

Dry bone and virtual modality interchangeability for the estimation of sex on the human pelvis

AABA online, April 5, 2023

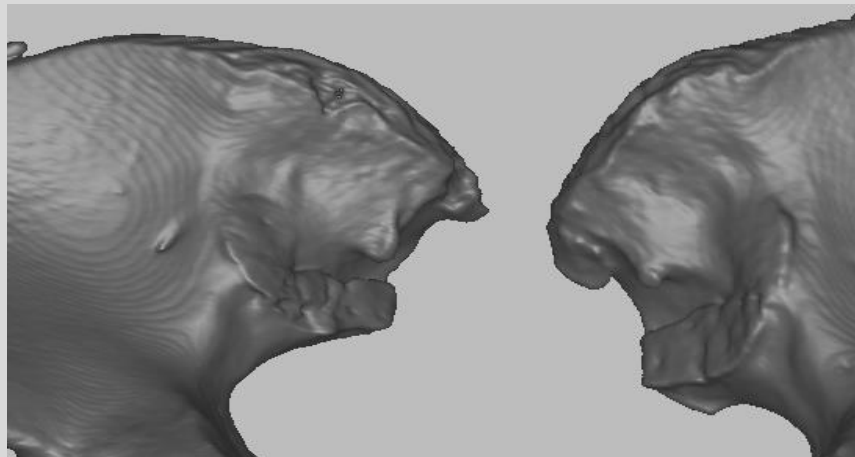
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Braun et al. *Int J Legal Med*, **submitted**

Introduction: Visual-tactile vs visual-only sensation



Source: Zweisimmen individual 69, photo: S. Braun

Introduction: Virtual osteological collections

- The New Mexico Decedent Image Database (NMDID, 1972) Albuquerque (Edgar & Berry, 2019)
- Subadult Virtual Anthropology Database (SVAD, 2015) Reno (Stull & Corron, 2022)
- Bakeng se Afrika (BsA, 2019) Pretoria (L'Abbé et al., 2021)

Introduction: Interchangeability studies

- **Research on virtual modalities without direct comparison with dry bones** (Decker, Davy-Jow, Ford, & Hilbelink, 2011; Dereli et al., 2018; Grabherr et al., 2009; Ramsthaler, Kettner, Gehl, & Verhoff, 2010; Fahrni et al., 2017)
- **Research on modality comparison with small sample sizes** (Abegg et al., 2021; Chapman et al., 2014; Corron, Marchal, Condemi, Chaumoître, & Adalian, 2016; Colman et al., 2019)
- **Research on interchangeability with narrow anatomical focus** (Braun, Ridel, L'Abbé, Theye, & Oettlé, 2022)

Rationale and research question

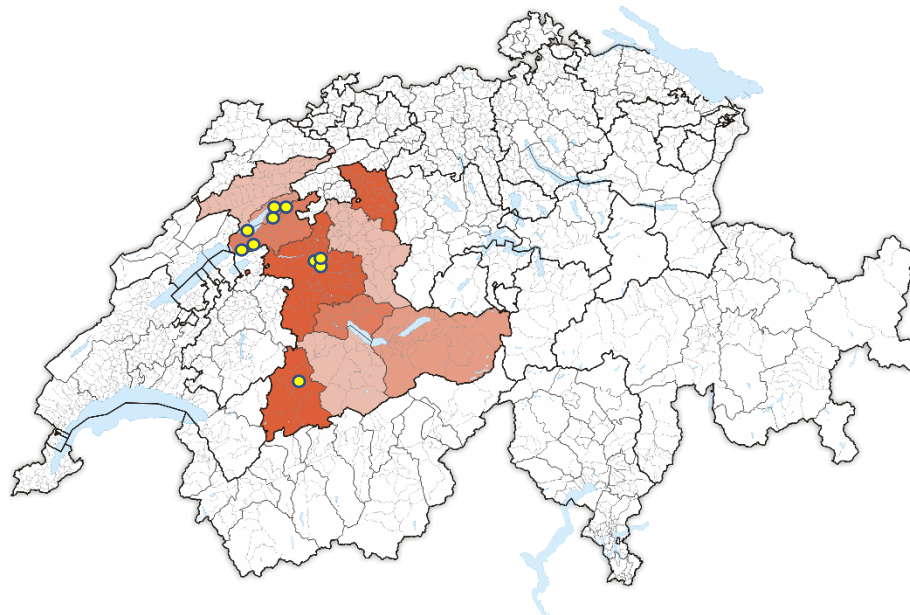
Summarizing rationale:

