

Identifikation

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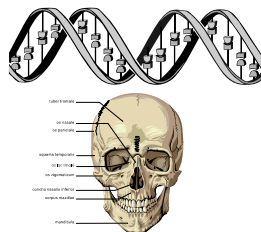


Identifikation, retsantropologi og retsodontologi

- Identifikation af levende
- Identifikation af døde
- Identifikation af ligdele
- Identifikation i straffesager (sporundersøgelser)
- Identifikation af fædre (faderskabssager)
- Familiesammenføringsager

Identifikation

- (Genkendelse)
- DNA
- Retsodontologisk undersøgelse
- Fingeraftryk
- Antropologiske undersøgelser
- Andet



IDENTIFIKATION

- 1: Signalement af liget
- 2: Signalement af savnet
- 3: Identifikation: overensstemmelse på en række punkter, ingen væsentlige uoverensstemmelser

Interpols skemaer til registrering af signalement af døde (PM) og af savnede (AM)

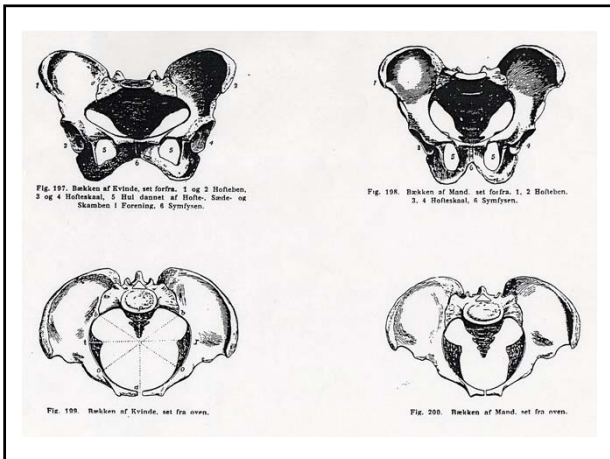
The image shows two Interpol identification forms. The left form is pink and titled 'DØDE PERSON' (PM), and the right form is yellow and titled 'SAVNET PERSON' (AM). Both forms have a header section for personal information (name, date of birth, sex, etc.) and a large table for identifying characteristics. The table has columns for 'Beskrivelse af kendetegn' (Description of characteristics), 'Længde' (Length), 'Højde' (Height), 'Vægt' (Weight), 'Øjne' (Eyes), 'Hår' (Hair), and 'Andre bemærkninger' (Other remarks). The table rows are numbered 1 through 24, covering various physical and identifying features.

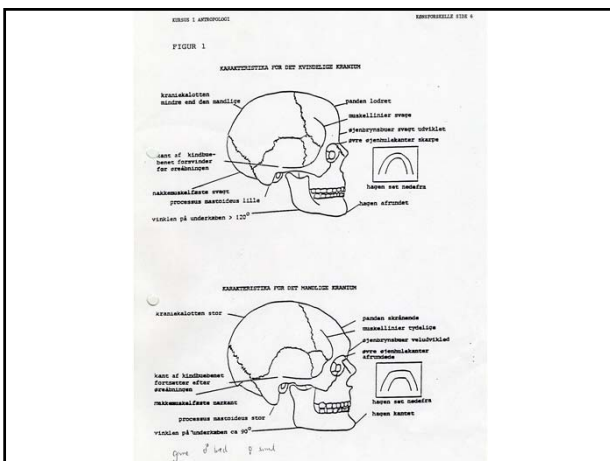
Undersøgelse af knogler

- Humane? Hvor mange?
- Identitet
- Dødstidsbestemmelse
- Døds måde
- Dødsårsag

Identifikation

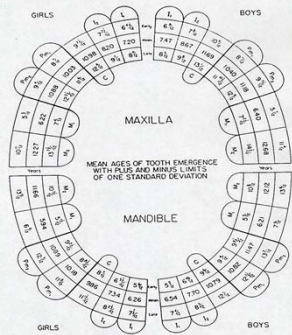
- Etnicitet
- Køn
- Alder
- Højde
- Specielle kendetegn: tænder, fraktur, udviklingsanomali, kirurgi, patologi
- Facial superimposition
- DNA (mitokondrie)





DENTAL EMERGENCE

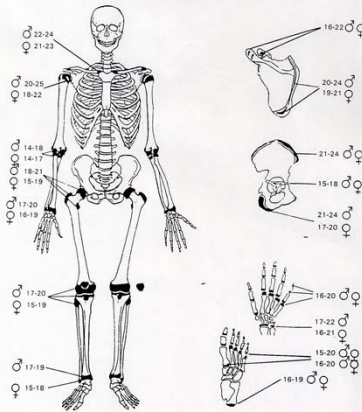
Chart showing the mean ages of emergence of all permanent teeth except third molars. Maxilla and mandible, and male and female are represented. Reprinted from Hurme, 1949.



Designed by F.D. Murray, D.M.D.

