

Skeleton

[Science](#), [Biology](#)



Skeleton The pelvis is able to help in determining the gender in forensic science. This can be determined by ischiopubic index where males have an IP index of 75-85 while the female ranges between 90 and 100. However, the success of this method is higher when the male or female is at the age of adolescence or adulthood (Ortner, pp. 40).

Body

In determining the gender of the bones submitted to the UCO Biology Department, it is crucial to look at the Ischiopubic Index and the subpubic angle.

Ischiopubic Index

Ischiopubic Index = $((\text{length of AC in cm}) * 100) / ((\text{length of AB in cm}))$

AC is the distance of A to the pubic tubercle

AB is the distance from A to the ischial tuberosity

AB = 2 cm

AC = 1.5 cm

$(1.5 * 100) / 2 = 75$

Subpubic angle

From the diagram provided, the subpubic angle of the bone is 30 degrees, which is lower than the range expected from the female gender, which ranges between 80 and 90 degrees as compared to that of males that ranges from 50 to 60 degrees. This further supports the results above indicating that this is a male gender.

Conclusion

From a general observation of the bones provided, the pelvis is narrow. The birth canal is also narrow as expected from a male gender. The Ischiopubic

Index gives an IP index of 75 which indicates that the bones belong to a male gender. The ischiopubic index of males has an IP index of 75-85.

Works Cited

Ortner, Donald J. Identification of Pathological Conditions in Human Skeletal Remains. San Diego, CA: Academic Press, 2003. Print.