Development of a method to estimate skeletal age at death in adults using the acetabulum and the auricular surface on a Portuguese population

Submitted by Emmanuel Lemoine on Tue, 06/10/2014 - 11:22

Titre	Development of a method to estimate skeletal age at death in adults using the acetabulum and the auricular surface on a Portuguese population
Type de publication	Article de revue
Auteur	Rougé-Maillart, Clotilde [1], Vielle, Bruno [2], Jousset, Nathalie [3], Chappard, Daniel [4], Telmon, Norbert [5], Cunha, Eugenia [6]
Editeur	Elsevier
Type	Article scientifique dans une revue à comité de lecture
Année	2009
Langue	Anglais
Date	2009/07/01
Numéro	1–3
Pagination	91 - 95
Volume	188
Titre de la revue	Forensic Science International
ISSN	0379-0738
Mots-clés	Acetabulum [7], Anthropology [8], Auricular surface [9], Skeletal age at death [10]
Résumé en anglais	Aging techniques that use the posterior or middle part of the pelvis are of interest because this part of the body is very resistant to decay. In a preliminary study, acetabular criteria correlated with age were isolated. In a second study, three acetabular criteria and four auricular surface criteria were described and it was demonstrated that it is of interest to associate these criteria. The goal of the present study was to test these criteria in a larger sample and to elaborate a standardized procedure for the use of these criteria. The study concerned 462 os coxae (hip bones) of known age and sex. All of the criteria are correlated with age. Establishing a score allows a better correlation with age with lower intra-/inter-observer variability. Seven categories of overall score corresponding to eight age groups were defined and the probabilities of belonging to an age group depending on the overall score were calculated. The first main advantage of this procedure is that it is still applicable when only some parts of the body remain. The other benefit is its ability to discriminate older people.
URL de la notice	http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua3304 [11]
DOI	10.1016/j.forsciint.2009.03.019 [12]
Lien vers le document	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.forsciint.2009.03.019 [12]

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