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Florence Nougarolis, Fatima-Zohra Mokrane, Nicolas Sans, Hervé Rousseau, Fabrice Dedouit, et al.. Bone age estimation based on multislice computed tomography study of the scapula. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2017, 131 (2), pp.547-558. 10.1007/s00414-016-1466-5 . hal-02143164

HAL Id: hal-02143164

<https://hal.science/hal-02143164>

Submitted on 29 May 2019

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To cite this version :

Nougarolis, Florence and Mokrane, Fatima-Zohra and Sans, Nicolas  and Rousseau, Hervé and Dedouit, Fabrice and Telmon, Norbert *Bone age estimation based on multislice computed tomography study of the scapula*. (2016) *International Journal of Legal Medicine*, 131 (2). 547-558. ISSN 0937-9827

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Bone age estimation based on multislice computed tomography study of the scapula

Florence Nougarolis^{1,2,3} · Fatima-Zohra Mokrane^{1,3} · Nicolas Sans⁴ · Hervé Rousseau³ · Fabrice Dedouit^{1,2,3} · Norbert Telmon^{1,2}

Abstract Progress in medical imaging has opened new areas of research in forensic anthropology, especially in the context of the study of bone age assessment. The study of bone age has become a useful tool for age estimation at death or age of young adult migrants in an anthropological context. We retrospectively evaluated multislice computed tomography (MSCT) explorations focused on scapulae of 232 individuals (123 males; 109 females) aged between 8 and 30 years old. Computed tomography (CT) scans were viewed in axial and multiplanar reconstructed images using OsiriX 5.9 (64 bit)®. The ossification centers of the scapula studied were as follows: acromial, sub-coracoid, glenoid, coracoid, coracoid apex, and inferior angle epiphyses. Fusion status was scored based on a five-stage system (stage 1: no ossification, stage 2: visualization of an ossification center, stage 3: partial ossification, stage 4: full ossification associated to an epiphyseal scar, and stage 5: full

ossification without epiphyseal scar). Intra-observer variability was excellent, and inter-observer variability was good, demonstrating the reliability of this MSCT staging system. The fusion of scapular ossification centers was statistically associated with age ($p < 0.001$) but not with sex ($p > 0.05$). In conclusion, MSCT of the scapula is an efficient method for age assessment, which is complementary to preexisting methods particularly for specifying the 18-year threshold. Further studies with larger groups are needed to support our results.

Keywords Age assessment · Scapula · Forensic · Anthropology · Multislice computed tomography

Introduction

The study of age assessment represents a significant part of forensic anthropological activity. Interest in the study of skeletal age markers is increasing due to growing requests to forensic practitioners to provide more accurate age estimation, one of the important factors helping in identification. Immigration is at the center of political, ethical, economic, and social debate in Europe. Forensic age estimation of living young adults has become an important focus of interest during recent years; growing migration into Europe and between European countries has led to an increased number of foreigners who cannot provide evidence for their exact date of birth. Indeed, young foreign people often have no identification document proving their correct birth dates. Establishing the age of majority is therefore fundamental in order to determine which system has to be applied: the juvenile or the adult one. As well as immigration implications, forensic age estimation is also used to determine whether a suspected offender is subject to juvenile or adult criminal law. The relevant age

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thresholds for judicial and administrative proceedings lie between 14 and 21 years old in most countries [1].

According to the recommendations of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Forensische Altersdiagnostik (AGFAD) (study group for forensic age diagnostics), age assessments in criminal proceedings should be based on general physical examination, X-ray examination of the hand, and odontological examination by a dentist, including dental status and orthopantomogram. In order to improve diagnostic reliability, these methods should always be used in combination, ensuring that each part is performed by forensically trained and experienced experts of the relevant disciplines [2, 3]. If the bony fusion of the hand and wrist is complete, an additional computed tomography (CT) examination of the clavicles is recommended, in order to demonstrate that the person has reached the age of 18 or 21 [1, 2, 4, 5]. Age assessment properly performed helps to enhance legal certainty by ensuring equal treatment of persons with or without valid identity documents. On one hand, they help prevent perpetrators from wrongfully benefiting from false claims to be younger than they really are. On the other hand, they supply exonerating evidence for persons who are erroneously suspected of making false statements about their age [6].

Several studies demonstrated this last year's utility of staging system methods, using bone cross-sectional imaging, with CT or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Ekizoglu and Wittschieber demonstrated the interpretation issues related to radiographic incidence. Their studies demonstrated that the assessment of medial clavicle ossification by CT must be realized on thin-slice CT examinations, with an experienced observer [5, 7–9]. Other bone structures were also tested in age estimation, like radiographic study on cervical spine [10]. MR studies tend to increase in frequency, according to cross-sectional imaging increasing performances. Different bone structures were studied, like the medial clavicle, distal tibia and calcaneus [11, 12], iliac crest [13], proximal tibial epiphysis [14], hand-wrist [15], and distal femur [16–18], but also the third molar [19].

The scapula is a flat triangular bone that lies over the posterior surface of the rib cage and forms the posterior part of the shoulder girdle. At its upper lateral corner, it exhibits a cuplike depression (glenoid fossa) that forms a socket for the head of the humerus. The posterior surface of the bone is divided by a nearly horizontal ridge (scapular spine) extending laterally to form the acromion, a projection which overhangs the glenoid fossa. The anterior surface just medial to the glenoid fossa has a beak-like projection (coracoid process) that acts as an attachment for muscles and ligaments. The scapula is a bone particularly adapted to skeletal age determination. It has several centers for ossification, uniting in various parts of the bone in a particular sequence at different ages. First, the primary center appears in the first year of life; then, seven secondary centers begin to appear at 8 years old. Fusion is generally completed at 23 years old [20]. These points give to the

scapula particular importance in skeletal age estimation during growth periods [20]. Scapular development analysis appears useful for providing answers to judicial authorities.

