

A Preliminary Study of the Relationship between Obliteration of Cranial Sutures and Age at Time of Death

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Abstract

During a forensic investigation, the determination of age at death is typically based on the level of skeletal development. Cranial sutures may help a forensic investigator to determine age at death since there is a predictable interval of age linked to their obliteration. The progression of the obliteration is divided in four stages (from 0 to 3), with the last stage indicating complete obliteration, and specific locations on the sutures are considered most useful for the estimation of age at death. However as more of the sutures are obliterated, the traditionally reported interval of age at death grows wider, with a complete obliteration of the sutures referred to a range of 34 to 76 years. Thus one would expect that the cranial sutures of an older person should be completely obliterated. When completely closed, which should happen over the age of 80 years, the sutures nearly disappear and at the last level of obliteration they are no longer visible, in this preliminary study, the authors analyzed a sample of 100 skull photographs taken during post mortem examinations. This study is focused on a macroscopic study of sagittal and coronal sutures. In some cases, the complete obliteration of cranial sutures was visible for individuals with age ranging from 60 to 70 years old. In particular the authors observed the presence of sutures that were not completely obliterated in subjects aged more than 70 years. The aims of this study were to draw attention to these features; to avoid misinterpretation about the age of skeletal remains; and to offer evidence that these criteria may not be reliable for forensic investigation, at least until further study and recalibration to known data.

Keywords: Cranial; Sutures; Forensic; Ectocranial; Neurocranium; Bivariate

Introduction

In the forensic context, interest is often focused on cranial sutures due to their usefulness in the determination of age at death. The level of closure shown by the sutures is associated with an age interval related to age at death. The method of Meindl and Lovejoy established determination of age at death by evaluating the level of obliteration of each ectocranial suture. This level is calculated by assigning a value between 0 and 3, starting from completely opened suture (0), less than 50% obliteration (1), more than 50% obliteration (2), or complete obliteration (3). Once each ectocranial suture is evaluated, scores are summed to compute a composite score, which is then used to assign an interval of age. This method experiences problems with both accuracy and precision of the determined age at death. By observing ectocranial sutures during autopsy activities, the authors focus their attention on the morphology of the sutures and their level of obliteration [1-8]. From a sample of 100 individuals, the inaccuracy and imprecision of the Meindl and Lovejoy method was evident. The main goal of this work is to establish that the relationship between the age at death and the level of obliteration of ectocranial sutures is neither reliable nor applicable to the determination of age at death because of the high variability of closure timing.

Materials and Methods

A sample of 100 neurocranium was photographed during autopsy. The sex and age of each subject was recorded, and each suture was analyzed using the Meindl and Lovejoy method. A score between 0 and 3 is assigned to each suture depending on the level of obliteration: completely opened suture (0), less than 50% obliteration (1), more than 50% obliteration (2), or complete obliteration (3). Only the coronal, sagittal, and bregma sutures were considered. These sutures are easily observed during autoptical examination. A summary score was calculated and the authors examined this score's association with the age at death (Figure 1).



Figure 1: a) 86 years old, b) 75 years old, c) 66 years old, d) 26 years old male, e) 30 years old female, f) 36 years old female.

Results

The level of obliteration of the coronal, sagittal and bregma sutures was analyzed and the three graphics show the homogeneity of the results. The degree of obliteration does not appear to be strongly associated with age ($p=0.16$) and it is necessary to consider a huge interval of age. Figure 1 illustrates similar levels of suture obliteration in both an elderly and a young subject (Table 1 and Figures 2 and 3). This demonstrates that the obliteration of the ectocranial sutures does not determine an accurate age of skeletal remains, including the cranial vault. Figure 1 demonstrates the observed range of ages across

composite scores, illustrating little predictive value regarding age at the moment of the death. Notably, Table 1 demonstrates no linear trend between mean age and levels of obliteration. Clearly, the composite scores obtained by the single suture obliteration extent provide excessively wide age ranges. As an example, observed ages for skulls with composite score 3 ranges between 17 and 86 years (mean age 50.2 years), while ages for composite score 9 ranges from 36 to 78 years (mean age 52.1 years). These results underline the inadequacy of this method to estimate age at time of the death.

Composite Score	No.	Mean Age	Standard Dev	Range	Males	Females	Estimated Age Range
3	33	50,2	24,0	17-86	23	10	26.2-74.2
4	11	46,3	22,8	19-82	6	5	23.4-69.1
5	13	42,2	12,9	25-73	7	6	29.2-55.1
6	20	60,9	16,7	29-87	17	3	44.2-77.7
7	10	56,6	15,1	40-80	6	4	41.5-71.7
8	4	55	18,3	39-75	2	2	36.7-73.3
9	9	52,1	16,0	36-78	5	4	36.1-68.1
Bregma Value	No.	Mean Age	Standard Dev.	Range	Males	Females	Estimated Age Range
1	41	48,5	23,4	17-86	28	13	25.1-72.0
2	43	53,7	18,4	25-87	29	14	35.3-72.1
3	16	53,5	15,6	36-78	9	7	37.9-69.1
Coronal Value	No.	Mean Age	Standard Dev.	Range	Males	Females	Estimated Age Range
1	44	49,8	23,1	17-86	29	15	26.7-72.8
2	43	52,9	18,6	20-87	30	13	34.3-71.5
3	13	53,2	15,2	36-78	7	6	38.0-68.4
Sagittal Value	No.	Mean Age	Standard Dev	Range	Males	Females	Estimated Age Range
1	49	48,1	22,6	17-73	31	18	25.4-70.7
2	34	55,4	18,1	19-75	25	9	37.3-73.5
3	17	53,9	15,7	39-78	10	7	38.2-69.6

Table 1: Linear trend between mean age and levels of obliteration.

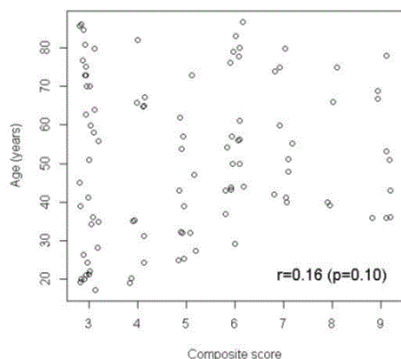


Figure 2: Bivariate scatter plot illustrating relationship between composite score and age at death (Data have been jittered for display purposes).

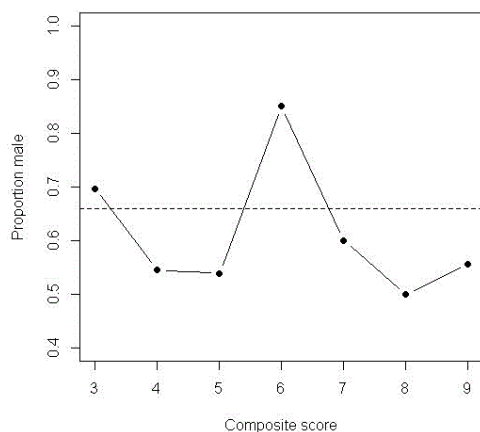


Figure 3: Relationship between composite score and sex.

Conclusion

The results of this preliminary analysis highlight the high level of imprecision when determining age at death by the analysis of suture obliteration. When determining age at death from skeletal remains, the authors recommend using multiple methods rather than relying only upon suture obliteration. Evidence for this recommendation is made

clear when comparing the skull photos of the 86 year old man versus the 26 year old man in Figure 1. The level of suture closure between these two subjects is very similar and can easily be misunderstood. Of course this is a preliminary study and it is necessary to collect additional data to strengthen these recommendations [8-13].

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