

Roberto Cameriere

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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85
papers

2,744
citations

172457

29
h-index

197818

49
g-index

88
all docs

88
docs citations

88
times ranked

1019
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Age estimation in children by measurement of open apices in teeth. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2006, 120, 49-52.	2.2	265
2	Age Estimation by Pulp/Tooth Ratio in Canines by Peri-Apical X-Rays. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2007, 52, 166-170.	1.6	147
3	Variations in Pulp/Tooth Area Ratio as an Indicator of Age: a Preliminary Study. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2004, 49, 1-3.	1.6	125
4	Accuracy of Cameriere, Haavikko, and Willems radiographic methods on age estimation on Bosnianâ€“Herzegovian children age groups 6â€“13. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2011, 125, 315-321.	2.2	118
5	Age estimation in children by measurement of open apices in teeth: a European formula. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2007, 121, 449-453.	2.2	103
6	Age estimation by pulp/tooth ratio in lower premolars by orthopantomography. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2012, 214, 105-112.	2.2	92
7	Carpals and epiphyses of radius and ulna as age indicators. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2006, 120, 143-146.	2.2	83
8	Age estimation in children by measurement of open apices in teeth: an Indian formula. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2010, 124, 237-241.	2.2	82
9	Age Estimation by Pulp/Tooth Ratio in Canines by Mesial and Vestibular Peri-Apical X-Rays. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2007, 52, 1151-1155.	1.6	75
10	Variations in pulp/tooth area ratio as an indicator of age: a preliminary study. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2004, 49, 317-9.	1.6	66
11	Age estimation among Brazilians: Younger or older than 18?. <i>Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine</i> , 2015, 33, 111-115.	1.0	65
12	Reliability in Age Determination by Pulp/Tooth Ratio in Upper Canines in Skeletal Remains. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2006, 51, 861-864.	1.6	64
13	Frontal Sinuses for Identification: Quality of Classifications, Possible Error and Potential Corrections. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2005, 50, 1-7.	1.6	53
14	Assessment of legal adult age of 18 by measurement of open apices of the third molars: Study on the Albanian sample. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2014, 245, 205.e1-205.e5.	2.2	50
15	Third molar maturity index (I3M) for assessing age of majority in a black African population in Botswana. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2016, 130, 1109-1120.	2.2	49
16	Cameriere's third molar maturity index in assessing age of majority. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2015, 252, 191.e1-191.e5.	2.2	47
17	Accuracy of Cameriere's third molar maturity index in assessing legal adulthood on Serbian population. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2016, 259, 127-132.	2.2	46
18	Demirjianâ€™s stages and Cameriereâ€™s third molar maturity index to estimate legal adult age in Peruvian population. <i>Legal Medicine</i> , 2017, 25, 59-65.	1.3	46

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19	Age estimation in children by measurement of open apices in tooth roots: Study of a Mexican sample. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2012, 221, 155.e1-155.e7.	2.2	44
20	The measurement of open apices of teeth to test chronological age of over 14-year olds in living subjects. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2008, 174, 217-221.	2.2	42
21	Validation of third molar maturity index (I 3M) for discrimination of juvenile/adult status in South Indian population. <i>Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine</i> , 2017, 49, 2-7.	1.0	42
22	Age estimation in children by measurement of carpals and epiphyses of radius and ulna and open apices in teeth: A pilot study. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2008, 174, 60-63.	2.2	40
23	Precision and Reliability of Pulp/Tooth Area Ratio (RA) of Second Molar as Indicator of Adult Age. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2004, 49, 1-5.	1.6	40
24	Accuracy of the third molar index for assessing the legal majority of 18 years in Turkish population. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2016, 266, 584.e1-584.e6.	2.2	39
25	Accuracy of Three Age Estimation Methods in Children by Measurements of Developing Teeth and Carpals and Epiphyses of the Ulna and Radius. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2012, 57, 1263-1270.	1.6	37
26	Frontal Sinus Accuracy in Identification as Measured by False Positives in Kin Groups. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2008, 53, 1280-1282.	1.6	36
27	Accuracy of a cut-off value based on the third molar index: Validation in an Australian population. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2016, 266, 575.e1-575.e6.	2.2	35
28	Age estimation: Cameriere's open apices methodology accuracy on a southeast Brazilian sample. <i>Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine</i> , 2018, 58, 164-168.	1.0	33
29	Bayesian calibration for forensic age estimation. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2015, 34, 1779-1790.	1.6	32
30	Third molar maturity index by measurements of open apices in a Libyan sample of living subjects. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2016, 267, 230.e1-230.e6.	2.2	32
31	The third molars for indicating legal adult age in Montenegro. <i>Legal Medicine</i> , 2018, 33, 55-61.	1.3	30
32	Accuracy of cut-off value by measurement of third molar index: Study of a Colombian sample. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2016, 261, 160.e1-160.e5.	2.2	29
33	Assessment of second (I2M) and third (I3M) molar indices for establishing 14 and 16 legal ages and validation of the Cameriere's I3M cut-off for 18 years old in Chilean population. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2018, 285, 205.e1-205.e5.	2.2	29
34	Reliability of frontal sinus by cone beam-computed tomography (CBCT) for individual identification. <i>Radiologia Medica</i> , 2015, 120, 1130-1136.	7.7	28
35	Age estimation by tooth/pulp ratio in canines by peri-apical X-rays: reliability in age determination of Spanish and Italian medieval skeletal remains. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2010, 37, 3048-3058.	2.4	27
36	Third molar maturity index for indicating the legal adult age in southeastern France. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2019, 294, 218.e1-218.e6.	2.2	27

