A Study On Sex Identification From A Finger Bone

Sanjoli Gupta¹*, Dr. Dolly Mahna²

^{1*}MSc. Student, Department of Forensic Science, Chandigarh University, Mohali, Panjab, India
²PhD. (Forensic Science and Criminology, Panjab University, Chandigarh), Assistant Professor, Chandigarh University

*Corresponding Author: - Sanjoli Gupta

*MSc. Student, Department of Forensic Science, Chandigarh University, Mohali, Panjab, India

Abstract:-

Gender identification from dismembered parts of the human body and skeletal remains in the situations of casualties is the imperative element of the complete legal investigation in terms of medical and it is the major challenge for forensic experts. Identification of gender from fragmentary, dismembered, and mutilated human remains that get encountered in the situation of mass destruction, explosions, crashes of airplanes, homicides, criminal mutilation, assault cases, traffic accidents, and many more things, which can be very important in any kind of forensic investigation as it is the major challenge for the forensic professionals and the physical anthropologists.

The main aim of this review research is to identify the gender while utilizing the ring or index finger length ratio along with the skeletal remains for determining the crucial role of indices for establishing the identity of gender. The ring and index finger ratio was easily identified in a higher amount in females while compared with males. The results represent that there is a lot of difference in the ring and index finger length ratio among males and females. This complete review research is useful in establishing the gender within the dismembered hand while subjected to the medical examination.

Keyword: - Fingerbone, Sex, Identification, Gender, Investigation, Forensic

Introduction

Identification of sex from the fragmentary, dismembered, and mutilated human remains which gets encountered in the situation of mass destruction, explosions, crashes of airplanes, homicides, criminal mutilation, assault cases, traffic accidents, and many more things, can be a necessary part of any kind of forensic investigation as it is the major challenge for the forensic professionals and the physical anthropologists. This review research is for identifying the gender while utilizing the ring or index finger length ratio along with the skeletal remains.

Gender estimation by using the parts of the human body as well as the skeletal remains can be the necessary component of personal identification within the legal investigation related to medical terms. This review research is going to be based on the importance of finger bones associated with forensic science. This entire review research is going to illustrate the differences between the male and female finger bones. The methods of analyzing finger bones are going to be entertained on the basis of review research. Identification is going to be based on analysing the finger bones through this review research.



Figure 1. (Source: www.pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov, 2023) [20]

2220

Methodology

The methodology which is utilized in this entire review research is the qualitative methodology that is processed by analysing the records of previous years and the generated data of recent years so that the entire review research gets upgraded on behalf of sex identification using finger bone (Sarkar et. al., 2020) [17]. The analysis of the previous year's data is conducted so that it can be easily compared with the complete outcomes of the current situation as well as the changes which need to be accomplished based on complete analysis and evaluation which becomes the necessary part to keep the changes going, based on complete requirements fulfilment of the present time. This type of qualitative methodology is very easy and supportive and time-saving in conducting as well as generating the data based on the analysis of the previous records (Madgwick et. al., 2016) [12].

The particulars of forensic anthropology are introduced by using this methodology. Such as Forensic Anthropology can be stated as the special field of physical and topology which includes the application of skeletal analysis as well as the archaeological techniques for the solution of crime investigations. When the remaining skeletal suspected the discovered anthropologist initiate burials. the for gathering the information from the bones as well as the complete recovery context that needs to be determined about the person who is dead and what is the reason behind the death. Techniques that are utilized to answering the questions in an investigation which can be followed on the remains of humans for identifying their ages, gender, and the duration which the person becomes at dead. Development levels as well as growth in teeth and bones give the proper data regarding the remains which represents the information that it is of a child or an adult (EL-Galad & Saleh, 2018) [4].

Importance of finger bone

According to the study of Baryah et. al., (2019) [1], The Importance of finger bones associated with forensic science is that it also plays a significant role in identification of gender of a human body by using various types of analysis of the remaining bones of a body for identification of the age, gender, and ancestral history of the dead people. Estimation of gender by using the parts of the human body as well as the skeletal remains can be the necessary component of personal identifycation within the legal investigation related to medical terms (Li et. al., 2017) [11]. This relates to the importance of finger bones associated with forensic science. The main difference in the male and female finger bones is that the male has a significantly large number of mean values as compared to female. The metacarpal bones and 1st as well as 3rd phalanges need to be measured through 2D images (Wilson & Jain, 2019) [19].

