

Assessment of Dental non Metric Traits for Forensic Profiling: A Pilot Study

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Abstract

Introduction: Dental anthropology is the area of forensic study that deals with the evaluation and interpretation of metric and non-metric traits of specimen tooth. These non-metric dental traits have crucial role in ethnic classifications of a population and in identification of a person. Sexual dimorphism on the basis non metric trait need to studied and researched. Tooth provide excellent information and it is strongest, hardest, and most durable structure of the skull which plays a paramount role in forensic odontology study due its ability to maintaining its shape and contour better than other bones.

Aim:- The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence and variability of three nonmetric dental crown traits (Carabelli cusp, tuberculum dentale and shovelled incisor) in the ethnic Gujarati Population and to compare these frequencies with the literature.

Method:- A qualitative retrospective study was conducted using Arizona State University Dental Anthropology System (ASUDAS) as reference to compare the prevalence of dental traits in dental casts from 109 subjects of known sex and age.

Result: - Out of 109 samples males were 44.03% and females were 55.96%. In which prevalence of carabelli trait in females is 40.9%, tuberculum dentale is 42.6%, shoveling is 70.4%. Weather in male's carabelli trait is 54.16%, tuberculum dentale 41.6%, shoveling 60.4%.

Conculsion: - Nonmetric dental crown traits in both sexes, determined that sexual dimorphism did not exist in permanent teeth and it did exist bilateral symmetry

Keywords: - non metric trait, forensic odontology, sex determination, cusp of carabelli, tuberculum dentale.

Biography

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