- Despite increased use of virtual modalities, no comprehensive study on interchangeability of analogous and virtual pelves

Aim:

- Consistency of methods and traits on dry bone, CT and 3D surface scans

Materials: 200 archaeological pelves from sites in Switzerland

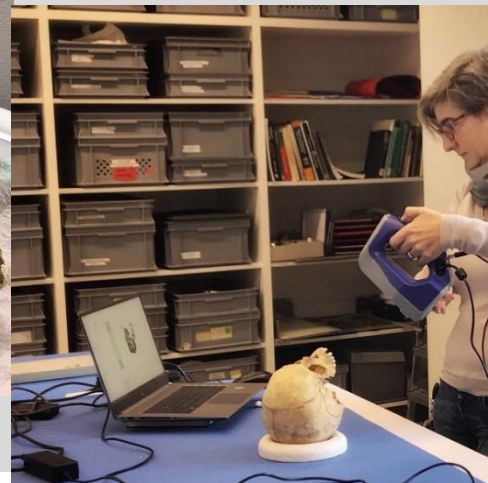


Materials: Dry bone (gold standard) / CT (n=200); 3D surface scans (n=39)

Dry bone (**B**), CT (**C**)



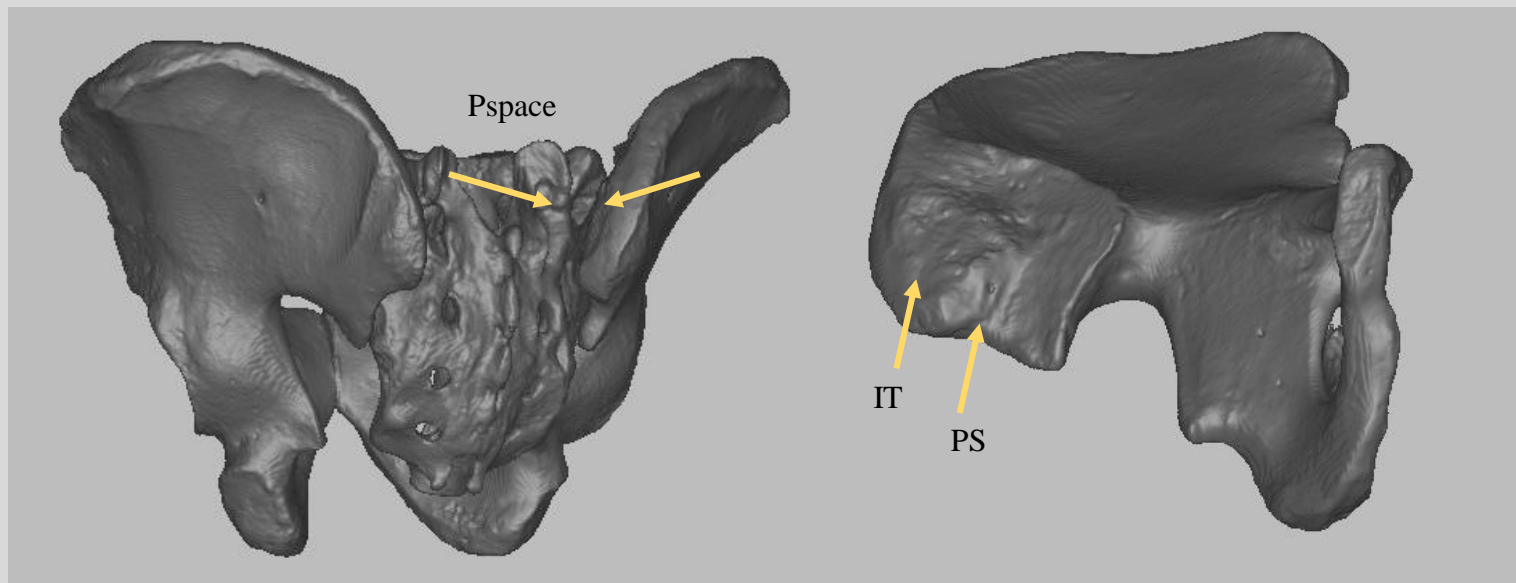
Artec 3D surface scans (**A**)