Dissimilarity among finger bone of male and finger bone of female

In the words of Iroanya et. al., (2020) [6], The length of a hand, length of an index finger, ring finger length, and the complete ratio of IFL versus RFL are estimated in millimetres while utilizing the sliding anthropometric Calliper. All the complete measurements were measured by the observer on the left and right hands for avoiding inter-observer biases. The complete measurement of hands was obtained by measuring the hand of a subject while kept on plain surface while facing palm in an upward direction, fingers are also expanded as well as close to each other.

The proper care was taken for avoiding the adoption or abduction in the rest joints and the forum gets directly in a linear position like the middle finger. The pelvic bone shape also gives the suitable evidence regarding the gender of an individual. The anthropologist also has the ability in identifying the skeletal clues of the ancestors' Estimation of gender by using the parts of the human body as well as the skeletal remains can be the necessary component of personal identification within the legal investigation related to medical terms. This relates to the importance of finger bones associated with forensic science. The main difference in the male and female finger bones is that the males have a significantly large number of mean values as compared to females for the distal phalanges in all the fingers (Okai et. al., 2019) [15].

The method can be used to analyse finger bone

As per the study of Datta et. al., (2018) [3], Hand length is measured for the projected distance among distal crease of a rest joint and the medial fingertip. The hand breath was also estimated, project distance among a lateral point from the bone head of secondary metacarpal with its medially placed joint which is situated on bone head of the 5th metacarpal. The index of the hand was also calculated by dividing breadth of hand by the hand length which also gets multiplied by 100. The complete index finger length is also measured with the straight distance among the metacarpal phalanges with the top of the index finger the ring finger length is also obtained by straight distance among a metacarpal creases to the type of a ring finger. Ratio of a ring and index finger can be calculated through dividing it with IFL by RFL (Hussein et. al., 2016) [5].



Figure 2. Landmarks of length of index finger and length of ring finger of a human hand (Source: www.sciencedirect.com, 2023) [21]



Figure 3. Landmarks of hand length and breadth of a human hand (Source: sciencedirect.com, 2023) [21]

According to the study of Kaloi & He, (2018) [7], the Assessment of sex can be the essential step in the identification of humans relates to both Medical and legal terms. The current situation represents the applications of discriminant functioning for the unidentified skeletal remains are also getting increased constantly. Fragmentary remains of humans compromised to the various variants of an inhumations, or it may be the physical insults which may also frustrate within the utilization of the old methods of gender identification like the conducting of pelvis analysis as well as skull analysis. Estimation of gender by using the parts of the human body as well as the skeletal remains can be the necessary component of personal identification within the legal investigation related to medical terms. This relates to the importance of finger bones associated with forensic science. The main difference in the male and female finger bones is that the male have a significantly large number of mean values as compared to female. Several resources also demonstrate that because of the variations in size as well as the sexual dimorphism patterns, these prominent functional algorithms are specific with the population (Kotb et. al., 2016) [9].

Cut off values (in mm) and accuracy percentage for sex differentiation for individual bone (N = 122).

bolic (11 = 122).			
Bone	Cut off values	Accuracy %	Total %
Distal phalanges1	Female <21.12 < Male	Female 80%	73.3%
		Male 66.7%	
Distal phalanges2	Female <16.49 < Male	Female 80%	76.7%
Distal shales and	5	Male 73.3%	72.00
Distal phalanges3	Female < 17.23 < Male	Female 66.7%	73.3%
Distal phalanges4	Female -17.92 - Male	Formalo 66 7%	72.2%
Distal phalaliges4	remaie < 17.85 < Male	Malo 80%	12.2%
Distal phalanges5	Female <15.785 < Male	Female 86.7%	83.3%
bistai pilalangess	Temale (150705) (male	Male 80%	03.370
Middle phalanges2	Female <22.85 < Male	Female 66.7%	63.3%
		Male 60%	
Middle phalanges3	Female <27.66 < Male	Female 66.7%	60%
		Male 53.3%	
Middle phalanges4	Female < 26.2 < Male	Female 73.3%	63.3%
		Male 53.3%	
Middle phalanges5	Female < 18.18 < Male	Female 60%	56.7%
		Male 53.3%	
Proximal phalanges1	Female $< 28.39 < Male$	Female 53.3%	50%
Description of the language	Female - 29.25 - Male	Male 46.7%	60%
Proximal phalangesz	remaie < 38.25 < Male	Malo 66 7%	60%
Provimal phalanges3	Female < 42.33 < Male	Female 53.3%	63.3%
r toxiniar phalangess	Temate (42.55 (Mate	Male 73 3%	03,376
Proximal phalanges4	Female <39.29 < Male	Female 53.3%	60%
		Male 66.7%	
Proximal phalanges5	Female < 30.82 < Male	Female 60%	66.7%
		Male 73.3%	
Metacarpal1	Female <42.55 < Male	Female 66.7%	73.3%
		Male 80%	
Metacarpal2	Female <64.88 < Male	Female 73.3%	76.7%
10		Male 80%	2001
Metacarpa13	Female $< 62.5 < Male$	Female 66.7%	/0%
Motocorpold	Fomale < 54.42 < Male	Formalo 72.2%	66 7%
Wetacal part	remaie < 54,42 < Male	Mala 60%	00.7%
Metacarnal5	Female <49.07 < Male	Female 73 3%	76.7%
	remaine station s middle	Male 80%	10.170
Metacarpal2 3D	Female <7.09 < Male	Female 100%	92.9%
		Male 85.5%	
Metacarpal4 3D	Female <4.43 < Male	Female 57.1%	71.4%
-		Male 85.7	

