Convicted by a bite mark, Ted Bundy (1946-1989)

Author: Riaud, Xavier

Publication info: Dental historian : Lindsay Club newsletter 59 (Jan 2014): 11-3.

Abstract (English): The identification of a murderer and the eventual conviction was largely due to forensic dentistry and in particular the use of bite marks on the victim compared with casts of the teeth of the accused. The Bundy case has become notorious in American legal circles.

MeSH: Bites, Human -- history (major); Forensic Dentistry -- history; History, 20th Century; Homicide -- history (major); Humans; Male; United States

Journal classification: Dental Journals; History of Medicine

People: Bundy Ted

Language: English

Language of abstract: English

Document type: Biography, Historical Article, Journal Article

Publication title: Dental historian : Lindsay Club newsletter

Issue: 59

Pagination: 11-3

ISSN: 0958-6687, 0958-6687 (ISSNLinking)

Publication type: Journal

Journal code: 8803742

Publisher location: ENGLAND

Notes: Publication model: Print;; Cited medium: Print

Publication date: Jan 2014

Date created: 2014-03-13

Date completed: 2014-04-08

Medline document status: MEDLINE

Source attribution: Medline, © Publisher specific

Accession number: 24620434

First available: 2014-03-14

Updates: 2014-03-14 2014-04-09

Database: MEDLINE®; 1946 to date (1946 - current)
Forensic dentistry expert dies at 87

Author: Robinson, Lindsey A


MeSH: California; Forensic Dentistry -- history (major); History, 21st Century; Humans

Journal classification: Dental Journals

People: Vale Gerald Lee

Language: English

Document type: Biography, Historical Article, Letter

Publication title: Journal of the California Dental Association

Volume: 41

Issue: 12

Pagination: 868

ISSN: 1043-2256, 1043-2256 (ISSNLinking)

Publication type: Journal

Journal code: 8905668

Publisher location: UNITED STATES

Notes: Publication model: Print;; Cited medium:Print

Publication date: Dec 2013

Date created: 2014-03-06

Date completed: 2014-04-08

Medline document status: MEDLINE

Source attribution: Medline, © Publisher specific

Accession number: 24597012

First available: 2014-03-07

Updates: 2014-03-07 2014-04-09

Database: MEDLINE®; 1946 to date (1946 - current)

Abstract Book. I.O.F.O.S. CONGRESS 2013, August 29-31, 2013, Firenze, Italy
The importance of an anthropological scene of crime investigation in the case of burnt remains in vehicles: 3 case studies

Author: Porta, Davide; Poppa, Pasquale; Regazzola, Valeria; Gibelli, Daniele; Schillaci, Daniela Roberta; Amadasi, Alberto; Magli, Francesca; Cattaneo, Cristina
Abstract (English): Inspection of a crime scene is a crucial step in forensic medicine, and even the methods taught by forensic anthropology are essential. Whereas a thorough inspection can provide crucial information, an approximate inspection can be useless or even harmful. This study reports 3 cases of burnt bodies found inside vehicles between 2006 and 2009 in the outskirts of Milan (Italy). In all 3 cases, the victim was killed by gunshot, and the body was burnt in the vehicle to destroy signs of skeletal injury and prevent identification. In every case, the assistance of forensic anthropologists was requested, but only after the inspection of the body at autopsy showed that the remains were incomplete, thus making it more difficult to determine the identity, cause, and manner of death. A second scene of crime inspection was therefore performed with strict anthropological and adapted archeological methods by forensic anthropologists to perform a more complete recovery, proving how much material had been left behind. These cases clearly show the importance of a proper recovery and of the application of forensic anthropology methods on badly charred bodies and the importance of recovering every fragment of bone: even the smallest fragment can provide essential information. Thus, a precise coordination, a correct and thorough recovery of bone fragments, and an anthropological approach are crucial for many issues: analysis of the scene of crime, reconstruction of the corpse, and reconstruction of the perimortem events.

MeSH: Automobiles (major); Bone and Bones -- pathology (major); Burns -- pathology (major); Dental Prosthesis; Fires (major); Forensic Anthropology; Forensic Dentistry; Humans; Radiography, Dental; Skull Fractures -- pathology; Wounds, Gunshot -- pathology

Journal classification: Index Medicus

Correspondence author: Porta, Davide LABANOF, Laboratorio di Antropologia e Odontologia Forense, Sezione di Medicina Legale e delle Assicurazioni, Dipartimento di Scienze Biomediche per la Salute, Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy.

Language: English
Language of abstract: English
Document type: Case Reports, Journal Article
Publication title: The American journal of forensic medicine and pathology
Volume: 34
Issue: 3
Pagination: 195-200
ISSN: 0195-7910 (ISSNLinking)
Electronic ISSN: 1533-404X
Three-dimensional image registration as a tool for forensic odontology: a preliminary investigation

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Publication info: The American journal of forensic medicine and pathology 34.3 (Sep 2013): 260-6.

Abstract (English): Frequently, human dentition is utilized for victim identification. This report introduces a new human identification technique based on the principle of 3-dimensional (3D) image registration of the dentition. With the aid of a dry human skull, postmortem (PM) and antemortem (AM) scenarios were assumed. The skull in its initial state composed the PM scenario. Virtual 3D PM images were reconstructed from medical CT images. The AM scenario was achieved by reconstructing the missing hard and soft tissues of the skull by dental waxes. Virtual 3D AM images were obtained by laser surface scanning. The virtual PM and AM images were registered at 2 levels: arch level and tooth level. At arch level, the deviation between the 2 images was 0.147 mm for the maxilla and 0.166 mm for the mandible. At tooth level, the deviation average ranged from 0.077 to 0.237 mm. Qualitatively, even image fit was observed for the arches, intact teeth, and teeth with minimal deficiencies. As the tooth defect increased, the alignment discrepancy increased. It is concluded that 3D image registration ensured an accurate superimposition of the 3D images and can be used as a robust tool for forensic identification.
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Role of dental pulp in identification of the deceased individual by establishing ABO blood grouping and Rhesus factor

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Abstract (English): OBJECTIVES

The study was conducted to emphasize the sensitivity and specificity of dental pulp in identifying the ABO Blood group, Rhesus factor and also to emphasize the role of dental pulp in forensic odontology to identify the deceased individual.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted on 60 patients. The samples obtained from finger-prick method from those 60 patients were considered as control and the samples obtained from the pulp were considered as case. The blood grouping, Rhesus typing for capillary blood drawn by finger prick was done by slide-agglutination method and the blood grouping, Rhesus typing for extracted dental pulp was done by absorption-elution method.

RESULTS

Fifty seven teeth out of sixty showed positive results. Blood group elicited from capillary blood done by slide-agglutination method matched with that of the pulpal blood group elicited by absorption-elution method. Three showed negative results.

CONCLUSION

As the teeth are the hardest, most stable biological material, resist adverse environmental conditions and the pulpal tissue inside the teeth is well protected, the blood group antigen from pulp remains stable for long. Thus, the high potential value of dental pulp tissue is highlighted in this study.

MeSH: ABO Blood-Group System -- analysis (major); Adolescent; Adult; Aged; Blood Specimen Collection -- methods; Dental Pulp -- immunology (major); Female; Forensic Anthropology -- methods (major); Forensic Dentistry (major); Hemagglutination Tests; Humans; Male; Middle Aged; Rh-Hr Blood-Group System -- analysis (major); Sensitivity and Specificity; Temperature; Time Factors; Young Adult

Journal classification: Dental Journals