

Cephalic index and facial index of modern Dayak Kenyah population of East Borneo

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ABSTRACT

Background: Facial reconstruction is beneficial in forensic identification process. Craniofacial measurement can determine various forms of heads and faces that is useful for individual identification in forensics. Dayakid is one of the morphotypes in Indonesia. Dayak Kenyah population is one of the Dayakid morphotypes living in Borneo and developed in isolated condition, so it has different morphological characteristics compared to other population. At the moment, the morphology of the head and face of Dayak Kenyah population in urban area is still unknown. Dayak Kenyah tribes is scattered throughout Borneo Island, and one is at the outskirts of Samarinda, capital city of East Borneo. As far as the development and environmental and socio-cultural changes concern, it will be followed by physical changes due to the adaptation process.

Purpose: The study is to obtain the characteristic of craniofacial morphological pattern of Dayak Kenyah population in East Borneo living in urban area as the individual identification device in forensic.

Methods: The sample for this study used simple random sampling method were thirty five subjects from Dayak Kenyah Population in East Borneo who met the inclusive criteria. The measurements were on eu-eu, g-op, n-gn and zy-zy. Data analysis was followed by statistical test.

Results: The mean of cephalic index was 81.18 ± 5.6 and facial index was 71.86 ± 11.0 . The dominant type of head shape for Dayak Kenyah Population was mesocephalic (31.42%) and the second type was brachycephalic (22.85%). The dominant type of facial shape was hypereuryprosop (57.14%) and the second type was euryprosop (37.14%).

Conclusion: This research has shown that shape of the head of modern Dayak Kenyah population are predominantly mesocephalic and have face from hypereuryprosopic to euryprosopic.