To our knowledge, there is no three-dimensional study which has evaluated the scapula ossification centers as a method for age assessment. Obviously, the skeletal maturation of the scapula has already been studied anthropologically on dry bones [20, 21] but not radiologically on living persons. Eight scapular ossification centers were described by Scheuer and Black [20].

Study using dry bones leads to important knowledge regarding ossification centers. The primary ossification center for the *coracoid* usually appears within the first years of life [22], and fusion to the scapula generally occurs at around 14–15 years [23]. Among the secondary ossification centers, the *sub coracoid* center appears between 8 and 10 years [24, 25], with complete fusion achieved by 16–17 years for both sexes [26]. The *glenoid* center appears at around 14–15 years [26–28] and completes its fusion between 17 and 18 years [20]. The epiphysis for the *apex of the coracoid process* appears between 13 and 16 years and merges by the age of 20 [26, 28, 29]. The *acromial* epiphysis appears between 14 and 16 years old, and fusion occurs by 18–20 years old [30–34]. The *inferior angle* of the scapula develops from a secondary ossification center, which appears at around 15–17 years old and merges by 23 years old [24, 26, 28, 29, 31–33]. It is a small epiphysis that merges directly at the angle of the scapula and then sends a small tongue along the medial border. The epiphysis of the *coracoid process angle* appears at around 14–15 years and merges at the age of 20 years [26, 28, 29]. This epiphysis was not analyzed in our study because of the difficulty of identifying this structure on CT examinations. This center is angular and very difficult to identify. The *vertebral border* epiphysis is fragile, long, and multipartite and arises from several bone islands, which merge secondarily. These islands appear at around 15–17 years old, and fusion is completed by 23 years old [24, 26, 28, 31, 33, 35]. All ossification centers were studied, except the vertebral border because it was hardly identified on different CT examinations done on living persons.

The aim of the present study was the elaboration of a CT staging system based on the analysis of fusion of the ossification centers of the scapula of living human subjects in order to estimate bone age in a population ranging from the 8th to the 31st year of life. This permits us to assess if this age marker is a potentially useful tool for age estimation by evaluating the reliability of the staging.

Materials and methods

Sample

We carried out a retrospective study of clinical thoracic multislice computed tomography (MSCT) explorations performed between

March 2013 and January 2015 in the University Hospital of Toulouse, southwest France. MSCT explorations were obtained through a local picture archiving and communication system (PACS) (McKesson Medical Imaging Group, Richmond, BC, Canada). Patients underwent MSCT examinations for various reasons, such as thoracic trauma or cardiopulmonary disease. A total of 263 MSCT examinations were included in this study (144 males, 119 females). Patients were aged from 7.4 to 30.6 years old (8th and 31st year of life, respectively). We analyzed 159 right scapulas and 104 left scapulas. Age distribution of these subjects by sex is shown in Table 1.

Thirty-one MSCT explorations with bilateral scapular study were used to evaluate statistical side differences. For these cases, left scapula CT examinations were excluded from the final analysis.

The data and images were recorded anonymously. Data were recorded for the individuals including sex, date of birth, date of the examination, and CT acquisition parameters. According to French law, the results of medical imaging examinations may be used retrospectively without the patient's consent when the examinations have been carried out for clinical purposes and when they have been recorded anonymously (Article 40-1, Law 94-548 of 1 July 1994).

The inclusion criteria consisted of the following:

- Absence of pathological modification of the shoulder: no tumor, no direct acute trauma, no infection, arthritis, nor dysplasia.
- Suitable CT scan parameters: visualization of the entire shoulder, slice thickness < 2 mm, and overlapping reconstruction interval < 1 mm.
- For each year of age between 8 and 30 years old, we randomly selected approximately five men and five women.

The socioeconomic level of individuals and ethnic origin was not taken into account, as it was not available.

MSCT examinations

MSCT was performed on Sensation-16 (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) and Brilliance-16 (Philips Brilliance, Philips Medical Systems, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) systems. The image matrix was 512×512 pixels for the Sensation-16 and 1024×1024 pixels for the Brilliance-16. The following

parameters were used: tube voltage, 120 kV; effective mAs, 120. Different parameters of slice thicknesses and reconstruction section thicknesses were used in our study. These elements are detailed in Table 2.

CT analysis

CT scans were saved in DICOM format (Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine), and postprocessing was performed with OsiriX® 5.9 (64 bit). Multiplanar reconstructions (MPR) were performed along the axis of the ossification centers in the sagittal, coronal, and axial planes. This assessment was performed by a radiologist, after 6-month experience in forensic and anthropological radiology. Intra-observer variability was tested, after a lap time of 2 months between the evaluations. Also, in order to evaluate the inter-observer variability, 20 CT examinations selected randomly were also studied by an experienced radiologist. Each radiologist was totally blinded to patient identification data and the other radiologist results.

CT staging

We analyzed six ossification centers of the scapula, according to the detailed descriptions of Scheuer and Black: the acromial epiphysis, coracoid epiphysis and sub-coracoid epiphysis, glenoid epiphysis, apex of the coracoid epiphysis, and inferior angle epiphysis. They undergo fusion during adolescence and early adulthood. An illustration of these ossification centers is shown in Fig. 1. The staging system was developed based on five CT developmental stages. The six ossification centers were evaluated separately in MPR mode. The staging classification of Schmeling et al. [36] was used to evaluate the ossification status for all epiphyseal centers of the scapula except for the coracoid epiphysis. Indeed, this center usually appears within the first year of life (consequently, there was no stage 1 and only stages 2 to 5 were designated). The staging appeared as follows (Fig. 2):

- Stage 1: ossification center not ossified
- Stage 2: ossification center ossified and epiphyseal cartilage not ossified
- Stage 3: epiphyseal cartilage partially ossified
- Stage 4: epiphyseal cartilage fully ossified and epiphyseal scar visible

