HUMAN IDENTIFICATION ESTABLISHED BY THE ANALYSIS OF FRONTAL SINUS SEEN IN ANTEROPOSTERIOR SKULL RADIOGRAPHS USING THE MENTO-NASO TECHNIQUE – A FORENSIC CASE REPORT.

Identificação humana pela análise do seio frontal em radiografias anteroposteriores com incidência mento-naso em crânio humano – um relato de caso pericial.

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ABSTRACT
Introduction: Human identification is a challenging task, especially when the available information detected during the dental autopsy is scarce. In this context, distinctive morphological information may play a valuable role as additional and alternative identifiers. Objective: To report a case of human identification aided by the morphological analysis of the frontal sinus through anteroposterior radiographs of the skull with the mento-naso technique. Material and methods: The body of an edentulous adult male highly decomposed was referred to the local medico-legal institute for identification. The alleged relatives of the victim provided the comparative ante-mortem data (AM) – consisting of an anteroposterior (AP) skull radiograph taken with mento-naso projection. A postmortem AP radiograph of the deceased was taken in order to reproduce the AM data and to enable a comparative procedure. Results: The morphological information of the frontal sinuses converged between AM and PM radiographs both for metric and non-metric evidences. Conclusion: The analysis of the frontal sinus may be an additional and alternative approach for human identification – especially for edentulous victims.

KEYWORDS
Anatomy; Forensic odontology; Frontal sinus; Human identification; Radiology.

INTRODUCTION
An increasing trend of violent deaths enlarged the forensic demand for human identifications in medico-legal services in the last decades. Fingerprint, dental and DNA analyses consist of traditional methods for human identification¹. However, these methods may not be useful in certain
circumstances, e.g. dental analysis may be hampered in the absence of teeth or dental records, while fingerprint and DNA analyses are hampered when the soft and hard tissues are highly decomposed or completely destroyed. In these cases, alternative approaches are necessary to aid the identification process. The radiographic comparison of the morphological sinuses arises as a potential alternative\(^1\). The frontal sinus morphology has considerably distinctive traits that can be used effectively for human identification\(^2\).

Specifically, the morphological information from the frontal sinus can be registered with radiographs of the skull\(^3\). In these radiographs, the frontal sinus is represented as a radiolucent area that corresponds to a cavity in the skull\(^4\). In most of the cases, pairs of frontal sinuses are found separated by a median septum in the skull. Additionally, other septa may subdivide the frontal sinus in lobes. This arrangement culminates in a broad variety of morphological combinations that result in different patterns of sinuses among people. Knowing the importance and role of the frontal sinus from human identification purposes is essential especially for dentists and physicians that perform radiographic exams of the skull more often.

Based on the exposed, the present study aims to report a case of positive human identification established through the comparison of morphological traits of frontal sinuses registered in antemortem (AM) and postmortem (PM) anteroposterior (AP) radiographs of the skull using the mento-naso technique.

**CASE REPORT**

An adult male body in an advanced stage of decomposition was found floating in a river in the rural area of the state of Goiás, Brazil. Forensic investigations were carried out in the location and, afterwards, the body was sent to the regional department of Legal Medicine in order to determine the cause of death and the identity of the victim. The necropsy showed no evidence of trauma to the skull, trunk or limbs that would indicate the cause of death. The liquefaction of thoracic viscera prevented the confirmation or exclusion of a possible drowning, so that, the cause of death remained unknown. Moreover, the autopsy of the oral cavity revealed that the victim was edentulous.

Three days after the body recovery, alleged relatives of the victim reported that the body under investigation was of a 71-year-old man and edentulous who went missing for eight days. As the analysis of fingerprints was impossible as the body was in advanced stage of decomposition, the alleged family was advised to search for medical or dental records associated to the missing person. The available information was that the missing person used to wear a pair of full dentures and had an anteroposterior (AP) skull radiograph (taken with the mento-naso projection) taken two months prior to his disappearance (Figure 1).

This radiograph allowed the visualisation of the bilateral frontal sinus which presented further expansion to the left side, median septum and absence of intermediate septa.
To perform the radiographic comparison between AM and PM radiographs, the skull of the deceased was positioned and radiographed in AP position with the mento-naso projection in order to obtain the PM radiograph (Figure 2). This allowed the analysis of the morphology of frontal sinus which presented the same anatomical characteristics.

In addition, Ribeiro’s technique was carried out with the purpose of comparison of measurements of standardized distances in the frontal sinus between the two images. According to the author, a baseline is drawn horizontally on the upper limit of both orbit cavities. From that, some measurements were taken by tracing lines delimiting the width (A, B, C and D) and height (E, F, G and H) of different regions of the frontal sinus (Figure 3).

According to the results (Table 1), the absolute values of each measurement were similar and gave strength to the positive identification. Moreover, other findings such as the anthropological data and the total absence of teeth added to the conclusion of a positive identification and the body was delivered to the family.
Table 1 – Measurements of the frontal sinus taken from the antemortem (AM) and postmortem (PM) radiographs according to Ribeiro’s technique

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurements</th>
<th>AM (mm)</th>
<th>PM (mm)</th>
<th>AM/PM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The measurements from A to G are indicated in Figure 3.

DISCUSSION

The frontal sinuses are cavities present in the frontal bone. The development starts by the age of 2 years and the growth is at a slow pace until puberty, then it accelerates and reaches completion by the age of 20 years. They generally remain stable throughout adult life and present characteristics of uniqueness, immutability and permanence, except in cases of trauma or diseases. The advantages of radiographic analysis of the frontal sinus for human identification are the low cost, fast work and the availability of extra oral x-ray units in medical and odontological clinics for the sake of PM examination. It is important to point out the use of infection control standards to avoid cross infection when using the radiology equipment.

In relation to the techniques used to analyse the frontal sinus, the most common is the direct comparison of sinus anatomy between AM and PM anteroposterior skull radiographs. However, the Ribeiro’s technique and the digital image superposition are also largely used. There are some considerations regarding the Ribeiro’s technique: the absolute values obtained from AM and PM radiographs are not always completely equivalent and differences occur because of variations of the skull’s position during procedure and use of different models and brands of X-ray units. However, the ratio between absolute values (AM and PM) has correlation which collaborate to the direct comparison of anatomy of the sinus.

The demand for the development of advanced technology in radiology is rising. Particularly, the increase of the use of computed tomography (CT) scans in order to obtain the diagnosis and planning of clinical treatments. Concomitantly, this also increases the potential use of CT scanning for forensic purposes. On one hand, some developing countries are not able to afford such technology. On the other hand, the use of conventional X-ray such as the AP radiographs of skull are frequent in hospitals and radiology clinics worldwide. For this reason, experts in human identification must have knowledge about standard radiological techniques used in the forensic field, even though the use of CT scanning in human identification is growing and becoming a reality.

It should be noted that there are certain limitations in the analysis of the frontal sinus patterns for personal
identification. Presence of pathology, growth hormone levels, craniofacial configuration or thickness of the frontal bone can affect the frontal sinus morphology. A comprehensive investigation of the medical history could disclose or discard those issues.

**FINAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Frontal sinus is a useful tool for human identification. Forensic dentists should be aware of its importance, particularly, in cases characterized by the lack of dental information.

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**REFERENCES**


