

A RE-EVALUATION AND REVISION OF PUBIC SYMPHYSIS AND FOURTH
RIB AGING TECHNIQUES

by

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APPENDIX E

REVISED MORPHOLOGICAL GROUP DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE FEMALE
PUBIC SYMPHYSIS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF A TYPE SPECIMEN FOR
EACH GROUP

Group 1, Females.

Group	Count	Mean	St. Dev.	Max.	Min.	Range
1	5	19.8	1.33	22	18	18-22

Group 1:	• *Clear ridge and furrow system that extends from pubic tubercle onto the inferior ramus. • Ridges and furrows are elaborate, deep, well-defined, and do not look worn down. • No dorsal lipping. • Bone is excellent quality; bone is firm, heavy dense, and smooth on the ventral and dorsal body. • No rim formation. • Dorsal plateau is not formed; ridges and furrows extend to the dorsal edge.
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(*) Indicates characteristic traits for each group.



Group 2, Females.

Group	Count	Mean	St. Dev.	Max.	Min.	Range
2	5	23.2	2.38	25	20	20-25

Group 2:	• *The rim is in the process of forming, but mainly consists of a flattening of the ridges on the dorsal aspect of the face and ossific nodules present along the ventral border. • Ridges and furrows are still present. • The ridges and furrows may appear worn down or flattened, especially on the dorsal aspect of the face. The furrows are becoming shallow. • The upper and lower rim edges are not formed. • There is no dorsal lipping. • The bone quality is very good; the bone is firm, heavy, dense, and smooth on the ventral and dorsal body, with little porosity. • The pubic tubercle may appear separate from the face.
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(*) Indicates characteristic traits for each group.

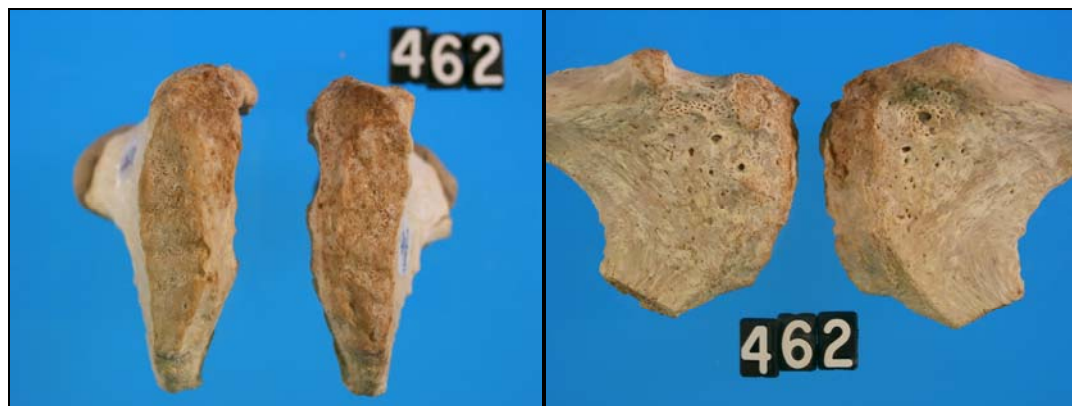


Group 3, Females.

Group	Count	Mean	St. Dev.	Max.	Min.	Range
3	25	31.44	5.12	44	24	24-44

Group 3:	• *The lower rim is complete on the dorsal side of the face, and is complete until it ends approximately halfway up the ventral face leaving a medium to fairly large gap between the lower and upper extremities on the ventral face. The result is the impression of an enlarged “V” on the inferior extremity, with the dorsal side of the “V” longer than the ventral side. • Some ridges and furrows are still visible, but appear worn down. The ridges are rounded and flattened and the furrows are shallow. • The rim is forming both on the dorsal aspect of the face and the upper and lower extremities. • In some cases, a rounded, gently undulating buildup of bone has formed in the gap between the upper and lower extremities on the ventral face. It does not appear to be a distinct rim, however. • In some cases, the face is becoming slightly porous. • Bone quality is good; the bone is firm, heavy, and dense and has little porosity. • The ventral aspect of the body is not elaborate and there is very slight to no dorsal lipping. • The pubic tubercle is separate from the face. • Quality of bone and rim completion are important deciding factors.
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(*) Indicates characteristic traits for each group.

