

Identification from Dental Post-Mortem Record

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Abstract

A Skeletal remain was found inside an automobile. All traditional identification features were destroyed. A positive identification was established by comparison of periapical x-rays of socket taken during life with the teeth of the deceased. The paper describes the problem, and the actual technique by which this case was solved

Introduction

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner requested Balwant Rai regarding the

identification of skeletal found in a motor vehicle.(The identity of country and person were not published because of ethical reason.The ethical committee allowed the principal author to published the case finding and process of identification.)

Postmortem Examination- The case presented as skeletal remains of a male .Other important finding were found as filled in Interpol Postmortem and Win ID .The photography of all remains and radiography were taken as shown below.

DVI Page F1 - Case no. TEST 6 - (Gender: Unknown Age: 0/0 Height: 0/0 Weight: 0/0)

84 Material

01 Jaws present?	<input type="text"/>	Upper 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Lower 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Specimen taken ? <input type="text"/>
02 Fragmentary remains	<input type="text"/>	Upper 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lower 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Specimen taken ? <input type="text"/>
03 Single teeth	<input type="text" value="1"/>			Specimen taken ? <input type="text"/>
04 Other	<input type="text"/>			Specimen taken ? <input type="text"/>
05 Location of specimen	<input type="text"/>			

85 Supplementary details

Condition of the body	
Condition of the jaws	lower fragment from 36 distal to 43 maxilla pterygoid of one side to 16
Injuries to - oral soft tissue. - jaws. - teeth.	
Possible cause(s) of injuries.	
Other details	

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86 Dental findings

R	11	mis	mis	21
	12	mis	mis	22
	13	mis	mis	23
	14	fx cfr	mis	24
	15	mis	mis	25
	16	mis	cca M cca L abr	26
	17	mis	mis	27
	18		mis	28

18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	Super	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	Super num erary	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

48	mis	mis	38
47	mis	mis	37
46	mis	car VD abr	36
45	mis	mis	35
44	mis	mis	34

44	mis	mis	34
43	mis	mis	33
42	mis	mis	32
41	mis	mis	31

87 Specific description of

Crowns, bridges
dentures and
implants

88 Further findings

Occlusions, attrition,
anomalies, smoker,
periodontal status, etc.

Fracture of 14 crown having root in socket as well as enamel chip off, blackness colour due to smoking, calculus present, broken root in 14 socket, cervical abrasion in 36 also brown discolor of tooth

89 X-rays taken of

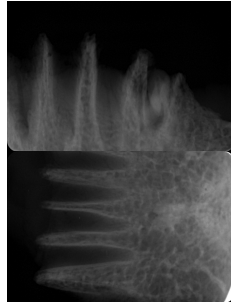
Type and region

90 Supplementary

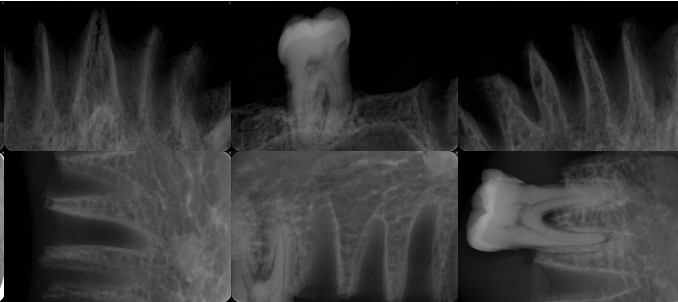
91 Estimated age

Name														Identifiers														Dei																			
Click on Tooth Number to Add or Edit Dental Codes																																															
18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11							21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28							38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31							41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48																										
18 X	17 X	16 X	15 X	14 X	13 X	12 X	11 X	21 X	22 X	23 X	24 X	25 X	26 /	27 X	28 X	38 X	37 X	36 /	35 X	34 X	33 X	32 X	31 X	41 X	42 V	43 X	44 X	45 X	46 X	47 X	48 X	...	Mark all Upper as Virgin	...	Mark all Lower as Virgin	...	Mark all Upper as Missing	...	Mark all Lower as Missing	...	Mark all Upper as Denture	...	Mark all Lower as Denture	...	Mark all Upper as No Info	...	Mark all Lower as No Info

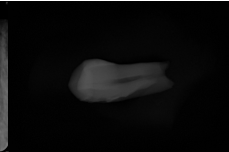
Intraoral



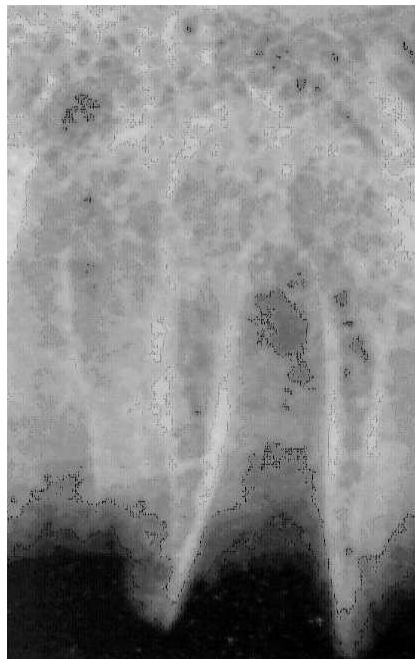
Postmortem



Radiographs-



Antemortem records



Photographs



Ante mortem-IOPA showing One socket of tooth ; whith one side socket bone is sharp as compared to other one.

Post mortem- IOPA of X ray showing bone lose,but shape of socket looking same as in antemortem record.

Conclusions

Dental identifications are an efficient, scientific, and well-accepted mode of human identification. Standardization of these procedures by using ABFO Guidelines or similar systems insures accurate and reproducible results, which can be easily understood by peers. It has been noted that in some cases the treating dentists are poorly informed as to the forensic value their records can have. One should also note that many treating dentists do not understand the legal aspects of the information in a medico-legal investigation. Both of these situations were encountered when attempting to acquire antemortem records in this case 1-5. Education in forensics is the best way solve these problems. Dentists will keep the necessary records for identification if they are educated about the importance of their records in regards to forensics. Everyone who fills out a record or takes a radiograph is doing a bit of forensic work. We, in forensic science, need to educate those

upon whom we depend for forensic information as to the importance of their work in regards to a forensic investigation. So dental records should be maintained in proper manner.

References

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