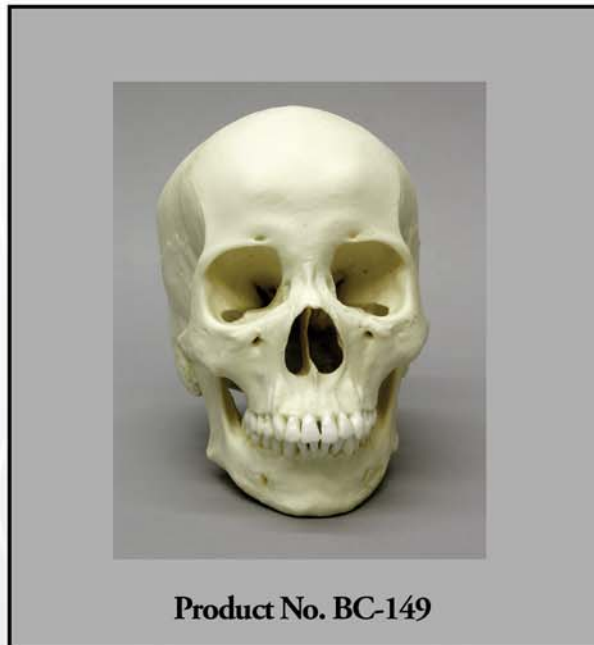


OSTEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Human Female Asian Skull



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OSTEOLOGICAL REPRODUCTIONS

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Human, Female, Asian

<u>Product Number:</u>	BC-149
<u>Specimen Evaluated:</u>	Bone Clones® replica
<u>Skeletal Inventory:</u>	1 intact cranium - inferior nasal conchae are absent 1 intact mandible

General observations:

In general, the molding process has preserved significant details necessary for evaluation. The general shape and configuration of the skull is within normal limits. The ectocranial morphology of the individual cranial bones is within normal limits. The sutural patterns are of expected configuration. There is the suggestion of sutural bones (Wormian ossicles) at the bilateral asterions. The foramina are of expected configuration. The skull is atraumatic.

Dentition:

There are 16 teeth in the maxillary arcade and 16 teeth in the mandibular arcade. All teeth have an adult morphology and no deciduous dentition remains. There are subtly persistent mamelons on 4.1 [#25] and 4.2 [#26]. The dentition is atraumatic. There are no dental restorations or prostheses. There is the suggestion of buccal caries (decay) on 1.8 [#1]. There is a moderate degree of attrition.

Features of Race:

The interocular distance is not significantly widened. The nasal root is flat and the nasal angle is obtuse. The zygomatic bones retreat posteriorly from the plane of the face. The nasal aperture is broad superiorly and inferiorly. The anterior nasal spine is short, and the inferior margin of the nasal aperture is smooth on the left and somewhat sharp on the right, with the suggestion of a bilateral nasal gutter (right greater than left); there is no nasal sill. The maxillary dental arcade is somewhat rounded. There is mild to moderate alveolar prognathism. The maxillary incisors are shovel-like. There is no edge-on-edge incisal bite. There is a slight post-bregmatic depression. The calvarial sutures are complex.

The totality of features is most in keeping with those of an Asian individual.

Features of Sex:

There is mild prominence of the cranial sites for musculofascial attachment including especially:

- the nuchal lines
- the mastoid processes of the temporal bones
- the temporal lines
- the supraorbital tori
- the masseteric tuberosities of the mandible

There is a broad ascending mandibular ramus. The nasion is smooth, and the supraorbital margins are sharp. The inferior border of the mandible is somewhat squared.

The totality of features is most in keeping with female sex.

Features of Age:

There are no identifiable fontanelles. The spheno-occipital synchondrosis is fused.

Ten ectocranial osteologic landmarks are evaluated for degree of suture closure according to the Meindl and Lovejoy method*.[1] Scores are assigned as follows:

1	2
2	1
3	2
4	2
5	2
6	2
7	2
8	3
9	2
10	2

* As is always the case with casting, there is a tendency towards overscoring.

The sum of scores for the cranial vault (landmarks 1 through 7) is 13. This corresponds to an estimated age of 45.2 +/- 12.6 years.

The sum of scores for the anterior cranium (landmarks 6 through 10) is 11. This corresponds to an estimated age of 56.2 +/- 8.5 years.

All 32 teeth are fully erupted, and no deciduous dentition remains. There is a moderate degree of attrition on the occlusal surfaces of the dentition.

SUMMARY:

1. Asian.
2. Female.
3. 47.7 – 57.8 years; range 32.6 – 64.7 years.
4. No evidence of trauma.
5. No evidence of significant osteologic variations or primary pathology.

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES:

1. This is an excellent example of an Asian individual. It may be appropriate to utilize this specimen as a discussion piece around the concept of sex determination in the context of racial variation.
 - a. The concept of race assessment is controversial. It may be worthwhile to review the varying schools of thought on this issue. Short summaries from the perspective of the forensic anthropologist[2] and forensic pathologist[3] are readily available.
 - b. In many circumstances, the skull alone will allow an investigator to correctly determine sex.[4] However, the findings in the skull should never be treated in isolation; rather, they should be incorporated into your ‘whole case’ database. This database should include information obtained from all other aspects of the case. From an osteologic perspective, this includes (importantly) the bones of the pelvis.
2. It may be appropriate to discuss the concept of sutural complexity in terms of race determination.
3. Age assessment of skeletal remains is best done in the context of the entire skeleton. Assessment of the degree of suture closure can be used with some degree of success[1]; however, there is tremendous variability in the degree of closure process. Students must be cautioned that statistical data is based on **populations**, and may not necessarily be reflective of reality in an **individual**.

Bone Clones® Osteological Evaluation Report

REFERENCES:

1. Meindl, R.S. and Lovejoy, C.O. (1985). Ectocranial suture closure: a revised method for the determination of skeletal age at death based on the lateral-anterior sutures. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 68(1): 57-66.
2. Matshes, E. and Lew, E. (2006). Forensic osteology. In *Forensic Pathology: Principles and Practice*, D. Dolinak, E. Matshes, and E. Lew, Editors. San Diego, CA: Elsevier (Academic Press).
3. Gill, G. (1998). Craniofacial criteria in the skeletal attribution of race. In *Forensic Osteology: Advances in the Identification of Human Remains*, K. Reichs, Editor. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.
4. Krogman, W. and Iscan, M. (1986). *The Human Skeleton in Forensic Medicine*. 2 ed. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.

DISCLAIMERS:

This report is meant only as a teaching tool for introductory level students of the anatomical, anthropology or forensic sciences who might be using this specimen to learn human and forensic osteology. Evaluation of osteologic material is best done with original specimens. My evaluation was based solely upon studies of a Bone Clones® replica. My opinions are based solely upon the material presented to me. This is somewhat artificial as in real forensic investigations additional studies would be undertaken prior to the formulation of diagnoses and the production of a report. These studies might include plain film radiography, computed tomography (CT) studies, histology, etc. My opinions regarding race and sex are based only upon non-metric analyses. Evaluation of cranial suture closure is most accurately assessed endocranially as the sutures are known to close from the endocranial table towards the ectocranium. My opinions regarding this skull were made without access to the postcranial skeleton.

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