Table 1 Age (years) distribution of subjects by sex

Age (years)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Total number of subjects	2	8	13	14	8	8	12	7	14	11	8	14	10	10	13	8	10	9	7	10	7	10	11	8
Female subjects	0	2	6	5	4	3	6	4	7	6	4	9	5	4	6	3	5	4	4	5	3	3	7	4
Male subjects	2	6	7	9	4	5	6	3	7	5	4	5	5	6	7	5	5	5	3	5	4	7	4	4

Table 2 Multislice computed tomography (MSCT) reconstruction parameters

Slice thickness/interval (mm)	1.0 0.5	1.0 1.0	2.0 1.0
Number of MSCT investigations	45 (19.4 %)	91 (39.2 %)	96 (41.4 %)

- Stage 5: epiphyseal cartilage fully ossified and epiphyseal scar no longer visible

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using R 3.1.3 software [37]; Cohen’s kappa nonparametric test was used to evaluate intra- and inter-observer variability and side differences [38, 39]. Descriptive statistical analysis was performed to determine the mean age, standard deviation, and age range with a 95 % confidence interval for each epiphyseal center. We then used variance analysis (ANOVA) to determine if there was a significant difference between sex groups for each epiphyseal center.

Results

Population

A total of 232 patients were included, including 123 males and 109 females, with an age range of 8 to 30 years old. This large age range was chosen because it included the different threshold ages of criminal liability. The ethnic origin of the

retrospectively selected patients was not taken into consideration because only the patients’ names and dates of birth were available in the local PACS.

Intra- and inter-observer variability

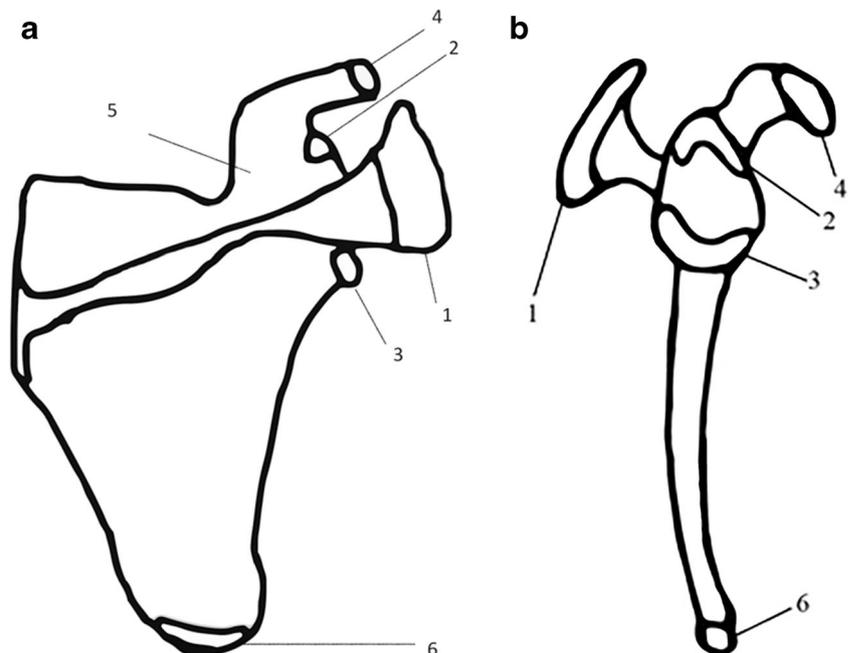
Intra-observer variability was tested on a sample of 25 randomly selected CT examinations. A time lapse of 2 months was observed between the two reports for each case. Inter-observer variability was tested on a sample of 20 CT examinations. Cohen’s kappa nonparametric test revealed excellent intra-observer reproducibility and good inter-observer reproducibility (Table 3). Indeed, intra-observer variability was between 0.85 and 1 (excellent), while inter-observer variability was between 0.72 and 1 (good).

Side differences

The influence of the side differences of the scapula was also tested in our study. Among the 159 right scapulas included in our study, 31 patients had also their left scapulas included in their CT scans and were used to study side differences. For these cases, left sides were excluded from the final analysis, to avoid redundancy.

Cohen’s kappa nonparametric test confirmed the absence of statistically significant differences between right and left

Fig. 1 Illustration of a scapula: anterior view (a) and sagittal view (b), showing the location of the primary and secondary ossification centers studied. 1, acromial; 2, sub coracoid; 3, glenoid; 4, coracoid apex; 5, coracoid; 6, inferior angle