Photos: S. Braun, J. Ryan

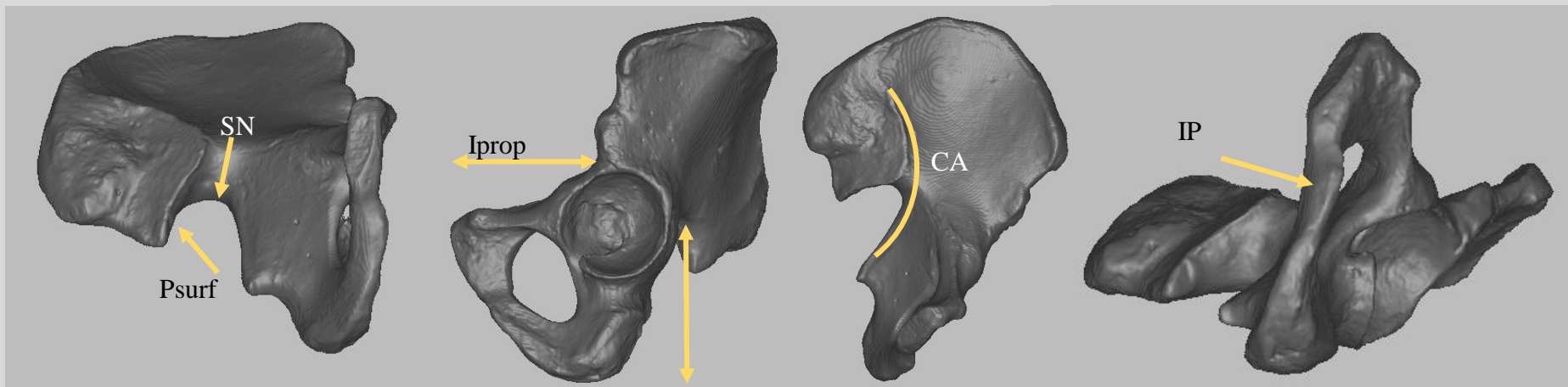
Methods: Sex estimation protocols

nonmetric



F = female
M = male

Methods: Sex estimation protocols *nonmetric*

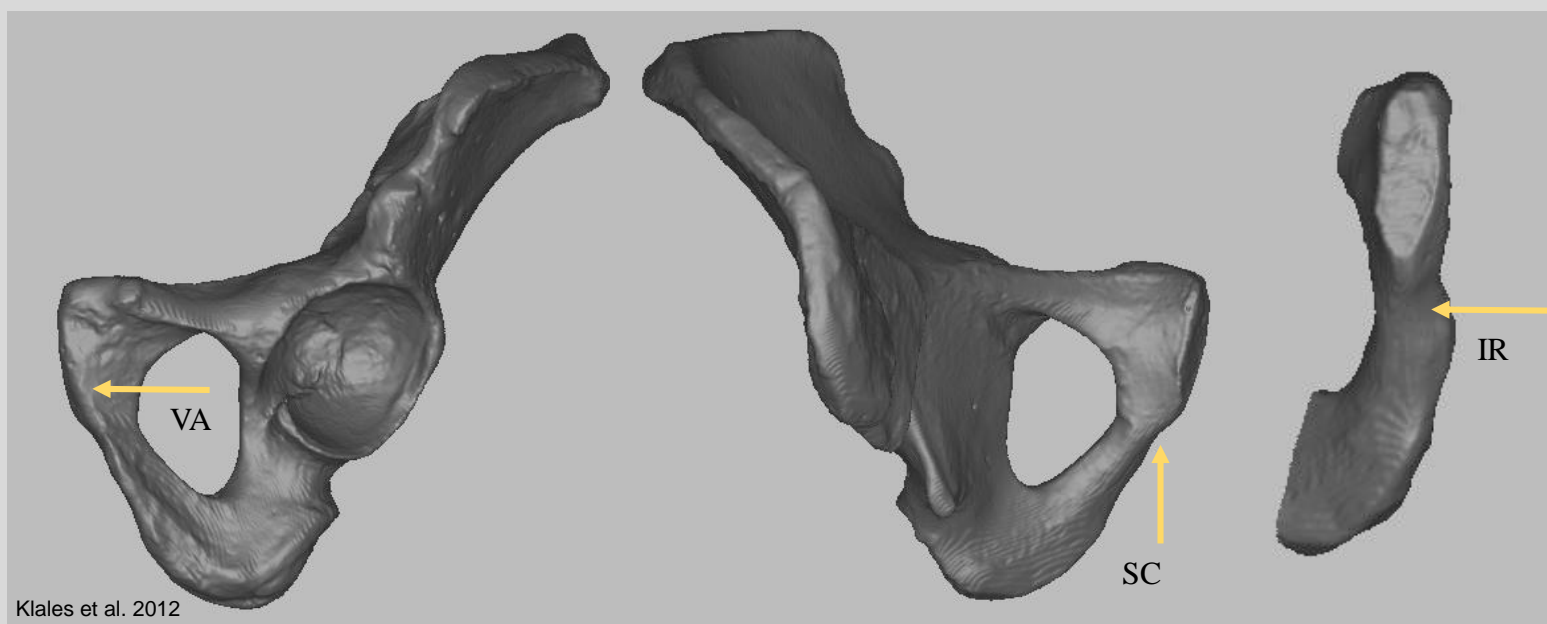


Bruzek 2002

F = female; M = male

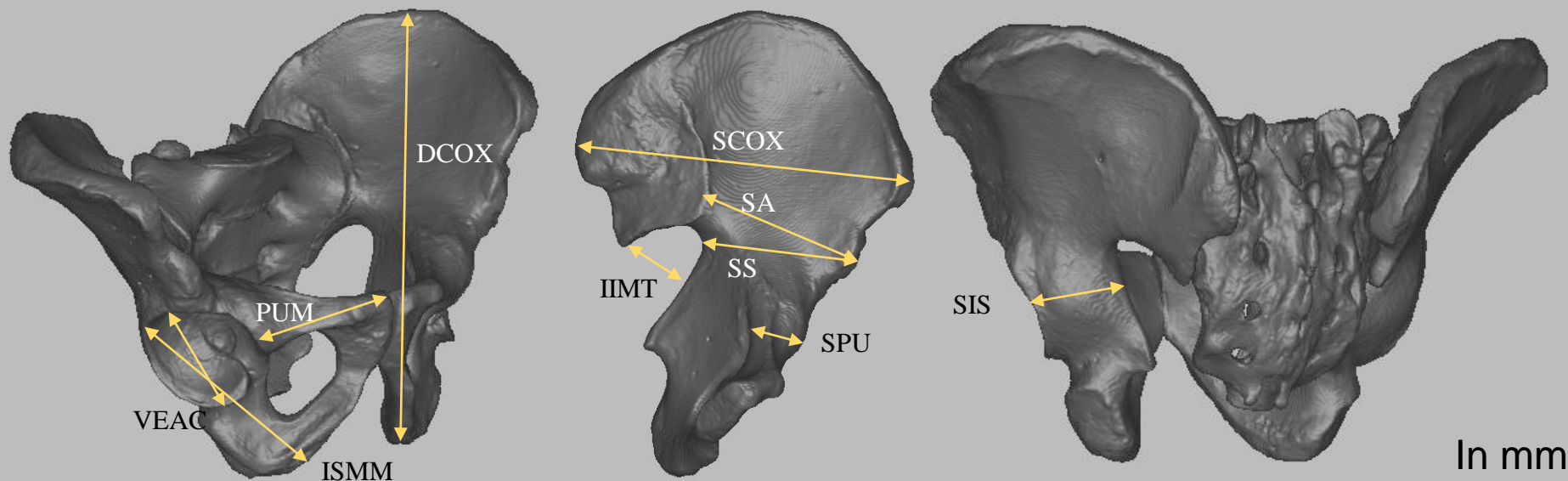
Methods: Sex estimation protocols

nonmetric



