## Contents

List of contributors xiii
Acknowledgements xv

### 1 Brief introduction to forensic odontology 1
Romina Carabott

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Forensic odontology in the 21st century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Training and experience</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 How to use this book</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 References</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2 Development of the dentition 9
Alastair J. Sloan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Early tooth development</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Later tooth development</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Dentinogenesis</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Tooth root formation</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Epithelial/mesenchymal interactions in tooth development</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Amelogenesis</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7 Biomineralisation of enamel</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8 Further reading</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3 Acting as an expert witness 23
Jason Tucker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Introduction</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 The nature of expert evidence</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1 What is evidence?</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2 What is expert evidence?</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.3 Who can act as an expert witness?</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.4 The expert witness’s role in court proceedings</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 The rules of court</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1 Why is expert evidence governed by rules of court?</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2 Which rules apply?</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.3 Key differences between the procedural regimes</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS

3.4 The expert’s duties 28
3.4.1 The Ikarian Reefer 28
3.4.2 The overriding duty 29
3.4.3 The particular duties 29
3.5 Report writing 30
3.5.1 The content of an expert’s report 31
3.5.2 Drafting your reports: Some suggestions 32
3.5.3 The required declarations 34
3.6 Giving evidence at court 36
3.6.1 The process of giving evidence 37
3.6.2 Questioning 38
3.6.3 Addressing the court 40
3.7 Ancillary topics 41
3.7.1 Written questions to experts 41
3.7.2 Experts’ meetings and ‘hot tubbing’ 42
3.7.3 Obtaining directions from the court 43
3.7.4 Acting as a single joint expert 43
3.7.5 Getting feedback on your work 44
3.7.6 Keeping up to date 44
3.8 Things to avoid 45
3.8.1 Being sued for negligence 45
3.8.2 Being reported for misconduct 46
3.8.3 Wasted-costs orders 47
3.8.4 Contempt and perjury 47
3.9 A final thought 47
3.10 References 48

4 Mortuary practice 49

Alison Anderson

4.1 Definitions of a mortuary 49
4.1.1 Permanent mortuary 49
4.1.2 Emergency mortuary 49
4.2 The Human Tissue Act and the Human Tissue Authority 50
4.3 Legal requirements for licence issue 51
4.3.1 Designated individuals 52
4.3.2 Licence holders 52
4.4 Mortuary facilities 52
4.4.1 Mortuary layout 52
4.4.2 Mortuary equipment 54
4.5 The Anatomical Pathology Technologist 54
4.5.1 Training and qualifications of APTs 55
4.5.2 Responsibilities of APTs 55
4.6 The odontologist in the mortuary: Specialist resection techniques 56
4.7 Health and safety in the mortuary 57
4.7.1 Safe working practices 58
4.7.2 Hygiene 59
4.7.3 Personal protective equipment (PPE) 60
4.7.4 Cleaning and decontamination 60
4.7.5 Waste disposal 61
4.7.6 Immunisation 62
4.8 References 62
5 Dental human identification
Romina Carabott

5.1 Introduction
5.1.1 Why is human identification necessary?
5.1.2 Why comparative dental analysis?
5.1.3 What if there is no presumptive identification?
5.1.4 When does the forensic dentist ‘come on the scene’?

5.2 Comparative dental identification
5.2.1 Post-mortem examination
5.2.2 Incinerated remains
5.2.3 Ante-mortem data collection
5.2.4 Reconciliation: The comparative process
5.2.5 Problems with comparative dental identification

5.3 Radiography in dental identification
5.3.1 Post-mortem radiography
5.3.2 Ante-mortem radiographs
5.3.3 Computed tomography

5.4 Dental appliances in identification
5.4.1 Dental models (casts)
5.4.2 Palatal rugae
5.4.3 Removable appliances
5.4.4 Denture marking
5.4.5 Bleaching trays
5.4.6 Fixed prostheses

5.5 Dental profiling
5.5.1 Gender
5.5.2 Ethnicity
5.5.3 Age assessment
5.5.4 Habits
5.5.5 Developmental tooth anomalies
5.5.6 Fluorosis
5.5.7 Tetracycline staining
5.5.8 Isotope and trace element analysis
5.5.9 Dental restorations
5.5.10 Facial reconstruction
5.5.11 Craniofacial superimposition

5.6 Teeth as a source of DNA

5.7 Conclusion

5.8 References

6 Disaster victim identification
Catherine Adams

6.1 Introduction
6.2 Disaster management
6.3 DVI planning
6.4 DVI and the dentist
6.5 The dental DVI team structure
6.6 Documentation
6.7 Retrieval of dental records
6.8 Post-mortem dental examination
6.9 Ante-mortem dental records
7 Dental age assessment
Sakher AlQahtani