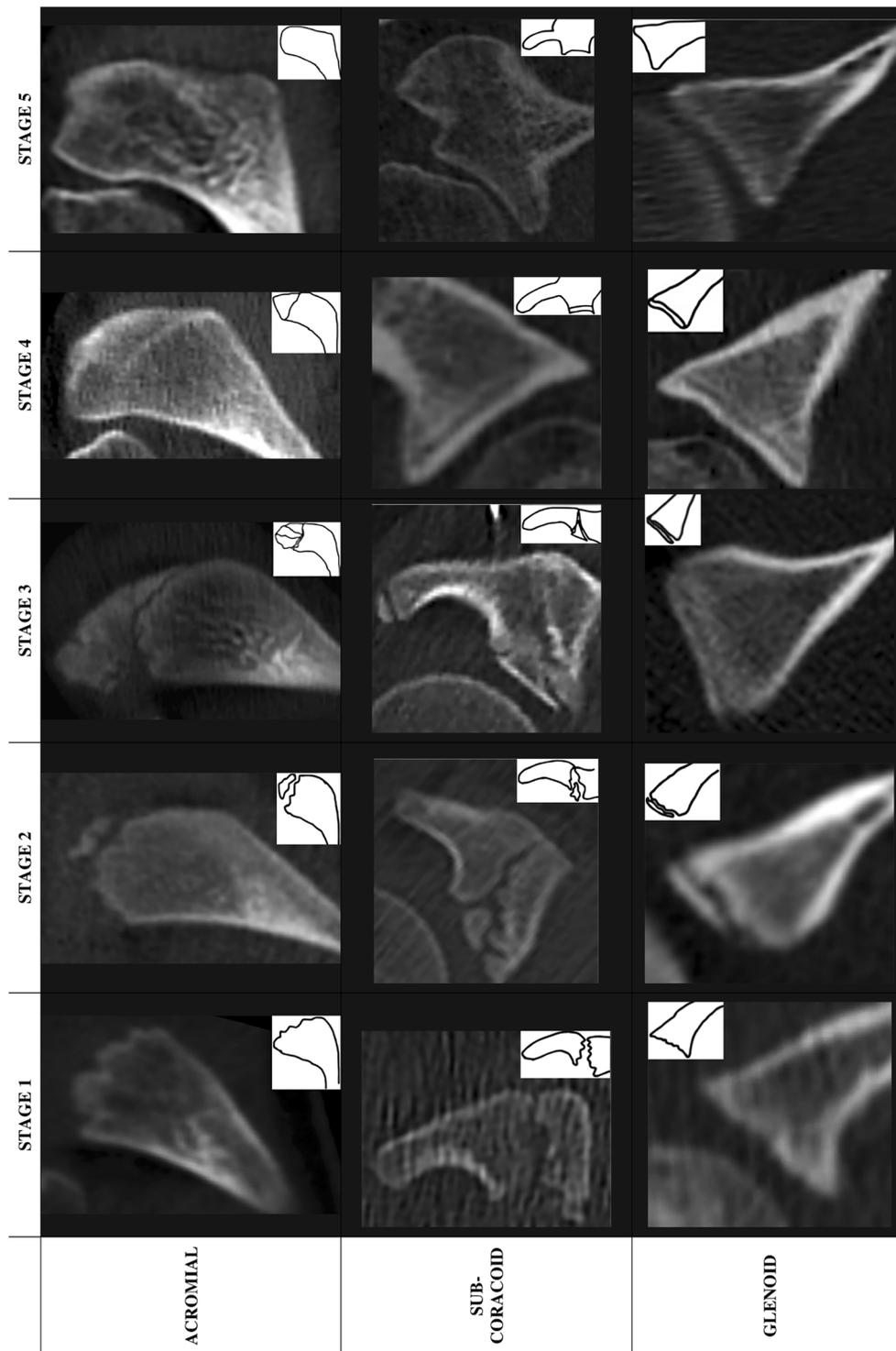


Fig. 2 CT reconstructions and schematic illustrations of the ossification center aspects for each stage. **a** CT reconstructions and schematic illustrations of the ossification aspects for acromial, sub coracoid, and

glenoid centers for each stage. **b** CT reconstructions and schematic illustrations of the ossification aspects for apex of coracoid, coracoid, and inferior angle centers for each stage

sides in relation to chronological age and degree of ossification for each epiphyseal center and each stage of ossification (31 patients: 31 right scapulas and 31 left scapulas) ($p > 0.05$) (Table 3).

Correlation between age and ossification stage

For both sexes and for each epiphyseal center, study of variance demonstrated that there was a good correlation between

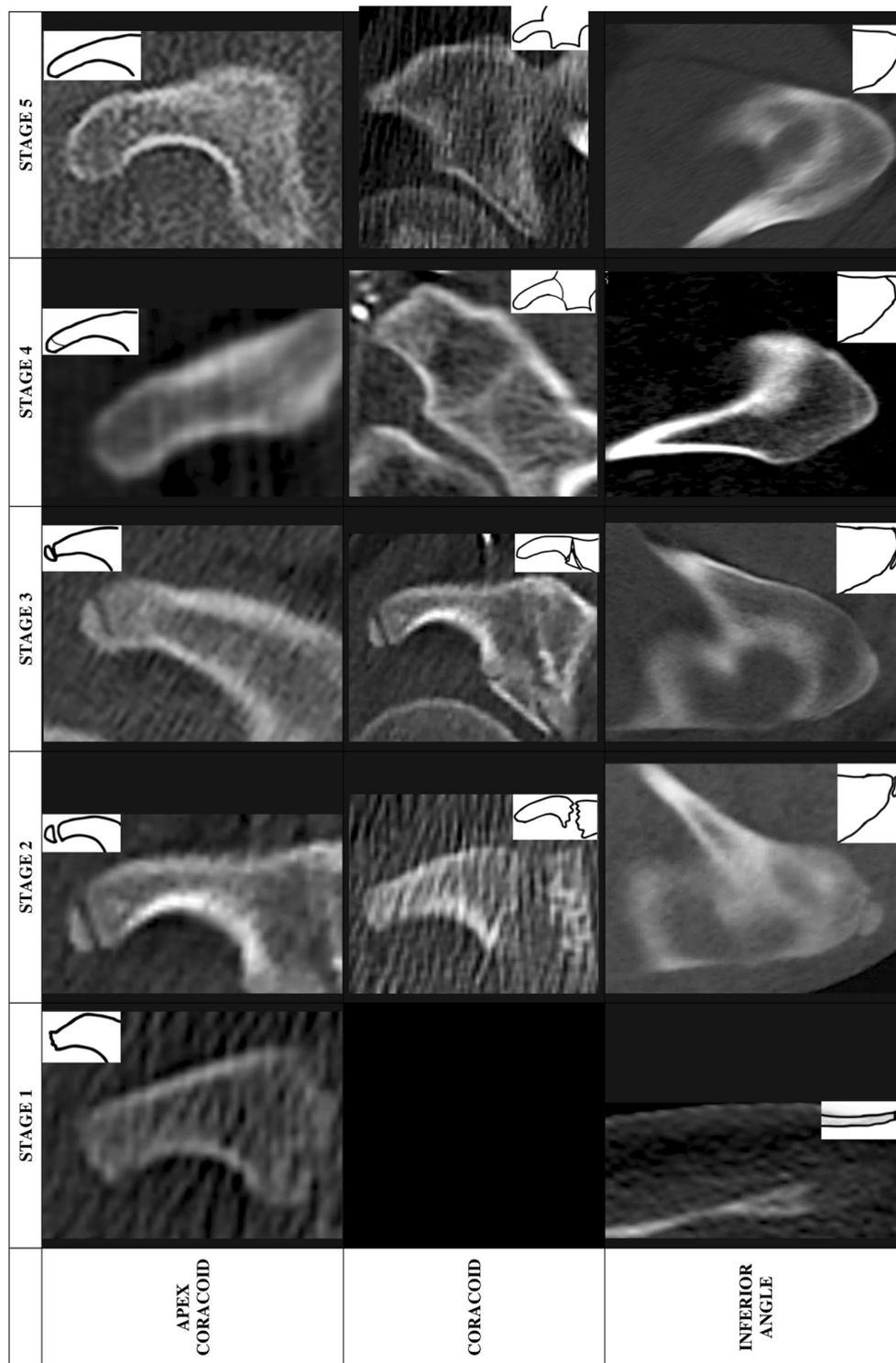


Fig. 2 (continued)

