Forensic Lab
Is the skeleton male or female? Young or old?
Use the tools below to deduce the answers.

| Sex Characteristics of the Pelvis |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Feature | Male | Female |
| A. obturator foramen shape | Large, ovoid | triangular |
| B. acetabulum size | Large | Small |
| C. subpubic angle | V-shaped | U-shaped |
| D. sciatic niche shape | Narrow | Deep wide |
| E. ilium shape | High, vertical | Wide |
| F. pelvic inlet shape | Heart-shaped | Circular |
| G. sacrum shape | Long, narrow | Short, wide |


female


## Sex Characteristics of the Skull

| Feature | Male | Female |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| a. Supraorbital ridge | Prominent | Slender |
| b. Occipital protuberance | Prominent | Slender |
| c. Mastoid process | Long | Broad short |
| d. Mandible | Square | v-shaped |

## Measuring Bone Density: Can tell age

If you take a sample of bone and wash out the liquid bone marrow, the remaining bone is about half mineral and half protein. The weight of mineral per volume of bone is the Bone Mineral Density. This is determined by two things: how many mineral atoms are deposited within the bone matrix, and how porous the matrix is. The strength of the bone is largely determined by the bone mineral density.

Osteopenia is defined by the WHO as a T score of -1 to -2.49 and osteoporosis as -2.5 or less. These values are based on bell curve distributions in a healthy population of 30 year old women.


