Akurasi Metode Palatoscopy dan Cheiloscopy untuk Determinasi Jenis Kelamin pada Populasi Asia: Systematic Review Dan Metaanalisis = The Accuracy Between Palatoscopy Method and Cheiloscopy Method For Sex Determination in Asian Population: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Odontologi forensik telah banyak dikembangkan untuk mengidentifikasi korban bencana maupun korban kekerasan. Dengan odontologi forensik, tim Investigasi Korban Bencana (DVI) dapat menentukan jenis kelamin manusia. Terdapat beberapa metode untuk mengidentifikasi jenis kelamin, salah satunya dengan metode palatoscopy dan metode cheiloscopy yang sering digunakan. Namun, perbandingan akurasi kedua metode ini pada populasi Asia masih kontroversial.
Tujuan: mengetahui perbedaan akurasi antara metode palatoscopy dan cheiloscopy untuk identifikasi jenis kelamin pada populasi Asia.
Metode: Penelusuran literatur menggunakan pedoman alur Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) pada lima electronic database yaitu PubMed, Scopus, EBSCO, ScienceDirect, dan Wiley Online Library. Literatur harus memenuhi syarat kriteria inklusi berupa artikel harus berbahasa Inggris, diterbitkan dalam 5 tahun terakhir, tersedia dalam full-text, merupakan research article, serta menggunakan klasifikasi Thomas dan Kotze untuk penelitian palatoscopy dan klasifikasi Tsuchihashi dan Suzuki untuk penelitian cheiloscopy.
Hasil: Didapatkan 33 studi memenuhi kriteria inklusi pada tahapan sintesis kualitatif. Dari hasil analisis menggunakan random effects model, diperoleh metode cheiloscopy lebih dapat mengidentifikasi jenis kelamin pada populasi Asia.
Kesimpulan: Metode cheiloscopy dapat mengidentifikasi jenis kelamin secara lebih akurat daripada metode palatoscopy.
.....Background: Forensic odontology have been developed for victim identification. With forensic odontology, Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) team may determine human’s sex. There are a few methods for sex determination including human soft tissue methods. Human soft tissues such as palatoscopy method and cheiloscopy method can be utilized for sex determination. Nevertheless, the accuracy comparation of these methods in Asian population is still controversial. Aim: To compare the accuracy between palatoscopy method and cheiloscopy method for sex identification in Asian population. Methods: The literature is searched using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guideline on five electronic databases, such as PubMed, Scopus, EBSCO, ScienceDirect, and Wiley Online Library. The literature should have to require the inclusion criteria such as an English article, published in the last 5 years, available in full-text, a research article, using Thomas and Kotze’s classification for palatoscopy studies and using Tsuchihashi and Suzuki’s classification for cheiloscopy studies.
Results: 33 studies which qualify the inclusion criteria on qualitative synthesis phase. From the analyzes with random effects model, cheiloscopy method is significantly reliable for sex identification in Asia

population.
Conclusion: Cheiloscopy method is more accurate for sex determination as compared to palatoscopy method.