

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Kedokteran
Judul Skripsi : Analisis Morfometri Foramen Supraorbital Pada Populasi Indonesia dan Tinjauannya Menurut Pandangan Islam: *A Dry Human Skull Study*

Latar Belakang: Foramen Supraorbital (FSO) merupakan jalur penting bagi nervus dan pembuluh darah supraorbital. Variasi bentuk dan posisinya berpengaruh terhadap keberhasilan anestesi lokal dan pembedahan wajah. Data morfometrik FSO pada populasi Indonesia masih terbatas. Dalam perspektif Islam, penelitian anatomi diperbolehkan selama bertujuan untuk kemaslahatan dan menjaga kehormatan jenazah.

Metodologi: Penelitian observasional deskriptif dengan desain *cross-sectional* dilakukan pada 30 os cranium populasi Indonesia. Pengukuran dilakukan menggunakan kaliper digital. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif dan uji t berpasangan.

Hasil: Bentuk *notch* paling sering ditemukan (66.7% dextra; 56.7% sinistra). Rata-rata jarak FSO terhadap linea mediana anterior adalah 24.52 mm (dextra) dan 25.37 mm (sinistra), serta 0.97 mm dan 1.42 mm terhadap margo supraorbital. Tidak ada perbedaan bermakna antara kedua sisi.

Kesimpulan: FSO pada populasi Indonesia didominasi bentuk *notch* dan memiliki posisi yang simetris. Temuan ini penting sebagai acuan klinis untuk prosedur anestesi dan pembedahan wajah. Penelitian ini juga mencerminkan pencarian ilmu yang bermanfaat dan sesuai dengan prinsip etika Islam dalam menjaga kehormatan tubuh manusia.

Kata kunci: Foramen supraorbital, morfometri, linea mediana anterior, margo supraorbital, anestesi blok saraf

ABSTRACT

Name : Siti Maitsa Rahmah

Study Program : Medicine

Title : *Morphometric Analysis of the Supraorbital Foramen in the Indonesian Population and Its Review from an Islamic Perspective: A Dry Human Skull Study*

Background: *The supraorbital foramen (SOF) serves as an important passageway for the supraorbital nerve and vessels. Variations in its shape and position influence the success of local anesthesia and facial surgical procedures. Morphometric data on SOF in the Indonesian population remain limited. From an Islamic ethical perspective, anatomical research is permissible when conducted for beneficial scientific purposes while maintaining respect for human remains.*

Methodology: *A descriptive study was conducted on 30 dry skulls. The shape of the SOF was recorded, and measurements were taken using digital calipers. Data were analyzed descriptively and with paired t-test.*

Results: *The notch type was the most frequently observed (66.7% right; 56.7% left). Mean SOF-midline distances were 24.52 mm (right) and 25.37 mm (left), and SOF-supraorbital margin distances were 0.97 mm and 1.42 mm. No significant bilateral differences were found.*

Conclusion: *The Indonesian population shows predominantly notch-type SOF with bilateral symmetry. These findings provide important anatomical guidance for safe anesthesia and facial procedures and align with Islamic principles that encourage beneficial scientific inquiry while maintaining respect for human remains.*

Keywords: *Supraorbital foramen, morphometry, anterior midline, supraorbital margin, nerve block anesthesia.*