. Sexing human remains is essential both when dealing with forensic cases where the identification is the main issue, such as in mass disaster situations, or with archeological assemblages where reconstruction of demographical profiles may be important. In terms of preservation the skull is one of the most dense and robust structures of human skeleton. A morphological sexing method is reliant on certain anatomical points being present and well preserved. The traits may be measurable metric traits or observed traits.In this study, sex of Indonesian mongoloid remains are identified using the Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) method and compared with the Gilles and Elliot (1963) method.

Objective: to determine the accuracy of the sex determining ability of the Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) method against the gold standard and Gilles and Elliot's (1963) method and to assess the degree of sexual dimorphism of the skull among Indonesian Mongoloid remains.

Method: The study design that was conducted is non-experimental and observational-cross sectional design. The data was obtained and scored using a sexing form by using observation. Both formed and undeformed skulls were included for this study. This study used 37 skulls, 26 males and 11 females and were classified accordingly. The Giles and Elliot (1963) method used 9 skulls.

Results: The is a difference in proportion of sexing males and females using the Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) method against the gold standard which is statistically significant (p=0.006).Using the Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994)method, the percentage of agreement is 81,8%,disagreement is 18,9%,sensitivity is 92,3% and specificity is 54,5%.There is no significant difference between the sexing method using the Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) method against the Giles and Elliot (1963) method (p>0,05).The craniofacial traits that were most helpful sexing the Indonesian mongoloid remains are: the supra orbital notch, mastoid process and the body of mandible.

Conclusion: The is a difference in proportion of sexing males and females using the Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) method against the gold standard which is statistically significant. There is no significant difference between the sexing method using the Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) method against the Giles and Elliot (1963) method.

Keywords: Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) method, Indonesian Mongoloid, skull, Gilles and Elliot (1963) method.