Copyright Dental Institute

EPiphyseal Union
Male and female age ranges in years for complete fusion

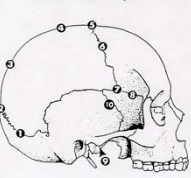


Ectocranial Suture Closure

Mainini, R8 and CD Lowjoy 1985 Ectocranial suture closure: A revised method for the determination of skeletal age at death based on the lateral-anterior sutures. ANZJ, 48:178-86

To determine age at death using the ectocranial suture closure method:

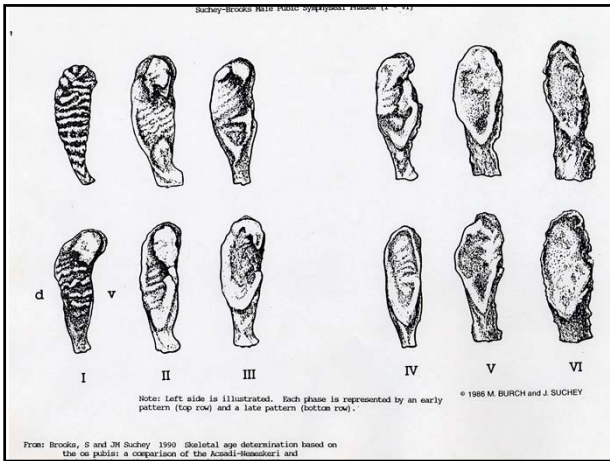
1. Score each site for lateral-anterior and ectocranial vault systems.
2. Sum the scores for each system to supply composite score.
3. Read the composite score on the appropriate table to determine mean age and inter-decile range.

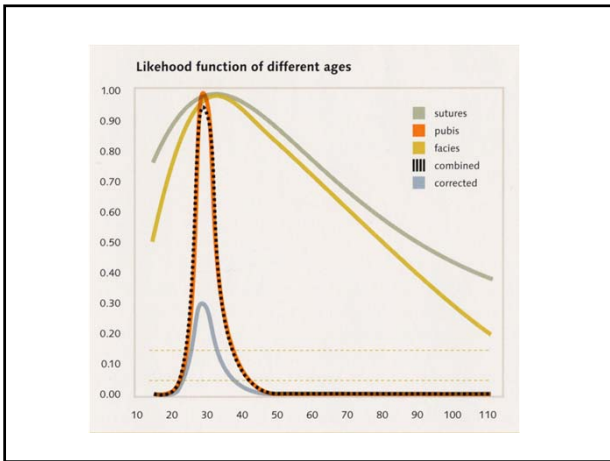


Notes: Each site is a region comprised of all sutures within a 1 cm circle about the designated site.

Stages of ectocranial suture closure:

- 0 - Open: there is no evidence of any ectocranial closure at the site.
- 1 - Minimal closure: some closure has occurred. The score is assigned to any minimal to moderate closure, i.e. from a single bone bridge across the suture to about 50% protrusion at the site.
- 2 - Significant closure: there is marked degree of closure but some portion of the site is still not completely fused.
- 3 - Complete obliteration: the site is completely fused.





Beregning af højde ud fra knogelængder						
STATURE FROM BONE (after Karl Pearson's formulae)						
Bone measured	Male			Female		
	Dry	cm.	Wet	Dry	cm.	Wet
Femur	$\times 1'880 + 81'306$		$\times 1'880 + 81'231$	$\times 1'945 + 72'844$		$\times 1'945 + 73'111$
Humerus	$\times 2'894 + 70'641$		$\times 2'894 + 70'714$	$\times 2'754 + 71'475$		$\times 2'754 + 72'000$
Tibia	$\times 2'376 + 78'664$		$\times 2'376 + 78'807$	$\times 2'352 + 74'724$		$\times 2'352 + 73'300$
Radius	$\times 3'271 + 89'925$		$\times 3'271 + 86'465$	$\times 3'343 + 81'224$		$\times 3'343 + 82'111$
<p>•Femur measured—head to apex of inner condyle. Humerus and radius—in their greatest length. Tibia—upper articular surface to tip of malleolus.</p>						

SUPERIMPOSITION

Superimposition er baseret på en sammenkopiering af fotos eller røntgenfotos af savnede og foto, røntgenfoto eller scanningsbillede af et kranium.

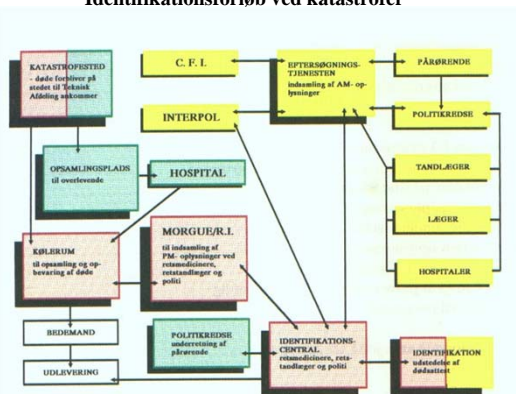
Kan udelukke identitet, men ikke identificere med sikkerhed.



Ruxton sagen.

Identifikation ved katastrofer og større ulykker

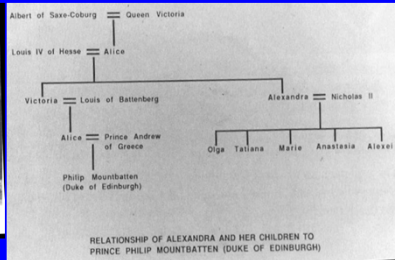
Identifikationsforløb ved katastrofer



Zsar familien identifikation



Over 20 months before their deaths, the Russian Imperial Family, Emperor Nicholas II, Empress Alexandra, and their children, including Prince Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh.



RELATIONSHIP OF ALEXANDRA AND HER CHILDREN TO PRINCE PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN (DUKE OF EDINBURGH)

Zsarfamilien identificeres på mitochondrie-DNA. Relationen mellem Alexandra og hendes børn og Prins Philip Mountbatten.