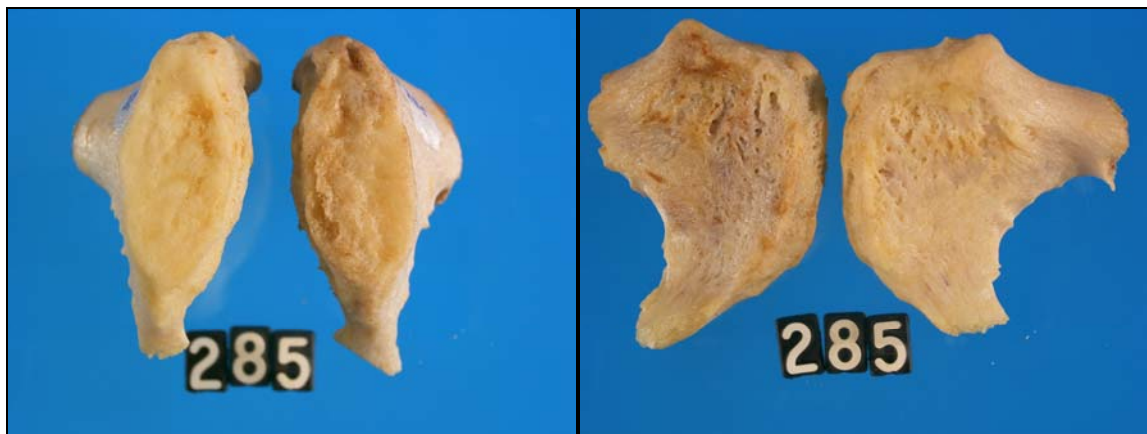


Group 4, Females.

Group	Count	Mean	St. Dev.	Max.	Min.	Range
4	35	43.26	6.12	58	33	33-58

Group 4:	• *The face is oval-shaped and flat, but not depressed; face may be undulating but does not have clear ridges and furrows. • *Remnants of ridges and furrows may be visible on the face. • *In most cases, the rim is complete at this stage, but may have a small ventral hiatus on the superior and ventral aspect of the rim. • The face and rim are well-defined and not irregular. • The quality of bone is good, but the face is beginning to appear more porous and the bone itself is becoming lighter. • Slight to no dorsal lipping, but in females with large parturition pits, there tends to be more dorsal lipping. • The ventral arc is more clearly defined in this stage and may be large and elaborate. • The ventral aspect of the body is becoming coarse and rough. • Bony projections are becoming more elaborate on the medial aspect of the obturator foramen.
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(*) Indicates characteristic traits for each group

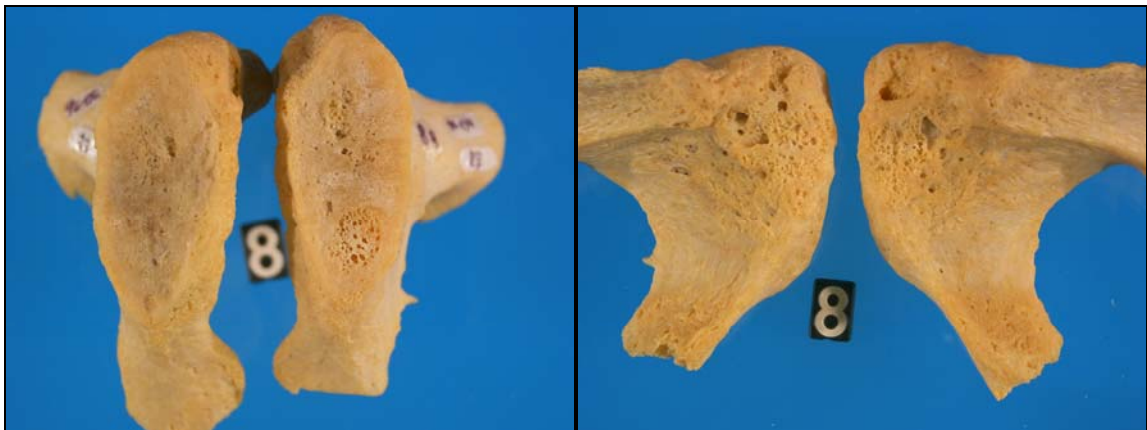


Group 5, Females.