Scores 1-5

Methods: Sex estimation protocols *metric*

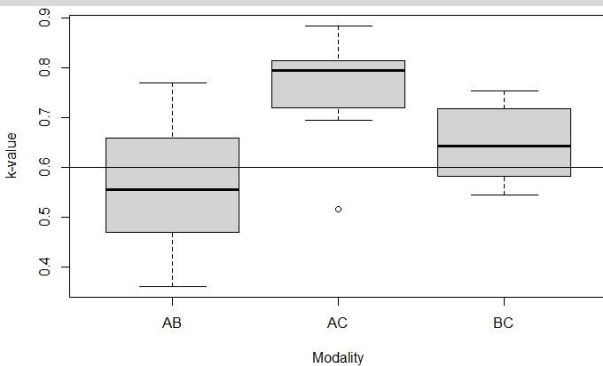


Methods: Statistical analyses

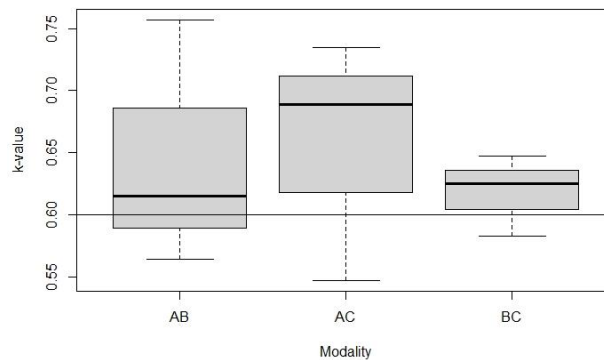
- Cohen's kappa (dichotomous) and
- Cohen's weighted kappa (ordinal) (Cohen, 1968)
 - κ -1 to 1 (Landis & Koch, 1977)
 - $\kappa > 0.6$ acceptable agreement