Figure 4. Image represents cut off value and percentage of accuracy for the differentiation

of sex for an individual bone

(Source: www.sciencedirect.com, 2023) [21] Identification of gender in the situation of mass destruction

According to the study of Kandregula Jyothirmayi & Thaduri, (2023) [8], Forensic Anthropology can be stated as the special field of physical and topology which includes the application of skeletal analysis as well as the archaeological techniques for finding the solution of criminal justification. Remaining skeletal of humans suspected the discovered burials, the anthropologist is initiated for gathering the information from the bones as well as the complete recovery context that needs to be determined about the person who is dead and what is the reason behind the death. Forensics and topologist usually specialize in analysing the tissues like bones, the complete training in archaeology, forensic professionals also know the excavating buried skeletons as well as the meticulous recording of the evidence.

Forensic anthropologists are able to read an evidence from a Skeleton-like reading a book. Estimation of gender by using the parts of the human body as well as the skeletal remains can be the necessary component of personal identification within the legal investigation related to medical terms. This relates to the importance of finger bones associated with forensic science. The main difference in the male and female finger bones is that the males have a significantly large number of mean values as compared to females for the distal phalanges in all the fingers (Orupabo et. al., 2020) [16].

Discussion

Determination of sex from the finger bone of skeletal remains. Apart from the various types of parameters of identification like stature, age, and race. The proper care was taken for avoiding the adoption or abduction in the rest joints and the forum gets directly in a linear position like the middle finger. The pelvic bone shape also gives the suitable evidence regarding the gender of an individual. This review research is for identifying the gender while utilizing the ring or index finger length ratio along with the skeletal remains for determining the crucial role of indices for establishing the identity of gender (Chakrabarty, 2019) [2].

Entire review research is useful in establishing the gender within the dismembered hand while subjected to the medical examination. Identification of gender from the dismembered parts of the human body and the skeletal remains in the situations of casualties are the imperative element of the complete legal investigation in terms of medical and it is the major challenge for forensic experts (Mohamed et. al., 2020) [13].

Gender estimation by using the parts of the human body as well as the skeletal remains can be the necessary component of personal identification within the legal investigation related to medical terms. The identification of gender from the fragmentary, dismembered, and mutilated human remains that get encountered in the situation of mass destruction, explosions, crashes of airplanes, homicides, criminal mutilation, assault cases, traffic accidents, and many more things, which can be very important in any kind of forensic investigation as it is the major challenge for the forensic professionals and the physical anthropologists. The results represent that there is a lot of difference in the ring and index finger length ratio among females and males. The index and ring finger ratio is easily identified in a higher amount in females while compared with males (Speller & Yang, 2016) [18].

Forensic anthropologists continuously trying in doing the methods of developments of the identification of skeletal by a complete development, using new methods and sex determination or by using of fine-tuning reliable and known and applicable methods within the several types of the parts of skeleton. The sex assessment can be a necessary part in the human identification relating to both Medical and legal terms (Nayak et. al., 2019) [14].

Conclusion

It is concluded from a review of various studies that the Importance of finger bones associated with forensic science is that it also plays a significant role in identification of gender of the human body by using various types of analysis on the remaining bones of a body for identification of the age, gender, and ancestral history of the dead people. This review research is for identifying the gender while utilizing the ring or index finger length ratio along with the skeletal remains for determining the crucial role of indices for establishing the identity of gender. The length of a hand needs to be measured as a projected distance among its distal crease of a rest joint and the medial fingertip.

