JCHS
Journal of Clinical and Health Sciences
#2
2026

SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE

# Abstracts from Pre-Clinical Elective Presentation and Innovation 2025




Issue **September** 2026 | Volume **11** Issue **2 (Supplementary)**
eISSN 0127-984x
jchs-medicine.uitm.edu.my
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

Journal of Clinical and Health Sciences, Vol 11 Issue 2(Supplementary) 2026
The Preclinical Elective Presentation & Innovation, 4th September 2025
https://doi.org/10.24191/jchs.v11i2.14193

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## Sex Estimation via Radiographic Measurements of The Calcaneus Specific to The Malaysian Population

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**Objectives:** Sex estimation is a key component of forensic anthropology. The calcaneus, being the largest and most durable of the tarsal bones, is often well-preserved and can provide reliable data for sex estimation. This study aimed to develop discriminant function equations for sex estimation from radiographic measurements of the calcaneus in the Malaysian population. **Methods:** A total of 244 radiographs (122 males, 122 females) aged above 18 years were obtained from UiTM Specialist Centre and Hospital Al-Sultan Abdullah, UiTM. Seven calcaneal parameters were measured from latero-lateral X-rays. Statistical analyses included ANOVA and discriminant function analysis to evaluate sexual dimorphism and develop classification equations. **Results:** All seven parameters showed significant sexual dimorphism ($p < 0.001$), with males having consistently larger values. Univariate analysis identified minimum length (ML) as the most accurate single predictor (86.5%), while multivariate stepwise discriminant function analysis achieved the highest classification accuracy (91.0%) with minimal sex bias. No significant bilateral asymmetry was found. **Conclusion:** Radiographic calcaneal measurements are reliable for sex estimation in Malaysians, in accordance with the need for population-specific standards in forensic biological profiling.