CITATION REPORT List of articles citing

Reliability of the methods applied to assess age minority in living subjects around 18 years old. A survey on a Moroccan origin population

DOI: 10.1016/j.forsciint.2004.08.018 Forensic Science International, 2005, 154, 3-12.

Source: https://exaly.com/paper-pdf/38438861/citation-report.pdf

Version: 2024-04-19

This report has been generated based on the citations recorded by exaly.com for the above article. For the latest version of this publication list, visit the link given above.

The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

| # | Paper | IF | Citations |
|-----|---|-----|-----------|
| 159 | Reproducibility of radiographic stage assessment of third molars. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2006 , 159 Suppl 1, S74-7 | 2.6 | 83 |
| 158 | Radiographic evaluation of third molar development in relation to chronological age among Turkish children and youth. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2007 , 165, 46-51 | 2.6 | 107 |
| 157 | Is the assessment of bone age by the Greulich-Pyle method reliable at forensic age estimation for Turkish children?. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2007 , 173, 146-53 | 2.6 | 75 |
| 156 | Third molar development according to chronological age in populations from Spanish and Magrebian origin. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2008 , 174, 47-53 | 2.6 | 81 |
| 155 | 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, 217-21 | 2.6 | 32 |
| 154 | Dental age assessment using Demirjian's method on northern Turkish children. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2008 , 175, 23-6 | 2.6 | 138 |
| 153 | The problem of aging human remains and living individuals: a review. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2009 , 193, 1-13 | 2.6 | 400 |
| 152 | A comparative study of two different regression methods for radiographs in Polish youngsters estimating chronological age on third molars. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2010 , 201, 86-94 | 2.6 | 11 |
| 151 | Human third molars development: Comparison of 9 country specific populations. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2010 , 201, 102-5 | 2.6 | 71 |
| 150 | Study of Chilean children's dental maturation. 2010 , 55, 735-7 | | 8 |
| 149 | Influence of socioeconomic status and body mass index on bone age. 2010 , 74, 129-35 | | 14 |
| 148 | Skeletal age determination in adolescents involved in judicial procedures: from evidence-based principles to medical practice. 2010 , 36, 71-4 | | 18 |
| 147 | Determinaciñ de la edad mediante la radiologa. 2010 , 36, 3-13 | | 3 |
| 146 | Age Evaluation and Odontology in the Living. 2010 , 176-201 | | 4 |
| 145 | Age Evaluation from the Skeleton. 2010 , 202-235 | | 4 |
| 144 | Estimating age and the likelihood of having attained 18 years of age using mandibular third molars. 2010 , 209, E13 | | 78 |
| 143 | Forensic Age Estimation in Unaccompanied Minors and Young Living Adults. 2011 , | | 37 |

