

IDENTIFICATION OF AN INDIVIDUAL PERSON

- Based on certain unique and individual characteristics known to other people.
- 1. Identification by facial features.
- 2. Personal defects:
 - - skin defects i.e. pigmented mole, birthmarks, warts, tumors, skin diseases
 - - tattoo marks,
 - - scars - surgical scars, scars following violence, scars from self-inflicted injuries, natural diseases like acne, chickenpox,
 - - bone defects,
- biological material for DNA-testing (blood, tendons, cartilages, bone)

HUMAN REMAINS – BONES – questions to answer:

- Are they human bones?
- How many people do they belong to?
- What is their sex?
- What is their age?
- What was the height of deceased?
- What was the weight of deceased?
- Are there any signs of diseases or injuries?
- What was the cause of death?

● 3. Sex identification:

- pelvis - the cavity of the male is deep, female is wide
 - well marked muscular attachment sites at male's
 - the body of the pubis is approximately triangular in the male, almost square in female
 - sub-pubic angle is more than 90 degrees (usually 100) at female, less than 90 at male's (usually 65 - 75)

Pelvis

- greater sciatic notch is narrowed in male
- obturator foramen is ovoid in male, triangular in female,
- pelvic inlet (from above) is heart-shaped in male, more circular in female,
- sacrum – female - wide, shallow curve, shorter; male - longer, may have more than 5 segments (rare in female), with curve along the whole bone, slight forward projection of the coccyx.

Sternum

- female – length of manubrium is = or > than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the body of sternum,

- male - length of manubrium is < than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the body of sternum,

SKULL

- male skull is generally larger (200ml in volume greater than female),
- the supraorbital ridges are prominent, in the female they are usually absent,
- the mastoid process is more pronounced in male,
- the shape of the orbital cavities in the female is more circular with more sharp edges,

Skull

- the shape of the orbital cavities in the male is more square with less sharp edges,
- muscle ridges are more marked in male, especially in occipital area (well visible nuchal crest) and temporal area (larger temporal and masseter muscles),
- frontal and parietal eminences are more prominent in female,
- the mandible is more robust, with a broader ramus and a more developed coronoid process in male,

Skull

- forehead – in female is high and more steep, in male – less steep (tilted backward),
- post-zygomatic ridge – in male - continues behind the auditory meatus, in female – does not.

long bones - the determination of sex has been based on such variations like the muscle-attachment areas, the weight and density of bones.

Body height and weight

- measurement of length of the long bones (femur, humerus), comparison with tables,
- measurement of width of distal end of humerus and comparison with tables,

AGE

- estimation of a vertical dissection of proximal end of humerus an level of the apex of bone marrow cavity + comparison with tables (the older the person the higher level of the apex)
- estimation of skull sutures fusion – the older the person more segments of fusions in his skull sutures.