Forensic Anthropology can be stated as the special field of physical and topology which includes the application of skeletal analysis as well as the archaeological techniques for solving the criminal offense issues. Remaining skeletal of human suspected burials get discovered the forensic anthropologist are initiated for gathering the information from the bones as well as the complete recovery context that needs to be determined about the person who is dead and what is the reason behind the death. Gender identification from fragmentary, dismembered, and mutilated human remains that get encountered in the situation of mass destruction, explosions, crashes of airplanes, homicides, criminal mutilation, assault cases, traffic accidents, and many more things, which can be very important in any kind of forensic investigation as it is the major challenge for the forensic professionals and the physical anthropologists.

References

- Baryah, N., Krishan, K., & Kanchan, T. (2019). The development and status of forensic anthropology in India: A review of the literature and future directions. Medicine, Science and the Law, 59(1), 61-69. https://journals. Sage pub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/002580241882 4834
- 2. Chakrabarty, N. (2019, March). A novel strategy for gender identification from hand dorsal images using computer vision. In 2019 3rd International **Conference on Computing Methodologies** and Communication (ICCMC) (pp. 108-113). IEEE. https://www.researchgate. net/profile/NavoneelChakrabarty/publicat ion/332057744 A Novel Strategy for Gender Identification from Hand Dors al_Images_using_Computer_Vision/links /5d6b45f692851c8538838fcf/A-Novel-Strategy-for-Gender-Identification-from-Hand-Dorsal-Images-using-Computer-Vision.pdf

- Datta, A., Vaswani, V., & Bhaisora, C. P. (2018). Middle Finger Length is a Good Measure to Predict the Human stature–An experience from a Cross-sectional study at a Rural Community in India. Prof.(Dr) RK Sharma, 18(2), 1. https://www. researchgate.net/profile/Mukesh-Goyal-4/publication/344086011_Medico-Legal_Update/links/5f51d6cb92851c250 b8ef39f/Medico-Legal Update.pdf#page=7
- EL-Galad, G. M., & Saleh, A. A. (2018). Sex prediction using Fingers Length and Finger Length Ratios of the right hand by X-Ray aid in Fayoum Governorate. Ain Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology, 31, 126-133. https:// www.researchgate.net/profile/Amro-Saleh-

4/publication/331824956_Sex_prediction _using_Fingers_Length_and_Finger_Len gth_Ratios_of_the_right_hand_by_XRay _aid_in_Fayoum_Governorate/links/5c8e 9abf92851c1df9480ad0/Sex-predictionusing-Fingers-Length-and-Finger-Length-Ratios-of-the-right-hand-by-X-Ray-aid-in-Fayoum-Governorate.pdf

- Hussein, R. F., Shokry, D. A., Ismail, M. M., Abd-Elsatar, M. H., & Ibrahim, S. F. (2016). Sex identification from radiologic anthropometry of sacral and fifth lumbar vertebral measure-ments. The Egyptian Journal of Forensic Sciences and Applied Toxicology, 16(2), 117-126. https://ejfsat. journals.ekb.eg/article_41018_0d44ef575 e892d4cf0d23407395c6ea6.pdf
- IROANYA, O. O., EGWUATU, T. F., TALABI, O. T., & OGUNLEYE, İ. S. (2020). Sex prediction using finger, hand and foot measurements for forensic identification in a Nigerian population. Sakarya University Journal of Science, 24(3), 432-445. https:// dergi park.org.tr/ en/ download/article-file/ 110 4602
- Kaloi, M. A., & He, K. (2018). Child Gender Determination with Convolutional Neural Networks on Hand Radio-Graphs. arXiv preprint arXiv:1811. 05180. https://arxiv. org/pdf/ 1811.05180
- 8. Kandregula Jyothirmayi, D., & Thaduri, N. (2023). ESTIMATION OF LIVING STATURE FROM SELECTED UPPER

LIMB ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASU-REMENTS: A STUDY ON CENTRAL INDIAN POPULATION. Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results, 1918-1925. https://pnrjournal.com/ index.php/ home/article/download/7657/10136