7.1 The importance of knowing age 137
7.2 The chronological age 138
7.3 The dental age 139
7.4 Dentition as an age indicator 140
  7.4.1 Dental development 140
  7.4.2 Dental age assessment 140
  7.4.3 Techniques using dental development 141
  7.4.4 Accuracy of dental age estimation techniques 141
  7.4.5 Schemas of dental development 145
7.5 Age estimation methods in children and young adults 146
  7.5.1 Essentials 146
  7.5.2 Neonatal issues 148
  7.5.3 Infants from birth to 2 years 149
  7.5.4 Children and adolescents from 2 to 18 years 150
  7.5.5 Adults aged 18 years and above 151
7.6 Age assessment after tooth development 151
  7.6.1 Pulp ratio 152
  7.6.2 Other markers 152
  7.6.3 Biomarkers 153
7.7 Writing a dental age report 153
7.8 Final comments 155
7.9 References 155

8 Bite marks – I
Douglas R. Sheasby

8.1 Introduction 167
8.2 Bite mark components 167
  8.2.1 Dentition and mouth parts 167
  8.2.2 Skin 169
  8.2.3 Episode of contact 171
8.3 Nature of the injury 172
8.4 Bite mark incidence 174
8.5 Principles of bite mark analysis 174
  8.5.1 Distortion 174
  8.5.2 Uniqueness of the human dentition 179
  8.5.3 Representation of uniqueness 180
  8.5.4 Interpretation of representation of uniqueness 182
8.6 Bite mark evidence recording 184
  8.6.1 Initial examination of the alleged/suspected bite mark 184
  8.6.2 Photography of the bite mark 185
  8.6.3 Dental examination of the suspect biter 187
8.7 Bite mark analysis techniques 188
  8.7.1 Biological comparison 188
  8.7.2 Physical comparison 191
  8.7.3 Principles of physical comparison 192
  8.7.4 Feature-based analysis 194
  8.7.5 Superimposition-based analysis 200
8.8 Feature-based analysis conclusions 200
  8.8.1 Exclusion of the suspect 201
  8.8.2 Limited conclusion 201
  8.8.3 Inclusion of the suspect 201
8.9 Feature-based analysis report 202
8.10 Limitations of bite mark analysis 204
8.11 References 207

9 Bite marks – II 211
Roland Kouble
9.1 Guidelines for bite mark analysis 211
9.2 Collection of evidence 211
9.3 Assessment of the suspected bite mark injury 212
9.4 Examination of the dentition of the suspected biter/biters 214
9.5 Bite mark comparisons 214
  9.5.1 Feature-based analysis 214
  9.5.2 Comparison with overlays and dental casts 214
  9.5.3 Conclusion 217
  9.5.4 Open and closed populations 218
9.6 Bite mark reports and presentation of evidence to a court 220
9.7 References 221

10 Forensic photography and imaging 223
Sam Evans
10.1 Introduction 223
10.2 The photography of bite marks 223
10.3 Relevant equipment 226
10.4 Digital image file formats 231
10.5 Guidance for preparation of equipment for forensic photography 234
10.6 Photographing a bite mark 235
  10.6.1 Minimising image distortion 235
  10.6.2 Can distortion be corrected? 239
  10.6.3 Magnification ratios: a tool for consistency 240
  10.6.4 Sequence of images when photographing a bite mark 240
10.7 Photographing dentition 241
  10.7.1 Equipment 243
  10.7.2 Sequence of images for the dentition 243
10.8 Image downloading and storage 247
  10.8.1 Guidance on downloading and image workflow 249
  10.8.2 Storage of images 249
10.9 Imaging modalities 250
  10.9.1 Reflected ultraviolet and near-infrared 250
  10.9.2 Cross-polarised imaging 253
CONTENTS

10.10 Three-dimensional technology 256
  10.10.1 Triangulation laser scanners (active) 256
  10.10.2 Hand-held laser scanners (active) 258
  10.10.3 Structured light scanners (active) 258
  10.10.4 Stereophotogrammetry (passive or active) 260
  10.10.5 Other 3-dimensional devices 262
  10.10.6 3D versus 2D 263

10.11 Image enhancement and processing 264
  10.11.1 Examples of enhancement 264
  10.11.2 Published guidelines 269
  10.11.3 Case law 271
  10.11.4 Comment 273

10.12 References 273

11 Role of the forensic odontologist in the protection of vulnerable people 277
Barbara Chadwick and Catherine Adams

11.1 Introduction 277
11.2 Bite marks and vulnerable people 278
11.3 Dental neglect in childhood
  11.3.1 Introduction 279
  11.3.2 Defining dental neglect 279
  11.3.3 When is decay neglect? 281
  11.3.4 Parental response to dental disease 284
  11.3.5 Identifying neglect in dental practice 284
  11.3.6 Responding to neglect in dental practice 286
11.4 Legislative framework for child protection in the UK 287
11.5 Protection of the vulnerable adult
  11.5.1 The dentist and the vulnerable adult 288
  11.5.2 Confidentiality 288
  11.5.3 The Mental Capacity Act 2005 289
11.6 Record keeping 290
11.7 Summary chart 292
11.8 Further reading 294
11.9 References 294

Index 297