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37	Accuracy of scoring of the epiphyses at the knee joint (SKJ) for assessing legal adult age of 18 years. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2016, 130, 1129-1142.	2.2	26
38	Age of majority assessment in Dutch individuals based on Cameriere's third molar maturity index. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2018, 282, 231.e1-231.e6.	2.2	26
39	The third molar maturity index in indicating the legal adult age in Kosovar population. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2018, 132, 1151-1159.	2.2	24
40	Precision and reliability of pulp/tooth area ratio (RA) of second molar as indicator of adult age. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2004, 49, 1319-23.	1.6	24
41	Age-at-Death Estimation by Pulp/Tooth Area Ratio in Canines: Study of a 20th-Century Mexican Sample of Prisoners to Test Cameriere's Method. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2011, 56, 1302-1309.	1.6	23
42	Canine pulp ratios in estimating pensionable age in subjects with questionable documents of identification. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2011, 206, 132-135.	2.2	22
43	Validity of the third molar maturity index I3M for indicating the adult age in the Polish population. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2018, 290, 352.e1-352.e6.	2.2	22
44	Age estimation using carpals: Study of a Slovenian sample to test Cameriere's method. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2008, 174, 178-181.	2.2	21
45	A new formula for assessing skeletal age in growing infants and children by measuring carpals and epiphyses of radio and ulna. <i>Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine</i> , 2016, 39, 109-116.	1.0	18
46	A cut-off value of third molar maturity index for indicating a minimum age of criminal responsibility: Older or younger than 16 years?. <i>Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine</i> , 2019, 65, 108-112.	1.0	18
47	Measurement of open apices in tooth roots in Colombian children as a tool for human identification in asylum and criminal proceedings. <i>Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine</i> , 2017, 48, 9-14.	1.0	17
48	Determination of Drugs of Abuse in a Single Sample of Human Teeth by a Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry Method. <i>Journal of Analytical Toxicology</i> , 2017, 41, 32-36.	2.8	17
49	A comparison of the accuracy of Willems' and Cameriere's methods based on panoramic radiography. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2019, 302, 1099-12.	2.2	17
50	Accuracy of the third molar index cut-off value for estimating 18 years of age: Validation in a Japanese samples. <i>Legal Medicine</i> , 2019, 38, 5-9.	1.3	17
51	Frontal sinuses for identification: quality of classifications, possible error and potential corrections. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2005, 50, 770-3.	1.6	17
52	Validation of the Third Molar Maturation Index to estimate the age of criminal responsibility in Northeastern Brazil. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2019, 304, 1099-17.	2.2	16
53	Ear Identification: A Pilot Study. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2011, 56, 1010-1014.	1.6	15
54	Age Estimation of African Lions <i>Panthera leo</i> by Ratio of Tooth Areas. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0153648.	2.5	15