Group	Count	Mean	St. Dev.	Max.	Min.	Range
5	32	51.47	3.94	60	44	44-60

Group 5:	• *The rim is complete at this stage. • *The face is becoming more porous and is depressed. • *The face is not irregularly-shaped or erratic, and retains an oval shape. • In general, the rim is not irregular. • Ridges and furrows are absent on the face. • There may be some breakdown and loss of integrity of the rim on the ventral border, which appears as irregular bone (not rounded/solid). • Bone quality is good to fair. • The bone is becoming lighter. • The dorsal and ventral surfaces of the body are coarse and rough. • The ventral arc is prominent. • Bony projections are longer and more developed in the obturator foramen.
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(*) Indicates characteristic traits for each group

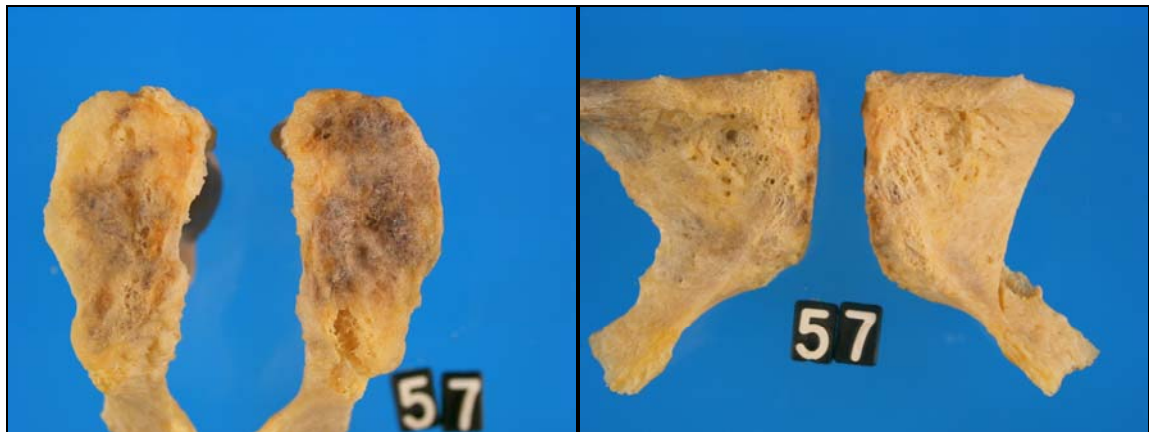


Group 6, Females.

Group	Count	Mean	St. Dev.	Max.	Min.	Range
6	35	72.34	7.36	86	56	56-86

Group 6:	• *The face is losing its oval shape, and becoming irregular. • *Bone is light weight. • The rim is complete. • The rim and face are irregular and porous. • The rim is eroding. • There are no ridges and furrows. • Dorsal lipping is moderate to severe. • Bone may be brittle. • The dorsal surface of the bone is coarse and rough. • Bony projections are present at the medial aspect of the obturator foramen. • Bone weight is a major deciding factor between 6 and 7.
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(*) Indicates characteristic traits for each group



Group 7, Females.

Group	Count	Mean	St. Dev.	Max.	Min.	Range
7	56	82.54	7.41	99	62	62-99

Group 7:	• *The face and rim are very irregular in shape. • *Bone quality is poor, and bone is very light. • The rim is complete. • There are no ridges and furrows. • The face is porous and macroporous. • The rim is eroding and breaking down. • Dorsal lipping is pronounced. • The dorsal surface of the bone is roughened and textured and the bone is brittle. • The ventral surface of the bone is very rough and porous, especially in the area of the ventral arc. • Ventral projections are present and pronounced at the medial aspect of the obturator foramen. • Bone weight is a major deciding factor between 6 and 7.
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(*) Indicates characteristic traits for each group