| 142 | Dental age assessment: the applicability of Demirjian method in eastern Turkish children. 2011 , 56 Suppl 1, S220-2 | | 44 |
|-----|--|-------|----|
| 141 | Age estimation and the developing third molar tooth: an analysis of an Australian population using computed tomography. 2011 , 56, 1185-91 | | 43 |
| 140 | To evaluate the utility of smaller sample sizes when assessing dental maturity curves for forensic age estimation. 2011 , 56, 1604-9 | | 9 |
| 139 | Comparative study of Greulich and Pyle Atlas and Maturos 4.0 program for age estimation in a Portuguese sample. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2011 , 212, 276.e1-7 | 2.6 | 18 |
| 138 | Age estimation using CT imaging of the third molar tooth, the medial clavicular epiphysis, and the spheno-occipital synchondrosis: a multifactorial approach. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2011 , 212, 273 | .e4-5 | 44 |
| 137 | Accuracy of predicting 18 years of age from mandibular third molar development in an Indian sample using Demirjian's ten-stage criteria. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2011 , 125, 227-33 | 3.1 | 21 |
| 136 | Chronological age estimation based on third molar development in a Portuguese population. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2011 , 125, 235-43 | 3.1 | 40 |
| 135 | Applicability of Greulich and Pyle method for age assessment in forensic practice on an Italian sample. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2011 , 125, 411-6 | 3.1 | 68 |
| 134 | Age estimation and the medial clavicular epiphysis: analysis of the age of majority in an Australian population using computed tomography. <i>Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology,</i> 2011 , 7, 148-54 | 1.5 | 50 |
| 133 | The "blind age assessment": applicability of Greulich and Pyle, Demirjian and Mincer aging methods to a population of unknown ethnic origin. 2011 , 116, 1105-14 | | 12 |
| 132 | Accuracy of three age determination X-ray methods on the left hand-wrist: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Legal Medicine</i> , 2011 , 13, 120-33 | 1.9 | 28 |
| 131 | Is Greulichâ B yle age estimation applicable for determining maturation in male Africans?. 2012 , 108, | | 7 |
| 130 | Validity of demirjian and nolla methods for dental age estimation for Northeastern Turkish children aged 5-16 years old. 2012 , 17, e871-7 | | 39 |
| 129 | Reliability of Schmeling's stages of ossification of medial clavicular epiphyses and its validity to assess 18 years of age in living subjects. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2012 , 126, 923-32 | 3.1 | 51 |
| 128 | Dental age estimation in Spanish children. Forensic Science International, 2012, 223, 371.e1-5 | 2.6 | 15 |
| 127 | Applicability of Greulich and Pyle and Demirijan aging methods to a sample of Italian population. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2012 , 221, 153.e1-5 | 2.6 | 20 |
| 126 | Advances in forensic age estimation. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2012, 8, 194-6 | 1.5 | 15 |
| 125 | Accuracy of different dental age estimation methods on Turkish children. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2012 , 216, 61-7 | 2.6 | 59 |

| 124 | Permanent teeth development in a Spanish sample. Application to dental age estimation. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2012 , 214, 213.e1-6 | 2.6 | 28 |
|-----|--|-----|----|
| 123 | Age assessment of young asylum seekers. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2012 , 101, 4-7 | 3.1 | 66 |
| 122 | Chronological course of third molar eruption in a Portuguese population. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2012 , 126, 107-12 | 3.1 | 17 |
| 121 | The incidence of asymmetrical left/right skeletal and dental development in an Australian population and the effect of this on forensic age estimations. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2012 , 126, 251-7 | 3.1 | 22 |
| 120 | Human age estimation combining third molar and skeletal development. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2012 , 126, 285-92 | 3.1 | 63 |
| 119 | Qualit f ssicherung von Altersgutachten. <i>Rechtsmedizin</i> , 2013 , 23, 22-28 | 0.6 | 7 |
| 118 | Legal Medicine and Dentistry. 2013 , 45-62 | | |
| 117 | Estimating ages by third molars: stages of development in Brazilian young adults. 2013 , 20, 412-8 | | 20 |
| 116 | Response to commentary on "radiographic analysis of epiphyseal fusion at knee joint to assess likelihood of having attained 18 years of age". <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2013 , 127, 843-5 | 3.1 | 1 |
| 115 | The usefulness of Belgian formulae in third molar-based age assessment of Indians. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2013 , 226, 300.e1-5 | 2.6 | 3 |
| 114 | Optimal age classification of young individuals based on dental evidence in civil and criminal proceedings. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2013 , 127, 1157-64 | 3.1 | 30 |
| 113 | A new method to estimate dental age. 2013 , 71, 590-8 | | 11 |
| 112 | The reliability of the Greulich and Pyle atlas when applied to a modern Scottish population. 2013 , 58, 114-9 | | 54 |
| 111 | Accuracy in the legal age estimation according to the third molars mineralization among Mexicans and Columbians. 2014 , 46 Suppl 5, 165-75 | | 18 |
| 110 | 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.e1-5 | 2.6 | 35 |
| 109 | Accuracy and reliability of pulp/tooth area ratio in upper canines by peri-apical X-rays. <i>Legal Medicine</i> , 2014 , 16, 337-43 | 1.9 | 20 |
| 108 | Dental age assessment for different climatic regions. <i>American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology</i> , 2014 , 35, 197-200 | 1 | 8 |
| 107 | Determination of legal majority age from 3D magnetic resonance images of the radius bone. 2014 , | | |