age and the stage of ossification, for each epiphyseal center. A summary of the data for the age of epiphyseal union of each epiphyseal center by sex is presented in Table 4. This result was significant with $p < 0.001$. Also, there was no significant impact due to sex ($p > 0.05$). Illustratively, Fig. 3 shows, for

each ossification center, minimum age, maximum age, age range, and mean age with their standard deviations, without sex identification.

For each epiphyseal center, some CT scans were not analyzable. These data are detailed in Table 4. However, these

Table 3 Results for intra observer variability, inter observer variability, and side's differences

Ossification center	Intra observer (<i>n</i> = 25) Cohen's kappa	Inter observer (<i>n</i> = 20) Cohen's kappa	Side differences (<i>n</i> = 31) Cohen's kappa
Acromial	1	0.72	0.93
Sub coracoid	0.85	0.74	0.96
Glenoid	0.95	0.84	0.98
Coracoid	1	1	0.94
Apex	1	0.91	0.88
Inferior angle	1	0.98	0.88

cases were not important. For example, for acromial center, only six female CT scans and three male CT scans were not analyzable (nine cases on 232 total inclusions). For inferior angle ossification center, none of the cases was excluded.

The main reason of this lack of analysis was the fact that acromion was near the limits of acquisition field and was not analyzable correctly, especially with MPR.

Acromial ossification center (Table 4, Fig. 3a)

The youngest individual in which stage 2 (beginning of ossification) was observed was 9.8 years for female group and 7.4 years for male group. The oldest individual in which stage 2 was observed was 13.6 years for female group and 14.6 years for male group. For both

sexes, patients identified as stage 2 were younger than 18 years old. The oldest individual in which stage 3 was observed was 18.9 years for female group and 18 years for male group.

Sub coracoid ossification center (Table 4, Fig. 3b)

The youngest individual in which stage 2 was observed was 9.2 years for female group and 8.5 years for male group. The oldest individual in which stage 3 was observed was 14.5 years for female group and 15.8 years for male group.

For both sexes, patients identified as stage 3 were younger than 18 years old. The oldest individual in which stage 4 was observed was 30.5 years for female group and 29.3 years for male group.

Table 4 Age distribution for each stage

Stage Ossification center	Sex	NA					
			1	2	3	4	5
Acromial (n)	F	6	8.5 - 10.4 [9.4 ± 0.9] (4)	9.8 - 13.6 [11.5 ± 1.6] (5)	9.2-18.9 [13.4 ± 2.5] (23)	15-16.1 [15.6 ± 0.7] (2)	14.6-30.6 [23 ± 4.6] (69)
	M	3	7.9 - 9.4 [8.6 ± 0.5] (7)	7.4 - 14.6 [11.5 ± 3] (6)	9.2-17.9 [12.7 ± 2.4] (35)	16.3-29.6 [20.9 ± 7.5] (3)	15.2-30.6 [23.7 ± 4.1] (69)
Sub-coracoid (n)	F	3	8.5 - 9.9 [9.3 ± 0.7] (4)	9.2 - 10.5 [9.9 ± 0.5] (5)	9.2 - 14.5 [12.2 ± 1.7] (14)	11.4 - 30.5 [21.2 ± 6.1] (18)	11.6 - 30.6 [21.8 ± 5] (65)
	M	0	7.4 - 10.7 [9 ± 0.9] (14)	8.5 - 10.8 [9.8 ± 1] (4)	9.5 - 15.8 [12.6 ± 1.7] (27)	15.7 - 29.3 [20.9 ± 4.8] (16)	15 - 30.6 [23.5 ± 4.3] (62)
Glenoid (n)	F	3	8.5 - 12.7 [10.2 ± 1.1] (14)	9.2 - 9.2 [9.2 ± 0] (1)	11.2 - 16.6 [13.9 ± 1.5] (16)	13.9 - 19.2 [15.6 ± 2.3] (5)	11.4 - 30.6 [23 ± 4.7] (70)
	M	0	7.5 - 12.9 [10 ± 1.3] (26)	11.5 - 12.5 [12 ± 0.7] (2)	7.9 - 15.8 [13.6 ± 2] (20)	15.1 - 25.2 [19.3 ± 3.1] (12)	16.3 - 30.6 [24 ± 4.1] (63)
Coracoid (n)	F	2	X	8.5 - 10.7 [9.9 ± 0.8] (7)	8.8 - 14.1 [11.3 ± 1.8] (14)	13.6 - 14.5 [14 ± 0.5] (4)	11.4 - 30.6 [21.8 ± 5.2] (82)
	M	1		7.4 - 11.5 [9.6 ± 1.1] (23)	10.8 - 15.2 [12.8 ± 1.3] (17)	14.1 - 15.7 [14.9 ± 1.2] (2)	14.6 - 30.6 [22.8 ± 4.6] (80)
Apex of coracoid (n)	F	1	8.5 - 13.6 [10.4 ± 1.5] (13)	9.2 - 12.7 [10.7 ± 1.8] (3)	11.2 - 16.6 [13.8 ± 1.7] (18)	13.9 - 13.9 [13.9 ± 0] (1)	13 - 30.6 [22.7 ± 4.7] (73)
	M	1	7.4 - 15.2 [10.1 ± 1.7] (25)	9.6 - 13.6 [10.9 ± 1.9] (4)	10.4 - 15.8 [13.7 ± 1.7] (18)	16.6 - 19.7 [18.2 ± 2.2] (2)	15.1 - 30.6 [23.4 ± 4.3] (73)
Inferior angle (n)	F	0	8.5 - 18.4 [11.8 ± 2.4] (28)	11.6 - 17.6 [15.1 ± 1.8] (12)	13.2 - 18.8 [16.5 ± 1.6] (10)	18.9 - 22.3 [19.9 ± 1.1] (9)	18.4 - 30.6 [25 ± 3.7] (49)
	M	0	7.4 - 15.4 [11 ± 2.2] (41)	13.5 - 16.9 [15.7 ± 1.1] (8)	13.5 - 20.1 [16.4 ± 2.3] (9)	17.7 - 19.1 [18.2 ± 0.7] (4)	18.2 - 30.6 [24.6 ± 3.6] (61)