- 9. Kotb, N., Abul-Nasr, S., Ali, M. M., & Nada, F. (2016). ANTHROPOMETRIC STUDY ON HAND AND ITS DIGITAL PRINTS FOR DETERMINATION OF SEX IN AN EGYPTIAN POPULATION SAMPLE. The Egyptian Journal of Forensic Sciences and Applied Toxicology, 16(2), 249-262. https://ejfsat. journals.ekb.eg/article_41033_be586be0 48fa5067f6821d28010aa2fb.pdf
- Kumar, A., Ghosh, S. K., & Pareek, V. (2018). Establishing identity from the skeletal remains: in reference of Alum Bheg a martyr from 1857 Indian Freedom Struggle. https:// www. preprints.org/ manuscript/201805.0083/download/final _file
- 11. Li, S. S., He, J. W., Fu, W. Z., Liu, Y. J., Hu, Y. Q., & Zhang, Z. L. (2017). genetic Clinical. biochemical, and features of 41 Han Chinese families with primary hypertrophic osteoarthropathy, and their therapeutic response to etoricoxib: results from a six-month prospective clinical intervention. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 32(8), 1659-1666. https://asbmr. Online library. wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1002/jbmr.31 57
- 12. Madgwick, R., Redknap, M., & Davies, B. (2016). Illuminating Lesser Garth Cave, Cardiff: the human remains and post-Roman archaeology in context. Archaeologia Cambrensis, 165, 201-229. https:// orca.cardiff.ac.uk/id/eprint/95172/1/05-ArchCamb165_Madgwick_201-230.pdf
- 13. Mohamed, M. M., Ahmed, H. M., Hassan, O. A., Abdelwahab, M. A., & Younis, R. H. (2020).The accuracy of sex determination by metacarpal parameters using multi-detector computed tomography scanning in Egyptian popula-Medical tion. Minia Journal of Research, 31(1), 129-134. https://mjmr. journals.ekb.eg/article_221421_cf7d58a1 d35d94497bf12191d9184b5a.pdf

- 14. Nayak, B. V., Laxmanrao, C., & Sheikh, N. A. (2019). Estimation of Stature from Length of Little Finger in the Population from South India. Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology, 12(2), 113. https://www.researchgate. net/ profile/Nishat-Sheikh/publication/335937 442_Anthropometric_Measurements_of_ Hand Length and Breadth for Estimati on_of_Stature_in_South_Indians/links/5d a54e8245851553ff920f01/Anthropometri c-Measurements-of-Hand-Length-and-Breadth-for-Estimation-of-Stature-in-South-Indians.pdf#page=65
- 15. Okai, I., Pianim, A. A., Arko-Boham, B., & Acheampong, E. (2019). A model for height and sex prediction from percutaneous lengths of forearm bones. Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 51(5), 573-582. https://www.researchgate.net/profile /Emmanuel-Acheampong-4/ publication/323810431_A_model_for_he ight_and_sex_prediction_from_percutane ous_lengths_of_forearm_bones/links/5aa bf733a6fdcc1bc0b8ce39/A-model-forheight-and-sex-prediction-frompercutaneous-lengths-of-forearmbones.pdf
- 16. Orupabo, C. D., Oghenemavwe, L. E., & Diamond, T. E. (2020). Histomorphometric estimation of age from bone samples of Nigerians. International Journal of Medicine and Medical Research, 6(2), 67-76. https://pdfs. semanticscholar.org/0f76/8482fb6dd7a39 543cf2f44a63557094514bc.pdf
- Sarkar, K., Chowdhuri, S., & Bose, T. K. (2020). Determination of sex from hand and finger dimensions in a regional eastern Indian population using discriminant function analysis. Journal of Indian Academy of Forensic Medicine, 42(3), 167-171. http:// iafmon line.in/ data/publications/2020/JIAFM%2020204 2(3).pdf#page=19.
- 18. Speller, C. F., & Yang, D. Y. (2016). Identifying the sex of archaeological turkey remains using ancient DNA techniques. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 10, 520-525. https:// eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/100689/1/Speller andYang_JASREP_D_15_00249.pdf

- 19. Wilson, T. M., & Jain, S. (2019). Orthodontics as Related to Forensic Odontology-A Review. Indian Journal of Forensic Odontology, 19. https://www. researchgate.net/profile/Nitya-Krishnasamy/publication/354648047_Ph otography_in_Forensic_Odontology/link s/61441b99a609b152aa157d8d/Photogra phy-in-Forensic-Odontology.pdf#page=19
- 20. www.pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov,2023.
 Gender determination from hand bones length and volume using multidetector computed tomography: a study in Egyptian people. [Online] pubmed.ncbi. nlm.nih.gov. Available at: https:// pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21771554.
 [Accessed at: 16 February 2023]
- 21. www.sciencedirect.com, 2023. Gender determination from hand bones length and volume using multidetector computed tomography: A study in Egyptian people. [Online] www. sciencediract.com. Available at: https://www.science direct. com/ science/article/abs/pii/ S17529 28X11000862. [Accessed at: 16 February 2023].