

Abstrak

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Judul : Perbedaan *Maxilla canine index* dan *Mandibular canine index* pada mahasiswa preklinik di FKG Universitas YARSI Jakarta

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan *Maxilla Canine Index* (MxCI) dan *Mandibular Canine Index* (MCI) pada mahasiswa preklinik Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas YARSI, serta mengeksplorasi perspektif Islam terhadap penggunaannya dalam identifikasi forensik. **Metodologi:** Metode observasional deskriptif dengan pendekatan cross-sectional digunakan pada 115 sampel (18 laki-laki, 97 perempuan). Pengukuran dilakukan pada model gigi menggunakan jangka sorong digital, diikuti analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan uji Mann-Whitney U karena distribusi data tidak normal pada kelompok perempuan. **Hasil :** Penelitian menunjukkan nilai rata-rata MxCI sebesar 0,498 (SD 0,124) dan MCI 0,528 (SD 0,085). Tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara MxCI dan MCI antar jenis kelamin (p MxCI=0,568; p MCI=0,614). **Kesimpulan:** Secara deskriptif, nilai perempuan sedikit lebih tinggi, diduga akibat ketimpangan sampel dan faktor eksternal seperti nutrisi. MxCI dan MCI tidak cukup sensitif sebagai indikator tunggal dimorfisme seksual pada populasi ini, memerlukan kombinasi metode lain. Dalam pandangan Islam, metode ini selaras dengan prinsip tabayyun dan ihtiyat, menekankan verifikasi mendalam untuk menghindari kesalahan identifikasi jenazah guna tegaknya keadilan.

Kata Kunci : *Mandibular Canine Index*, *Maxilla Canine Index*, Metode Forensik

Abstract

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Title : Differences between the Maxillary Canine Index and the Mandibular Canine Index in Preclinical Students at the Faculty of Dentistry YARSI University Jakarta

Goal: This study aims to analyze the differences in Maxilla Canine Index (MxCI) and Mandibular Canine Index (MCI) in preclinical students of the Faculty of Dentistry, YARSI University, and explore the Islamic perspective on its use in forensic identification. ***Method:*** A descriptive observational method with a cross-sectional approach was used in 115 samples (18 males, 97 females). Measurements were performed on dental models using digital calipers, followed by univariate and bivariate analysis with the Mann-Whitney U test due to the non-normal distribution of data in the female group. ***Result:*** The results showed a mean value of MxCI of 0.498 (SD 0.124) and MCI of 0.528 (SD 0.085). There was no significant difference between MxCI and MCI between genders (p MxCI=0.568; p MCI=0.614). Descriptively, females' scores were slightly higher, likely due to sample imbalance and external factors such as nutrition. ***Conclusion*** The MxCI and MCI are not sensitive enough as sole indicators of sexual dimorphism in this population, requiring a combination of other methods. From an Islamic perspective, these methods align with the principles of tabayyun and ihtiyat, emphasizing thorough verification to avoid misidentification of remains and uphold justice.

Keywords: Mandibular Canine Index, Maxilla Canine Index, Forensic Methods