Minima maxima [mean (years) ± standard deviation]

F female, M male, NA not applicable, n number of cases for each ossification center

Glenoid ossification center (Table 4, Fig. 3c)

The youngest individual in which stage 2 was observed was 9.2 years for female group and 11.5 years for male group. The oldest individual in which stage 3 was observed was 16.6 years for female group and 15.8 years for male group.

For both sexes, patients identified as stage 3 were younger than 18 years old. The oldest individual in which stage 4 was observed was 19.2 years for female group and 25.2 years for male group.

Coracoid ossification center (Table 4, Fig. 3d)

The youngest individual in which stage 2 was observed was 8.5 years for female group and 7.4 years for male group. The oldest individual in which stage 4 was observed was 14.5 years for female group and 15.7 years for male group.

For both sexes, patients identified as stage 4 were younger than 18 years old. The oldest individual in which stage 5 was observed was 30.6 years for both groups.

Coracoid apex ossification center (Table 4, Fig. 3e)

The youngest individual in which stage 2 was observed was 9.2 years for female group and 9.6 years for male group. The oldest individual in which stage 3 was observed was 16.6 years for female group and 15.8 years for male group.

For the male group, patients identified as stage 3 were younger than 18 years old (the oldest individual in which stage 3 was observed was 15.8 years). However, for female group, the oldest individual in which stage 3 was observed was 16.6 years. And the oldest individual in which stage 4 was observed was 13.9 years, but this result has to be carefully considered because of the small effective in this group ($n = 1$).

Inferior angle ossification center (Table 4, Fig. 3f)

The youngest individual in which stage 2 was observed was 11.6 years for female group and 13.5 years for male group. The oldest individual in which stage 2 was observed was 17.6 years for female group and 16.9 years for male group.

For both sexes, patients identified as stage 2 were younger than 18 years old. The oldest individual in which stage 3 was observed was 18.8 years for female group and 20.1 years for male group.