- Relative technical error of measurement (metric) (Bruzek et al., 2017)
 - rTEM < 5% acceptable error
- R version 4.1.4 in RStudio

Results: Nature of data

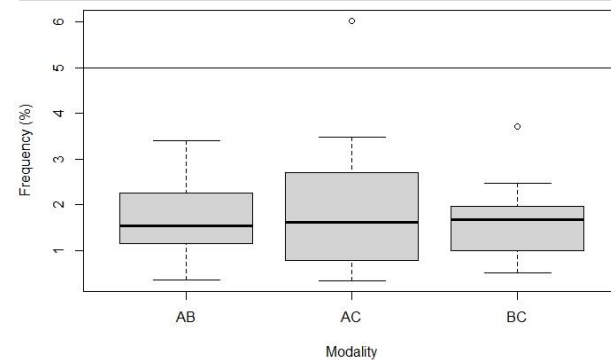
Dichotomous



Ordinal



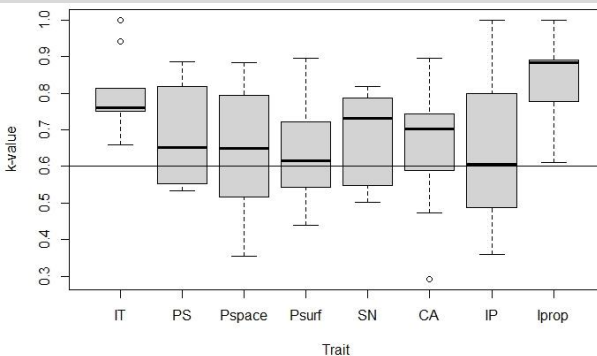
Metric



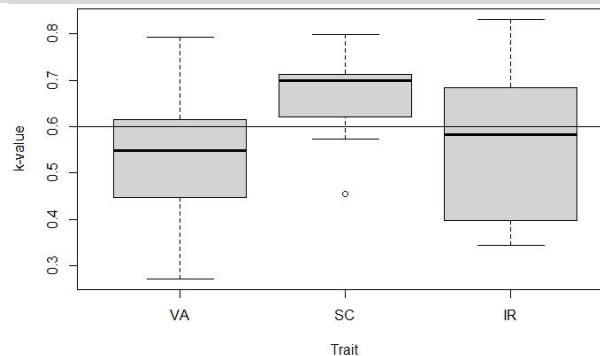
Metric data performed best, followed by ordinal and dichotomous data

