

Sexual dimorphism of acetabulum–pubis index in South-Indian population [☆]

K.R. Nagesh ^{a,*}, Tanuj Kanchan ^a, Binay K. Bastia ^b

^a Department of Forensic Medicine, Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore 575001, Karnataka, India

^b Department of Forensic Medicine, SDM College of Medical Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka, India

Received 20 February 2007; received in revised form 3 May 2007; accepted 5 May 2007

Available online 5 July 2007

Abstract

Accurate sexing of skeletal remains is a vital part of any medicolegal investigation and a challenge to physical anthropologists. Hipbone is considered as the most reliable sex indicator in the human skeleton. Standards of morphological and morphometric sex differences in the skeleton may differ with the population sample involved and thus cannot be applied universally. The acetabulum–pubis index (A–P index) which is one of the reliable criteria for sex differentiation of human hipbones is derived from the measurements of acetabulum diameter and the distance between its anterior rim and symphysis pubis. Sixty-seven adult hipbones of known sex (36 males and 31 females) belonging to South-Indian population were studied to investigate sexual dimorphism of the well established A–P index. The index below 77.5 identified 81% of females and above 77.5 identified 83% males accurately.

© 2007 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Forensic science; Forensic anthropology; Identification; Sex determination; Acetabulum–pubis index; South-Indian population

[☆] No source of support in the form of grants.

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +91 824 2422271x5565; fax: +91 824 2428183.

E-mail address: drnag2002@rediffmail.com (K.R. Nagesh).