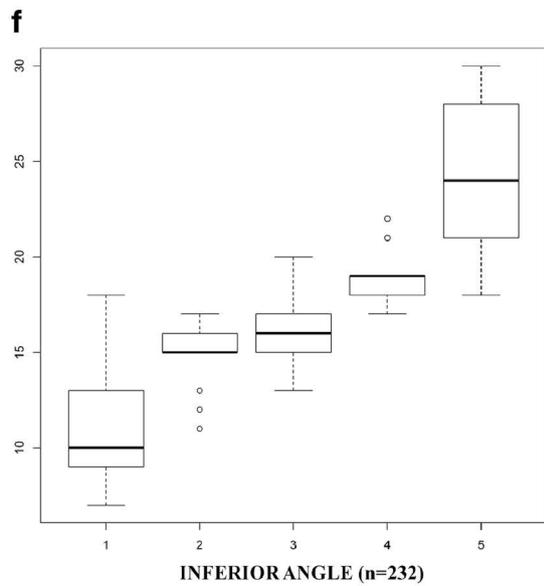
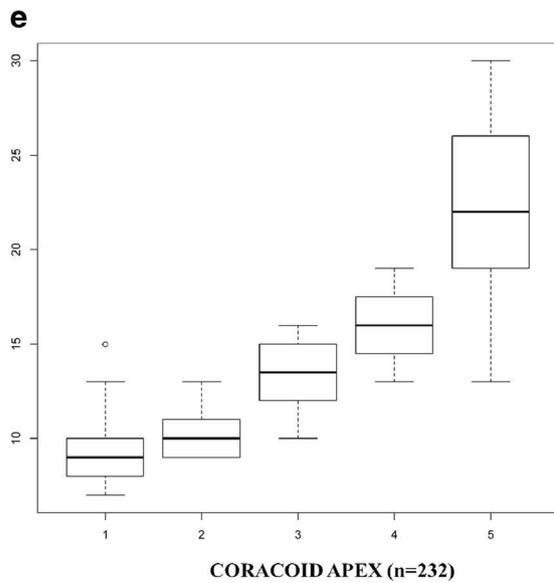
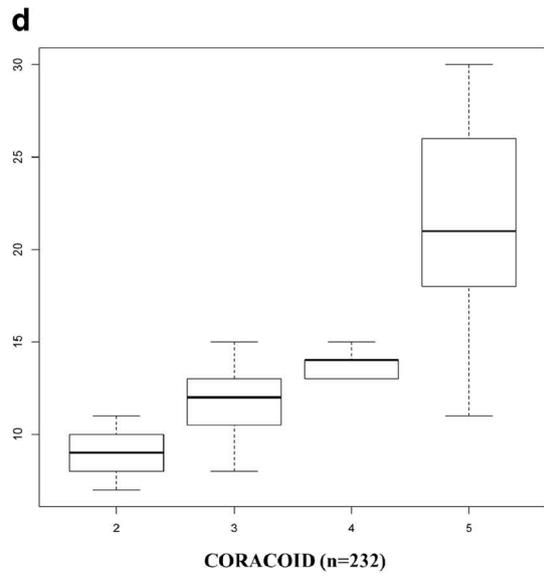
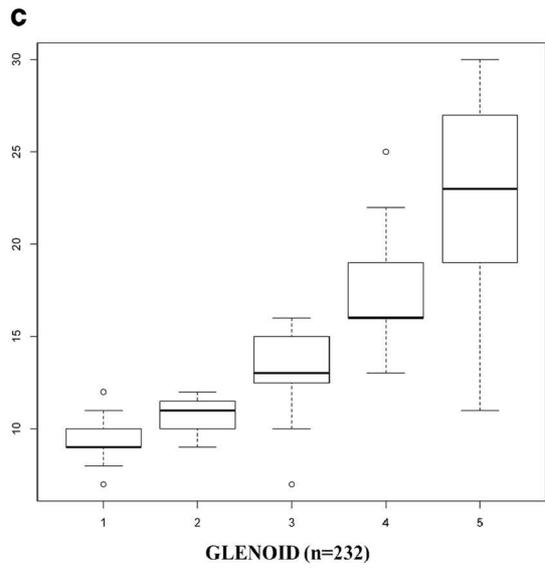
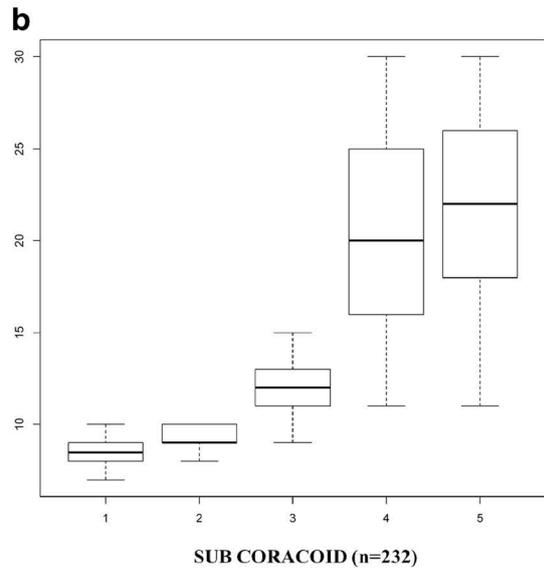
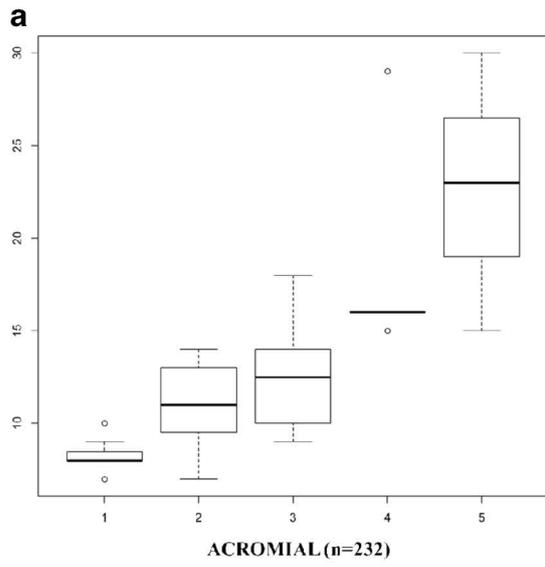
Discussion

Determination of age in a living person is a subject of ongoing research in forensic anthropology. This problem arose with increasing migratory flow and the reception of unaccompanied young people claiming to be minors on arrival in

European countries. The actual age or chronological age is the time between the birth of a person and a specific date. It is the determination of this age that is sought in medico-legal reports required by the legal authorities. Age printed on documents that could have been changed or stolen could be different from chronological age. In consequence, forensic physicians are frequently asked by the authorities to estimate the age of a living person requesting asylum and claiming to be younger than 18 years old. Indeed, above this age, they are liable to be returned to their country of origin. Forensic age estimation is also used to determine whether a suspected offender is subject to juvenile or adult criminal law. The relevant age thresholds for judicial and administrative proceedings lie between 14 and 21 years old in most countries [36]. Estimation of the correct age of the charged person is important during criminal proceedings. Verified documentation of the date of birth is the only way to determine the exact chronological age of a person. However, if the person does not possess his or her own identification documents, it is very important to verify whether this person should be accepted as juvenile or adult. Biological age is the aging of a person, taking into account all biological and physiological parameters. There is no single and objective criterion allowing an overall assessment of the degree of biological aging of an individual. Evaluation is a multifactorial process, based on the quantitative assessment of several parameters, which determine the maturity of an individual using morphological and morphometric methods. Among these methods, bone age, dental age, and puberty are subsets of biological age determination. Bone age is the stage of skeletal maturation. Its determination is based on the analysis of growth plate activity, visible on epiphyses.

Recent progress in medical imaging has opened new directions of research in forensic anthropology, especially in the context of bone age study. Several studies for estimation of bone age with CT analysis have been performed. Studies using CT staging were performed on the medial clavicle extremity [4, 7, 40, 41], first rib [42], pars basilaris of the occipital bone, and sphenoid-occipital synchondrosis [43, 44]. Use of CT examinations is more appropriate for studying bones than ultrasound (US) or MRI. Indeed, the US method is accurate and X-ray free, but it remains operator dependent. Also, it only allows a relatively superficial evaluation of bones due to limited penetration depth of ultrasonic waves [13, 45, 46]. MRI is a powerful tool, especially for identifying and studying growth plates. However, this technique has a lower spatial resolution than CT regarding fusion of ossification centers. Nevertheless, this limitation can be overcome by higher

Fig. 3 Box and whisker plots showing all CT stages in relation to age for the six ossification centers. Box represents inter quartile range, thick black horizontal line represents median, *t* bars represent extremes, and asterisks and circles represent outliers



magnetic field strengths [16]. Moreover, access to MRI is currently difficult, mainly due to limited time availability of the machines. Finally, costs of MRI studies are higher than those with other techniques (CT and US). However, the development of new methods for age assessment with cross-sectional imaging increased in the last years. These methods are also useful for sporting competitions [13, 15, 47, 48].

