OSTEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared by **Dr. Chelsey Juarez**



Human 6-year-old Child Skeleton SC-400



9200 Eton Ave. Chatsworth, CA 91311

Phone: **(818)** 709-7991 or **(800)** 914-0091 (USA only)
Email: info@boneclones.com
Web: www.boneclones.com

© Bone Clones 2025

Report of Osteological Analysis

Summary					
Product Number	SC-400	Other Information			
Age	5.5-6.5 years, Mean age 6years	Complete skeletal cast of a child mean age 6 years			
Sex	N/A	 Ldm² demonstrates possible caries to lingual cus Distal radial epiphysis for both left and right radi 			
Stature	116.98-135.78 cm, Point estimate 126.63 cm	missing			
Population Affinity	N/A				

SKELETAL INVENTORY (Figures 1-2):

- Skull (cranium + mandible)
- L &R Clavicles
- L & R Scapula
- L &R Humeri
- L & R Radii
- L & R Ulna
- L & R Carpals (scaphoid, lunate, triquetral, trapezoid, trapezium, capitate hamate)
- L & R Metacarpals and Phalanges (1-5 see figure 1 for individual epiphyses)
- Hyoid (body and greater cornu)
- Sternum (manubrium, and three sternebrae)
- Cervical vertebrae 1-7
- Thoracic vertebrae 1-12
- Lumbar 1-5
- Sacral vertebrae 1-5
- Coccygeal vertebrae 1-3
- L&R Ilium
- L & R Ischium
- L & R Pubis
- L & R femur (with head, greater trochanter and distal epiphysis)
- L & R Patella
- L & R Tibia (with proximal and distal epiphyses)
- L & R Fibula
- L &R Tarsals (talus, calcaneus, navicular, cuboid, cuneiforms 1-3)
- L & R Metatarsals and Phalanges (1-5 see Figure 1 for individual epiphyses)

DENTAL INVENTORY (Figure 3)

- Rdi¹ Present in full occlusion
- Rdi² Present in full occlusion
- Rdc¹ Present in full occlusion
- Rdm¹ Present in full occlusion
- Rdm² Present in full occlusion
- RM¹ Present in partial occlusion
- RM² Present in crypt
- Ldi¹ Present in full occlusion
- Ldi² Present in full occlusion
- Ldc¹ Present in full occlusion
- Ldm¹ Present in full occlusion
- Ldm² Present in full occlusion * lingual cusps missing possible dental caries
- LM¹ Present in partial occlusion
- LM² Present in crypt
- Rdi₁ Present in full occlusion
- Rdi₂ Present in full occlusion
- Rdc₁ Present in full occlusion
- Rdm₁ Present in full occlusion
- Rdm₂ Present in full occlusion
- RM₁ Present in full occlusion
- Ldi₁ Present in full occlusion
- Ldi₂ Present in full occlusion
- Ldc₁ Present in full occlusion
- Ldm₁ Present in full occlusion
- Ldm₂ Present in full occlusion
- LM₁ Present in full occlusion

BIOLOGICAL PROFILE

POPULATION AFFINITY AND SEX ESTIMATION: N/A

Currently, there are no commonly used, validated, and established methods for sex or population affinity estimation for children under eight years of age. In fact, the recommendation by SWGANTH (2010) lists sexing of subadults under the heading of "unacceptable practices". While there are sex estimation methods for these juveniles the majority of these methods have affiliated accuracy rates below 75% and lack validation on appropriate forensic remains. Subadults, especially those under eight years of age lack appropriate development of the nonmetric and metric characteristics often studied for these components of the biological profile. Thus, neither population affinity nor sex will be formally estimated. However, the bench notes provide photographs and data collected on sex estimation for this individual see Appendix A (Bench Notes).

AGE ESTIMATION: 5.5-6.5 years Mean 6 years

Age estimation was established through analysis of epiphyseal fusion, ossification center development, analysis of diaphyseal length and tooth crown eruption. The lower age level and higher age limit were determined by dental development and supported by epiphyseal fusion, appearance of centers of ossification and limb measurement.

