

**GAMBARAN POLA RUGAE PALATINA ANTARA IBU DAN ANAK
KANDUNG SUKU MANDAILING DI PASAMAN BARAT**



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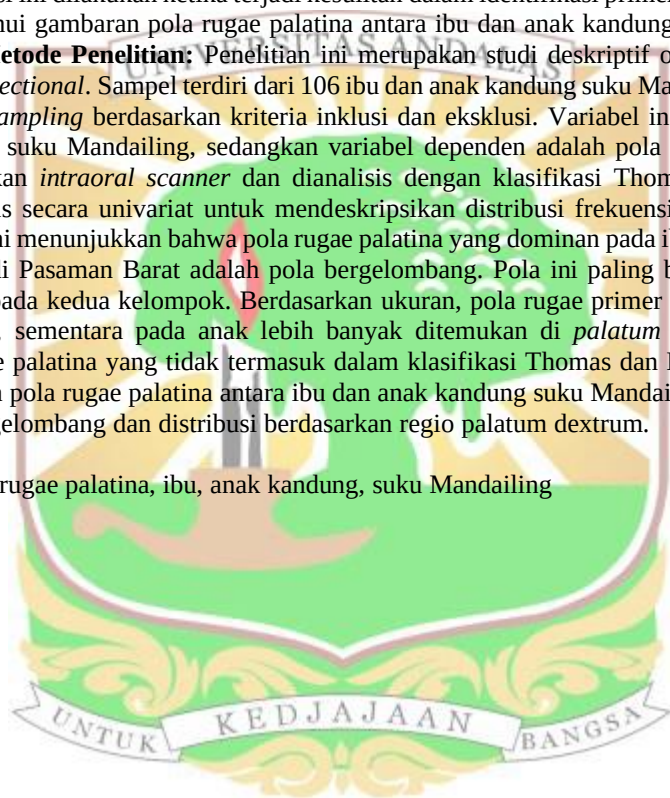
GAMBARAN POLA RUGAE PALATINA ANTARA IBU DAN ANAK KANDUNG SUKU MANDAILING DI PASAMAN BARAT

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Bencana massal menjadi tantangan besar dalam pendataan dan identifikasi korban meninggal atau luka parah. *Rugoscopy* merupakan metode identifikasi melalui analisis pola rugae palatina, identifikasi ini dilakukan ketika terjadi kesulitan dalam identifikasi primer. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran pola rugae palatina antara ibu dan anak kandung suku Mandailing di Pasaman Barat. **Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini merupakan studi deskriptif observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel terdiri dari 106 ibu dan anak kandung suku Mandailing yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling* berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Variabel independen adalah ibu dan anak kandung suku Mandailing, sedangkan variabel dependen adalah pola rugae palatina, yang diukur menggunakan *intraoral scanner* dan dianalisis dengan klasifikasi Thomas dan Kotze. Data penelitian dianalisis secara univariat untuk mendeskripsikan distribusi frekuensi variabel penelitian. **Hasil:** Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pola rugae palatina yang dominan pada ibu dan anak kandung suku Mandailing di Pasaman Barat adalah pola bergelombang. Pola ini paling banyak ditemukan di *palatum dextrum* pada kedua kelompok. Berdasarkan ukuran, pola rugae primer dominan pada ibu di *palatum sinistrum*, sementara pada anak lebih banyak ditemukan di *palatum dextrum*. Selain itu, terdapat pola rugae palatina yang tidak termasuk dalam klasifikasi Thomas dan Kotze. **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat kesamaan pola rugae palatina antara ibu dan anak kandung suku Mandailing, terutama dalam dominasi pola bergelombang dan distribusi berdasarkan regio *palatum dextrum*.

Kata Kunci: Pola rugae palatina, ibu, anak kandung, suku Mandailing



DESCRIPTION OF PALATAL RUGAE PATTERNS BETWEEN MOTHERS AND BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN OF THE MANDAILING TRIBE IN PASAMAN BARAT

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ABSTRACT

Background: Mass disasters pose a major challenge in data collection and identification of the dead or seriously injured. Rugoscopy is a method of identification through analyzing palatine rugae patterns, this identification is done when there is difficulty in primary identification. **Objective:** This study is to determine the description of palatine rugae patterns between mothers and biological children of Mandailing tribe in West Pasaman. **Research Methods:** This research is an observational descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 106 mothers and children of Mandailing tribe who were selected by purposive sampling based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. The independent variables were Mandailing mothers and biological children, while the dependent variable was palatine rugae pattern, which was measured using an intraoral scanner and analyzed by Thomas and Kotze classification. The research data were analyzed univariately to describe the frequency distribution of the research variables. **Results:** This study shows that the dominant palatine rugae pattern in Mandailing mothers and children in West Pasaman is a wavy pattern. This pattern was most commonly found in the dextrum palate in both groups. Based on size, the primary rugae pattern was dominant in mothers in the palate sinistrum, while in children it was found more in the palate dextrum. In addition, there were palatine rugae patterns that were not included in the Thomas and Kotze classification. **Conclusion:** There are similarities in palatine rugae patterns between Mandailing mothers and biological children, especially in the dominance of wavy patterns and distribution based on palate dextrum region.

Keywords: Palatal rugae pattern, mother, biological child, Mandailing tribe