Comparison of our results to literature data, like Scheuer and Black [20], demonstrated that there are noticeable differences. In fact, age ranges for the various epiphyses of the scapula show later ages, particularly with the glenoid epiphysis. This difference could be explained at least partially by the fact that material was different. Indeed, Scheuer and Black used dry bones, while actual studies use clinical situations of living subjects.

- For the *acromion* epiphysis, an earlier emergence and complete fusion are observed compared to Scheuer and Black and estimated respectively to 2 and 3 years.
- For the *coracoid apex* epiphysis, we observed an earlier appearance by 3 years and an earlier fusion by 4 years.
- For the coracoid epiphysis, complete fusion was observed approximately in accordance with literature data.
- For the glenoid epiphysis, we observed an earlier appearance by 4 years and complete fusion was observed approximately in accordance with literature data.
- For the inferior angle, emergence was identical, while fusion was earlier by 4 years.
- For the sub-coracoid epiphysis, time of onset was identical and fusion was later by around 5 years.

Statistical comparison between these results could not be made. This is due mainly to the fact that the examination techniques were different. Only comparison between studies using the same imaging methods is possible [49]. The complete fusion of the epiphyses appears earlier in radiographic studies than in those carried out on dry bone [50].

Concerning sex difference in the developmental timing of scapula, the study of Coqueugniot and Weaver [51] realized on dry bone demonstrated for the acromion epiphysis a delay of 1 or 2 years for two states of fusion: partial union and complete union. The results of Coqueugniot and Weaver for the coracoid epiphysis are not comparable because they consider sub-coracoid and coracoid secondary centers together with the coracoid epiphysis.

In our study, side differences were studied for 31 patients. In most studies in which the side difference has been evaluated, there was no significant statistical difference [36, 49, 52–55]. Our results accorded with literature data.

Meijerman and Mühler recommended a slice thickness of 1 mm, to avoid creation of incorrect images [55, 56]. In our study, 58.6 % of CT scans (136/232) were made with these criteria. The other 41.4 % CT examinations of our study were

done using a slice thickness of 2 mm, which is acceptable because of the overlapping interval (1 mm). For this reason, these CT examinations were included in our study.

Besides, CT examinations in clinical practice are done using slice thicknesses of 2 mm with overlapping interval of 1 mm, which allows a good structural visualization, associated to an acceptable X-ray exposure. All CT examinations used in our study are derived from clinical CT examinations.

The observer's experiences are known to have a bias effect on data [9]. The radiological assessment for this study was performed by a radiologist with a little experience in anthropological studies. However, intra-observer variability was excellent (0.85 to 1) and inter-observer variability was also good (0.72 to 1). This point highlights the absence of evident technical issues in scapula ossification center assessment.

Another limitation concerns the mean ages for stages 1 and 5: youngest appearance for stage 1 and oldest appearance for stage 5. These points could not be taken into account due to the fact that lower and upper limits were chosen. Indeed, we exclude individuals younger than 7.4 or older than 30.6 years old, because we estimate that they would all be classified stage 1 and stage 5, respectively. This point explains also the fact that there is no stage 1 for coracoid center, which normally appears within the first year of life.

CT scapula can probably not be considered like an option for prospective age estimation. The first reason is exposure to radiation. Nowadays, even if it seems unrealistic to practice an additional scapula CT examination to study age, new techniques such as low-dose CT scans are more and more developed and will allow, in a next future, a very low radiation exposure [57, 58]. The second reason is its inferiority compared to classical hand/wrist X-ray usually employed in those age segments between 10 and 18 years. Indeed, X-ray hand/wrist region has a lower exposure to radiation and is cheaper and much easier to apply and to evaluate. Also, there is no need of posttreatment reconstructions using classical X-rays. A recent study showed that Greulich and Pyle's method was globally valid on a sample of contemporary French young people. However, up to 48 months, difference between the estimated bone age and the real age could be seen for some individuals [59]. If a thoracic CT scan was performed (for a clinical reason) on this population, the use of scapula's method will allow a greater precision in age estimation. And even if CT of scapula is not an option, CT of the medial clavicle will often also include the superior part of the scapula (such as the acromion process and coracoid process). By this way, we could combine these two methods using the same CT scan acquisition.

Results of our study did not show that any ossification center appears after 18 years old. However, the use of some ossification stages allows more precise age estimation. For example, all people with a coracoid ossification center less than stage 4 were aged less than 18 years old and for acromial

ossification center less than stage 2 were aged less than 18 years old.

The main limitation of our study was the lack of information about ethnic origin and socioeconomic level of the individuals. Reference methods in the field of age determination are established on samples of young healthy individuals of known age, growing up in a non-deficient environment, with a high socioeconomic level [6, 60, 61]. Schmeling et al. [1, 3] demonstrated that socioeconomic level plays a much greater role on bone maturation speed compared to ethnicity. A poor socioeconomic level slows bone maturation [55]. If methods obtained from children with a good socioeconomic level are applied to individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, there is a risk of underestimating their actual age. This underestimation, if it is a source of error in the assessment of age, is not an ethical problem itself as the error occurs for the benefit of the individual.

Conclusion

This first work carried out on CT reconstructions confirmed that the scapula presents anatomical interest in estimating bone age. The five stages defined by Schmeling et al. to describe ossification of the medial epiphysis of the clavicle on the basis of conventional radiographs can also be observed on scapula CT examinations [36]. Whatever is the epiphyseal center and whatever is the sex, all stage 2 is under the 18-year-old threshold. Even if none of the ossification stages investigated in this study first appears after age of 18, study of these epiphyseal centers, particularly using a retrospective method, could be very useful. This assessment still needs to be used in complement of the preexisting age assessment methods. Obviously, further studies with larger groups are needed to support our results.

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