Body segment	Observations	Method	Age estimation
Dental development	 Primary dentition in full occlusion M₁ full occlusion M¹ partially erupted 	AlQahtani 2010	5.5-6.5 years (mean 6years)
Kidstats (for list of postcranial variables and measurements see Appendix A)	 Sample Population: US Model trained on 18 variables 	MCP-S-Age v1.00 Multivariate http://kyra- stull.shinyapps.io/mcp- s-age/	4.88-7.3 (95%CI) point estimate 6yrs Model testing accuracy 0.90
Sacral Fusion	all primary centers fused in each sacral segment except posteriorly at the spinous processes	Fawcett, 1907; Cleaves, 1937; Flecker, 1942; Frazer, 1948; Noback and Robertson, 1951; Birkner, 1978; Fazekas and KSsa, 1978	~6years
Lesser trochanter of the femur	Not present	Scheuer and Black 2000 page 392	Appearance between 7-8; so less than 7.
Ischio pubic ramus	Unfused	Scheuer and Black 2000, page 372	Fusion occurs between 5-8

STATURE ESTIMATION: 116.98-135.78 cm; point estimate: 126.63 cm (4.15 ft)

Stature was estimated using KidStats v1.00 (Chu and Stull 2023). Eight postcranial measurements were entered into the user interface and fibular length using the nonlinear model generated the smallest MAD indicating the lowest error in model measurement. For a list of postcranial measurements see Appendix A (Bench Notes).

Body segment	Measurement	Method	Estimation
Fibular length	235mm	Nonlinear model,	116.98-135.78cm
		Variable: Fibular Length	Point estimate
		Sex: Pooled	126.63cm
	// // //	Geographic region US	Test accuracy 96.72%
	/ \ \\	MAD 3.645	
		KidsStats Stature v1 00	

3/10/2025

Dr. Chelsey Juarez

Primary Investigator Fresno State Forensic Anthropology Laboratory Associate Professor Department Anthropology California State University Fresno chesleyjuarez@mail.fresnostate.edu

This report was reviewed by Dr. Alison Galloway D-ABFA

Citations

AlQahtani, S. Hector, M. and Liversidge, H. (2010). The London Atlas of Human Development and Eruption. American Journal of Physical Anthropology. 142:481-490.

Birkner, R. (1978). Normal Radiographic Patterns and Variances of the Human Skeleton -An X-ray Atlas of Adults and Children. Baltimore (Munich): Urban and Schwarzenberg.

Chu, EY and Stull KE (2023) KidStats: Stature- A graphical user interface for subadult stature estimation Version 1.00.

Cleaves, E.N. (1937). Adolescent sacro-iliac joints: their normal development and their appearance in epiphysitis. American Journal of Roentgenology 38: 450-456.

Fawcett, E. (1907). On the completion of ossification of the human sacrum. Anatomischer Anzeiger 30: 414-421.

Fazekas, IG and Kosa, F (1978) Forensic Fetal Osteology Budapest: Akademiai Kiado.

Flecker, H. (1942). Time of appearance and fusion of ossification centres as observed by roentgenographic methods. American Journal of Roentgenology 47: 97-159.

Frazer, J.E. (1948). The Anatomy of the Human Skeleton, 4th edition. London: Churchill.

Noback, C.R. and Robertson, G.G. (1951). Sequences of appearance of ossification centers in the human skeleton during the first five prenatal months. American Journal of Anatomy 89: 1-28.

Scheuer, L. and Black, S. (2000). Development Juvenile Osteology. San Diego, Ca: Elsevier Academic Press.

Scientific Working Group for Forensic Anthropology (SWGANTH). (2010). *Sex assessment*. Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory, US Department of Justice.

Stull, K.E. and Chu, E.Y. (2022). MCP-S-Age: A GUI to estimate subadult skeletal age. R package version 1.0.





Figure 3 Dental Inventory