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55	Third molar development by measurements of open apices in an Italian sample of living subjects. <i>Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine</i> , 2016, 38, 36-42.	1.0	14
56	Forensic Validity of the Third Molar Maturity Index (T_j) <i>Overlock 10 Tf 50 712 Td</i> (xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml") <i>BioMed Research International</i> , 2020, 2020, 1-6.	1.9	14
57	Radiological tooth/pulp ratio in canines and individual age estimation in a sample of adult neolithic skeletons from Italy. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2015, 158, 423-430.	2.1	13
58	Analysis of carpal bones on MR images for age estimation: First results of a new forensic approach. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2020, 313, 110341.	2.2	13
59	Analysis of Frontal Sinuses for Personal Identification in a Chinese Sample Using a New Code Number. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2020, 65, 46-51.	1.6	12
60	Dental age estimation in a Brazilian adult population using Cameriere's method. <i>Brazilian Oral Research</i> , 2015, 29, 1-9.	1.4	11
61	Age estimation by the Cameriere's normalized measurements (CNM) of the single permanent mandibular tooth on a panoramic radiograph. <i>Legal Medicine</i> , 2017, 26, 65-72.	1.3	11
62	Validation of the third molar maturity index cut-off value of <0.08 for indicating legal age of 18 years in Eastern Chinese region. <i>Legal Medicine</i> , 2020, 42, 101645.	1.3	10
63	Age estimation in Egyptian children by measurements of carpals and epiphyses of the ulna and radius. <i>Journal of Forensic Radiology and Imaging</i> , 2014, 2, 121-125.	1.2	9
64	Validation of the Third Molar Maturation Index (I3M) to assess the legal adult age in the Portuguese population. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 18466.	3.3	9
65	New regression models for dental age estimation in children using third molar maturity index: A preliminary analysis testing its usefulness as reliable age marker. <i>Legal Medicine</i> , 2019, 39, 35-40.	1.3	8
66	Age estimation in Turkish children and young adolescents using fourth cervical vertebra. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2020, 134, 1823-1829.	2.2	7
67	The mass burials from the western necropolis of the Greek colony of Himera (Sicily) related to the battles of 480 and 409 BCE. <i>International Journal of Osteoarchaeology</i> , 2020, 30, 307-317.	1.2	7
68	Cut-off for the legal ages in the Portuguese Population by Third Maturity Index: Measures of Accuracy. <i>Archives of Oral Biology</i> , 2021, 125, 105089.	1.8	7
69	Carpals and epiphyses of radius and ulna as age indicators using longitudinal data: a Bayesian approach. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2019, 133, 197-204.	2.2	6
70	Dental Age Assessment by I2M and I3M: Portuguese Legal Age Thresholds of 12 and 14 Year Olds. <i>Acta Stomatologica Croatica</i> , 2021, 55, 45-55.	1.0	6
71	Age estimation in children based on open apices measurement in the Serbian population: Belgrade Age Formula (BAF). <i>Annals of Human Biology</i> , 2020, 47, 229-236.	1.0	5
72	Segmented Bayesian calibration approach for estimating age in forensic science. <i>Biometrical Journal</i> , 2019, 61, 1575-1594.	1.0	4

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73	Accuracy of the cutoff value of the third molar maturity index: an Egyptian study. Egyptian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2019, 9, .	1.0	4
74	A new analytical cut-off point for determining 18 years of age using MRI on medial clavicular epiphysis. Legal Medicine, 2022, 54, 102010.	1.3	4
75	Radiological image processing advantages applied to human age estimation based on dental parameters. Journal of Forensic Radiology and Imaging, 2019, 17, 12-17.	1.2	2
76	The Cameriere method using cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) scans for dental age estimation in children. Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2022, 54, 311-325.	1.2	2
77	Skeletal age estimation in a contemporary South African population using two radiological methods (Bo/Ca and TW2). Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2022, 54, 767-784.	1.2	2
78	Measurement of the open apices of mandibular first and second premolars to test the chronological age over 14 years: Study on a sample of south Indian children. Legal Medicine, 2021, 49, 101835.	1.3	2
79	Comparison of Frontal Sinuses for Personal Identification in 3 Populations Using Cameriere's Code Number. American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology, 2021, 42, 42-45.	0.8	2
80	Age Assessment in Children and Adolescents by Measuring the Open Apices in Teeth: A New Sardinian Formula. Dentistry Journal, 2022, 10, 50.	2.3	2
81	Validation of the Italian, European, North German, Malaysian, and South African black formulas on Cameriere method using panoramic radiographs in Kenyan children. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 0, , .	2.2	2
82	Authors' Response to J Forensic Sci 2009;54(2):506. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2009, 54, 973-973.	1.6	1
83	Assessment of second (I_{2M}) and third (I_{3M}) molar maturity indices individually and in combination (I_{2M+3M}) and the sum of the seven mandibular teeth indices (S) for the legal age thresholds of 12 and 15 years in a Turkish sample. Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2022, 54, 651-663.	1.2	1
84	Human identification by the ear: Reproducibility and applicability in a Brazilian sample. Forensic Imaging, 2021, 25, 200452.	0.6	0
85	Tooth Segmentation Algorithm for Age Estimation. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2015, , 452-463.	1.3	0