

TDStats

by CN Stephan, 2012

An R tool for automatic exploratory analysis of facial soft tissue depths and the calculation of enhanced central tendency descriptors.

...for Automating Facial Soft Tissue Thickness Analyses

Disclosure

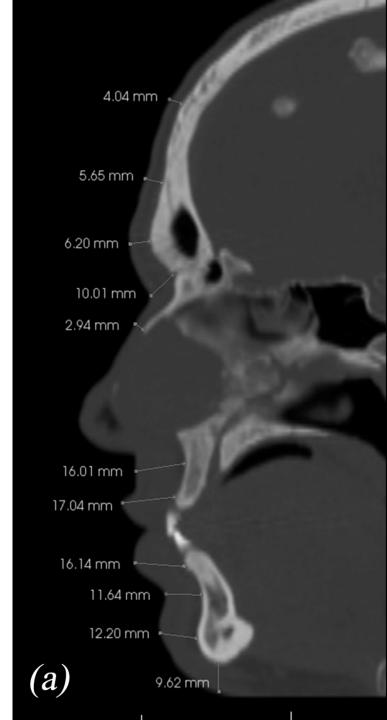
The presenter has no trade or commercial interests to disclose.

The software discussed in this presentation is written as freely available open source software.

The author does not hold any commercial interests with any of the commercially available software or hardware discussed.

Most facial soft tissue depth studies do the same thing...

- 1. Collect thicknesses
- 2. Calculate Means
- 3. Conduct statistical tests



Protocols:

- 1. Depend on numbers
- 2. Are repetitive
- 3. Are tedious
- 4. May not be conducted appropriately

Classic candidate for computer automation and standardization

4.04 mm 5.65 mm 6.20 mm 10.01 mm 2.94 mm 16.01 mm 17.04 mm 16.14 mm 11.64 mm 12.20 mm (a)9.62 mm

Image from: Stephan CN, Munn L, Caple J. Facial soft tissue thicknesses: noise, signal and P. Forensic Science International 2015;257:114-22.

Are Facial Soft Tissue Depths Taken at Standard Landmarks?

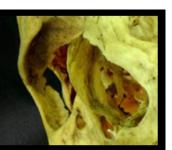
- No
- Can they be? Yes.
- ...and we can go one step better.

J Forensic Sci, November 2008, Vol. 53, No. 6 doi: 10.1111/j.1556-4029.2008.00852.x Available online at: www.blackwell-synergy.com

Carl N. Stephan, Ph.D. and Ellie K. Simpson, Ph.D.

Facial Soft Tissue Depths in Craniofacial Identification (Part I): An Analytical Review of the Published Adult Data*

CRANIOFACIALidentification.com



Home

Terms of Use

Site Updates

Method Background

Computer Code & Scripts

T-Table (Tallied FSTD Data)

C-Table (FSTD Data Store)

New Publications

Core Publications

Forthcoming Conferences

SWGANTH Best-Practice

HuCS-ID Lab

About the site

Facial-Soft-Tissue-Depth Data Repository (C-Table)

	A	8	C	D	E	F	G	H	1	J	L	M	N	0	P	Q	R	S	T	- 4
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2	0.00000	Ī.,								Opist	Vertex	Metopion :	aglabella	Glabella	Nasion \	fid-nasal	Rhinion s	ubnasale	philtrum)	supe
3	Study	Year	Published	Study Code	Method	Sample	Population	Region	Age	Sex	v	me	15		n	mn	rhi	sn	mp	
4	Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	46	p.				8.5	8.5		4.5	22.0	17.0	
5	Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	52	F				3.0	3.5		1.5	9.5	8.5	
6	Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	66	F				4.0	6.5		1.5	15.0	10.0	
7	Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	71	F				5.5	8.0		2.5	12.0	8.5	
g	Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	74	F				9.0	9.0		5.0	19.0	12.0	
8	Simpson & Henneberg	2002	Y	2	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	57	F		2.5		7.0	6.0		3.5	14.0	11.0	
19	Simpson & Henneberg	2002	Y	2	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	64	F		5.5		7.0	4.0		1.0	9.0	5.5	
0	Simpson & Henneberg	2002	Y	2	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	65	F		5.5		7.5	6.0		2.0	11.0	9.5	
1	Simpson & Henneberg	2002	Y	2	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	67	F		5.0		6.0	4.5		2.5	11.0	10.5	

Volunteer your raw data!

C-table contributor list

Terms of Use (please read prior to opening or downloading the C-Table, or any related TDStats files)

Access the C-table:

v2017.1 cvs file v2014.1 xls file v2014.1 cvs file

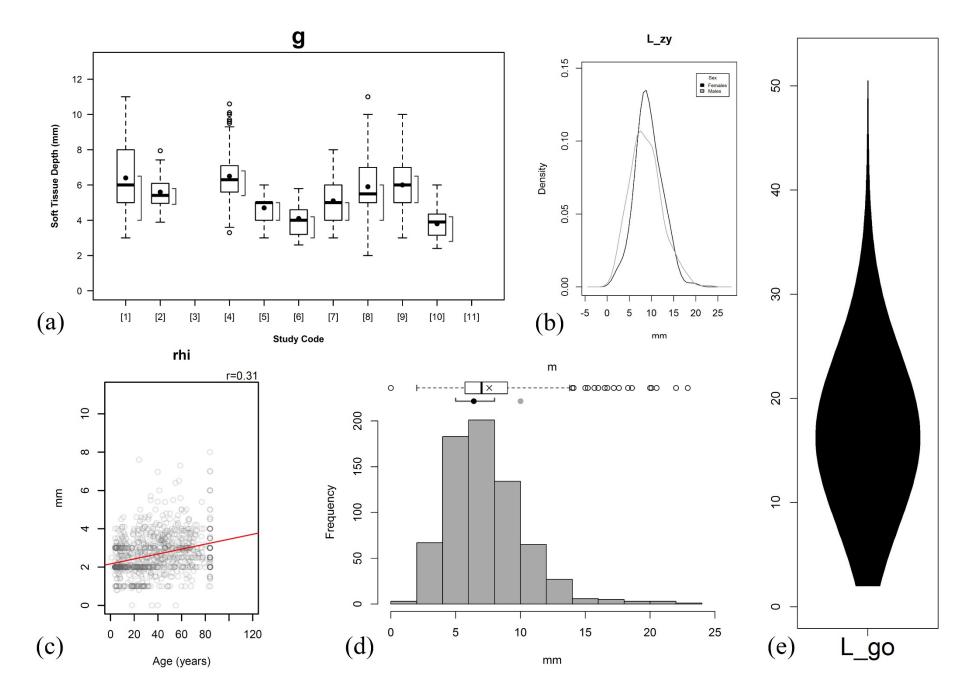
Download the TDStats Output Data Files for the Latest C-Table:

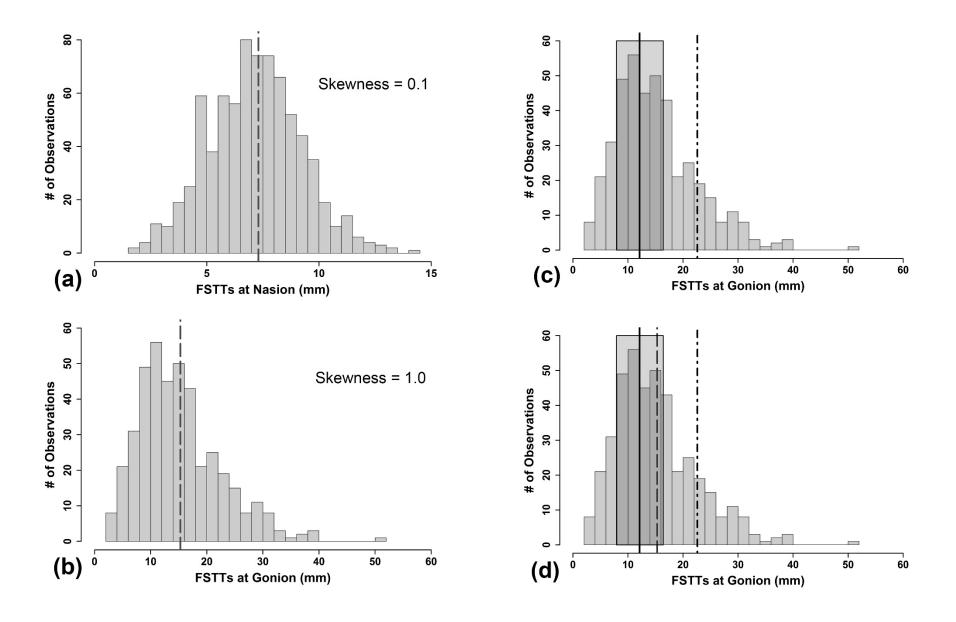
TDStats files for CTable v2014.1 zip file

OVERVIEW: The C-table represents a centralised online repository of raw soft tissue depth data that is updated on a continuing basis. Currently, the respository holds data for >1,700 individuals, collected at up to 25 standardized craniofacial landmarks.

This data has been voluntarily contributed by principal investigators of prior studies that typically have been published so that

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Study	Year	Published	Study Code	Method	Sample	Population	Region	Age (yrs)	Sex	Height (mm)	Weight (kg)	ор	
Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	46	F				
Oomoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	52	F				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Υ	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	66	F				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	71	F				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	74	F				
Oomoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	77	F				
Oomoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	78	F				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	79	F				
Oomoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	80	F				
Oomoracki & Stephan	2006	Υ	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	80	F				
Oomoracki & Stephan	2006	Υ	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	80	F				
Oomoracki & Stephan	2006	Υ	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	80	F				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Υ	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	87	F				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	89	F				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	64	M				
Oomoracki & Stephan	2006	Υ	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	67	M				
Oomoracki & Stephan	2006			Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	69	M				
Oomoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	71	M				
Oomoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	72	M				
Oomoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	74	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006			Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	75	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006	Y	1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	75	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	76	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	78	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	78	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	84	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	85	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	88	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	89	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	91	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	91	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	92	M				
Domoracki & Stephan	2006		1	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	95	M				
Simpson & Henneberg	2002	· Y	2	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	52	F				
Simpson & Henneberg	2002	Y	2	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	57	F				
Simpson & Henneberg	2002	Y		Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	64	F				
Simpson & Henneberg	2002	· Y	2	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	65	F				
Simpson & Henneberg	2002	Y	2	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	67	F				
Simpson & Henneberg	2002	Y	2	Needle puncture	Embalmed cadaver	Caucasoid	Australia	76	F				





Stephan CN, Guyomarc'h P. Facial soft tissue depth measurement: validation of the 75-Shormax. Journal of Forensic Sciences 2016;61(5):1327-30

Research Benefits of Standardization

- Improved inter-study comparisons
- Increased sample sizes
- Improved reliability
- Improved transparency (how analysis was done is easily discoverable)
- Analysis can be easily scrutinized (free open source)
- Increased comprehensiveness

TDStats demo...