Results: Trait analysis

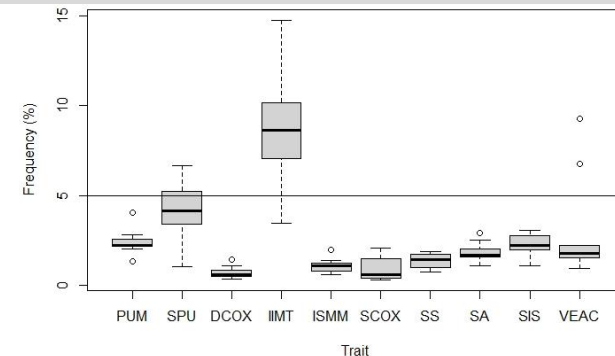
Dichotomous



Ordinal

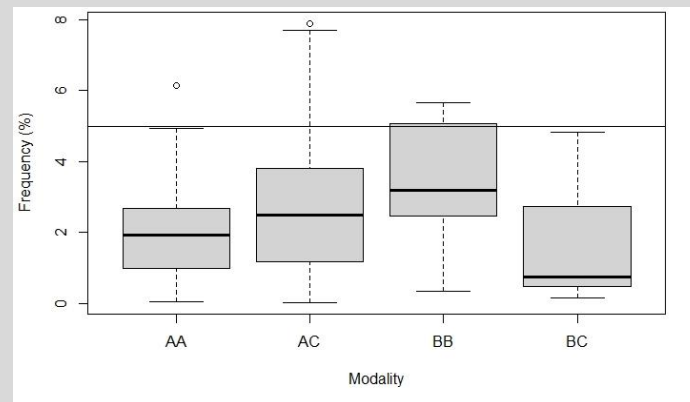
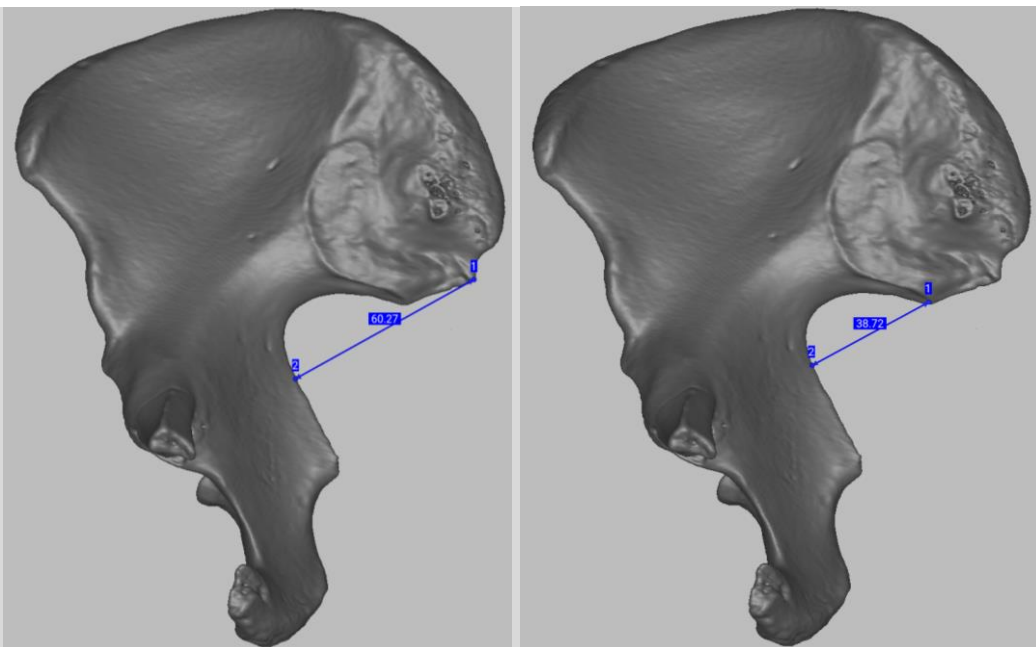


Metric



Dichotomous traits performed best, followed by metric and ordinal traits

Results: Trait revision



rTEM below 5% with revised trait

Discussion & Conclusion

- Modalities (**A**, **B**, **C**) are interchangeable for most of the analyzed sex estimation traits
- CT (**C**) and surface scans (**A**) yield even better results, both non-tactile
- Metric method (DSP2) best, dichotomous trait data intermediate, ordinal data poorest
- Trait definition more important than modality

Limitations

- Other virtual modalities and devices (MicroScribe digitizer, micro-XCT, etc.)
- Other skeletal regions should be included, results based on pelvis only
- Observers without previous virtual modality experience

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Thank you for your attention!

Any questions?