| 106 | Applicability of the Demirjian method for dental assessment of southern Turkish children. 2014, 25, 1- | 5 | 23 | |
|-----|---|-----|----|--|
| 105 | Accuracy of Cameriere's cut-off value for third molar in assessing 18 years of age. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2014 , 235, 102.e1-6 | 2.6 | 37 | |
| 104 | Skeletal age estimation for forensic purposes: A comparison of GP, TW2 and TW3 methods on an Italian sample. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2014 , 238, 83-90 | 2.6 | 26 | |
| 103 | Accuracy of identifying juvenile/adult status from third molar development using prediction probabilities derived from logistic regression analysis. 2014 , 59, 665-70 | | 9 | |
| 102 | Estimaciñ de la edad dental mediante el desarrollo del tercer molar en una muestra de venezolanos, empleando una base de datos hispñica de Texas. 2014 , 40, 139-145 | | | |
| 101 | Dental maturation in children with the syndrome of crouzon and apert. 2014 , 51, 639-44 | | 13 | |
| 100 | Dental Age Estimation (DAE): Data management for tooth development stages including the third molar. Appropriate censoring of Stage H, the final stage of tooth development. 2015 , 36, 177-84 | | 18 | |
| 99 | Applicability of the Demirjian method for dental age estimation in western Turkish children. 2015 , 73, 121-5 | | 24 | |
| 98 | Standardized medical age assessment of refugees with questionable minority claim-a summary of 591 case studies. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2015 , 129, 595-602 | 3.1 | 7 | |
| 97 | Measurements of developing teeth, and carpals and epiphyses of the ulna and radius for assessing new cut-offs at the age thresholds of 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 years. 2015 , 34, 50-4 | | 12 | |
| 96 | Age estimation among Brazilians: Younger or older than 18?. 2015 , 33, 111-5 | | 47 | |
| 95 | The radiographic visibility of the root pulp of the third lower molar as an age marker. <i>Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology</i> , 2015 , 11, 339-44 | 1.5 | 12 | |
| 94 | A demonstration of appearance and union times of three shoulder ossification centers in adolescent and post-adolescent children. <i>Journal of Forensic Radiology and Imaging</i> , 2015 , 3, 49-56 | 1.3 | 8 | |
| 93 | Projection radiography of the clavicle: still recommendable for forensic age diagnostics in living individuals?. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2015 , 129, 187-93 | 3.1 | 56 | |
| 92 | Can the Greulich and Pyle method be used on French contemporary individuals?. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2015 , 129, 171-7 | 3.1 | 23 | |
| 91 | References. 2016 , 477-600 | | | |
| 90 | Comparison of accuracy between dental and skeletal age in the estimation of chronological age of Down syndrome individuals. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2016 , 266, 578.e1-578.e10 | 2.6 | 8 | |
| 89 | A biochemical approach for assessing cutoffs at the age thresholds of 14 and 18 years: a pilot study on the applicability of bone specific alkaline phosphatase on an Italian sample. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2016 , 130, 1149-1158 | 3.1 | 4 | |

