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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**Forensic sciences - Technical specifications for morphological
inspection of sex based on human pubis**

法庭科学 人体耻骨性别形态学检验技术规范

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This document was drafted in accordance with the specifications given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed by the National Criminal Technology Standardization Technical Committee.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Criminal Technical Standardization Technical Committee Forensic Inspection Branch Technical Committee (SAC/TC 179/SC 6).

This standard was drafted. Forensic Medicine Department of China Criminal Police Academy, Material Evidence Identification Center of Ministry of Public Security, Jilin Provincial Department of Public Security Material Identification Center.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the norms and methods for testing and inferring gender inferences using the morphological differences of the pubic bone in adult men and women.

This standard applies to the morphological examination of the human pubic bone in the field of anthropological examination and the use of morphological features of the pubic bone.

Cases (events) inferring gender.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Pelvis

Bone tissue composed of left and right hip bones and condyles, coccyx, and bone connections between them.

Pubis pubis

A part of the pelvis that forms the bony tissue of the lower anterior portion of the hip bone.

Pubis body of pubis

The part of the pubic bone that makes up a fifth of the anterior acetabulum.

Superior ramus of pubis the pubic bone gradually tapered forward and medial, starting from the thinning point to the bony tissue of the pubic symphysis.

Inferior ramus of pubis the pubic symphysis gradually tapers outward and downward, starting from the taper to the bony tissue of the inferior ischial branch.

Symphysis pubis

The superior and inferior branches of the pubic bone are plate-like osseous tissues that migrate near the midsagittal plane of the human body.

Detect indicator

The morphological examination of the pubic bone needs to be observed and tested.

Note: Including marginal branch angle, pubic symphysis morphology and width and height index, beveled lateral edge, inner edge of subpubic branch, subpubic branch, and birth scar.

Angle of border and inferior branch the angle between the dorsal margin of the pubic symphysis and the inner margin of the inferior branch of the pubic bone.

The height of pubic body with the upper edge of the pubic symphysis facing upward and the dorsal side facing the subject, make a line at the outermost point of the pubic symphysis equal to the dorsal edge of the pubic symphysis Straight line, make a straight line perpendicular to the above line at the lower end of the joint surface, so that the two lines intersect, from the outermost point of the pubic tubercle to the two lines the distance between the intersection points (a).

see picture 1.

Explanation.

a-high pubic symphysis;

b-pubic joint wide.

Figure 1 Width and height of the pubic symphysis

2.10

The width of pubic body Place the upper edge of the pubic symphysis upward and the dorsal side of the pubic symphysis toward the subject. Make a joint with the pubic bone at the outermost point of the pubic tubercle A straight line whose side edges are parallel, and a straight line perpendicular to the above straight line is made at the lower end of the joint

surface so that the two lines intersect. From the lower end of the pubic symphysis the distance to the intersection (b) of the two lines.

see picture 1.

2.11

Ventral inclined plane A triangular bevel located at the inferior corner of the ventral side of the pubic symphysis.

2.12

Bevel edge

The edge of the vertebral bevel at the lower inner corner of the ventral side of the pubic symphysis can be seen at the edge formed by a raised bone ridge.

2.13

Inferior ramus of pubis edge the edge that forms the innermost contour of the inferior branch of the pubic bone.

2.14

Inferior ramus of pubis ridge Extend from the lower end of the pubic symphysis to the spine of the lower branch.

2.15

Delivery scar

Bone dents on the dorsal side of the transitional part of the pubic branch near the dorsal border of the pubic symphysis and generally parallel to it, about the size of a soybean, Grooved.

2.16

Pubic tubercle

An upward bony protrusion at the upper edge of the pubic bone.

3.1.1 Extraction equipment

Dissecting saw, disposable large plastic bag, disposable large outer packaging bag (preferably black plastic), disposable gloves, one time Masks, transparent elastic tape, notebooks, labels, markers, etc.

3.1.2 Soft tissue separation and treatment tools

Scalpels, pans, heating equipment, pressure cookers, long tweezers, etc.

3.1.3 Measuring instruments

Measuring ruler, transparent protractor.

3.2.1 Pubic bone extraction from ossified corpses

Use a saw to cut off the upper pubic branch at about 3cm outside the pubic tubercle on both sides, and cut off the inferior pubic branch at about 4cm below the pubic limb angle.

3.2.2 Extraction of pubic bone with soft tissue

Use the scalpel above the pubic symphysis to separate the soft tissues of the superior pubic branch, pubic symphysis and inferior pubic branch, and expose them to the pubic angle.

About 4cm below (approximately 2 fingers can be passed), and then saw the upper pubic branch on both sides with a saw at about 3cm outside the pubic tubercle on both sides.

The pubic bone can be removed by cutting off the inferior pubic bone about 4 cm below the pubic limb angle.

3.3.1 Pre-examination treatment of ossified pubic bone

After taking out the pubic bone, soak it with 3% ~ 5% washing powder or medical lysate for about 1 day, then rinse it with water with a hair brush to remove the dirt. Wait for attachments and check the surface moisture.

3.3.2 Pre-examination treatment of pubic bone with soft tissue

After removing the pubic bone with soft tissue, use a scalpel to cut in the middle of the pubic symphysis, and cut the anterior pubic ligament on the ventral side of the pubic symphysis.

The left and right pubic bones are completely separated, and then boiled in water without adding any chemical reagents. Observe at any time during boiling, find pubic nodules or dorsal side Marginal soft tissue can be separated.

After removing the pubic bone, gently detach all soft tissues including pits with a blunt instrument and blot the surface to check.

For long-term storage, it can be bleached and disinfected in 5% hydrogen peroxide (hydrogen peroxide). After the bone becomes white, it can be removed and rinsed with water.

Dry in a cool place and save after writing the number.