| 88 | Applicability of Greulich-Pyle and Tanner-Whitehouse grading methods to MRI when assessing hand bone age in forensic age estimation: A pilot study. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2016 , 266, 281-28 | 3 8 .6 | 23 |
|----|--|-------------------|----|
| 87 | Age Estimation in the Living: Dental Age Estimation âlTheory and Practice. 2016 , 41-69 | | 2 |
| 86 | Estimation de lâge ^des fins judiciaires. Pratiques actuelles en France. 2016 , 2, 78-86 | | |
| 85 | 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 | 3.1 | 39 |
| 84 | 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 | 3.1 | 20 |
| 83 | Combining dental and skeletal evidence in age classification: Pilot study in a sample of Italian sub-adults. <i>Legal Medicine</i> , 2016 , 20, 75-9 | 1.9 | 24 |
| 82 | 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 | 2.6 | 25 |
| 81 | 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 | 2.6 | 29 |
| 80 | Probabilistic age classification with Bayesian networks: A study on the ossification status of the medial clavicular epiphysis. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2016 , 258, 81-7 | 2.6 | 8 |
| 79 | Third molar development by measurements of open apices in an Italian sample of living subjects. 2016 , 38, 36-42 | | 11 |
| 78 | Accuracy of cut-off value by measurement of third molar index: Study of a Colombian sample. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2016 , 261, 160.e1-5 | 2.6 | 23 |
| 77 | Radiologic assessment of third molar tooth and spheno-occipital synchondrosis for age estimation: a multiple regression analysis study. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2016 , 130, 799-808 | 3.1 | 15 |
| 76 | Age estimation of teenagers from Monterrey (Mexico) by the evaluation of dental mineralization after multi-slice helical computed tomography. <i>Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2016 , 48, 138-149 | $9^{1.1}$ | 4 |
| 75 | Third molar cut-off value in assessing the legal age of 18 in Saudi population. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2017 , 272, 64-67 | 2.6 | 28 |
| 74 | Three-dimensional analysis of third molar development to estimate age of majority. <i>Science and Justice - Journal of the Forensic Science Society</i> , 2017 , 57, 376-383 | 2 | 9 |
| 73 | Development of a biometric method to estimate age on hand radiographs. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2017 , 271, 113-119 | 2.6 | 6 |
| 72 | Bone Age: A Handy Tool for Pediatric Providers. 2017 , 140, | | 31 |
| 71 | On the Bayesian approach to forensic age estimation of living individuals. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2017 , 281, e24-e29 | 2.6 | 8 |

(2019-2017)

| 70 | Accuracy of the estimation of dental age in comparison with chronological age in a Spanish sample of 2641 living subjects using the Demirjian and Nolla methods. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2017 , 270, 276.e1-276.e7 | 2.6 | 33 |
|----|---|---------------------|----|
| 69 | Forensic use of the Greulich and Pyle atlas: prediction intervals and relevance. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2017 , 27, 1032-1043 | 8 | 27 |
| 68 | Forensic age estimation based on magnetic resonance imaging of third molars: converting 2D staging into 3D staging. 2017 , 44, 121-129 | | 28 |
| 67 | Third molar maturity index (I) for assessing age of majority: study of a black South African sample. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2018 , 132, 1457-1464 | 3.1 | 16 |
| 66 | Bayesian networks of age estimation and classification based on dental evidence: A study on the third molar mineralization. 2018 , 55, 23-32 | | 7 |
| 65 | Reliability of the Greulich and Pyle method for chronological age estimation and age majority prediction in a Spanish sample. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2018 , 132, 1139-1149 | 3.1 | 4 |
| 64 | DNA methylation markers in combination with skeletal and dental ages to improve age estimation in children. 2018 , 33, 1-9 | | 33 |
| 63 | Dental and skeletal maturation as simultaneous and separate predictors of chronological age in post-pubertal individuals: a preliminary study in assessing the probability of having attained 16 years of age in the living. <i>Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2018 , 50, 371-384 | 1.1 | 2 |
| 62 | 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 | 2.6 | 18 |
| 61 | Union of the medial clavicular epiphysis in a South African Black skeletal sample. 2018 , 69, 259-265 | | |
| 60 | The third molars for indicating legal adult age in Montenegro. Legal Medicine, 2018, 33, 55-61 | 1.9 | 22 |
| 59 | A critical review of sub-adult age estimation in biological anthropology: Do methods comply with published recommendations?. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2018 , 288, 328.e1-328.e9 | 2.6 | 8 |
| 58 | Validity of the third molar maturity index I for indicating the adult age in the Polish population. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2018 , 290, 352.e1-352.e6 | 2.6 | 15 |
| 57 | A systematic review and meta-analysis of the fully formed wisdom tooth as a radiological marker of adulthood. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2019 , 133, 231-239 | 3.1 | 16 |
| 56 | Is the Greulich and Pyle atlas applicable to all ethnicities? A systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>European Radiology</i> , 2019 , 29, 2910-2923 | 8 | 38 |
| 55 | Dental age estimation in Somali children and sub-adults combining permanent teeth and third molar development. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2019 , 133, 1207-1215 | 3.1 | 15 |
| 54 | Accuracy of the use of radiographic visibility of root pulp in the mandibular third molar as a maturity marker at age thresholds of 18 and 21. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2019 , 133, 1507 | - 3 ·515 | 10 |
| 53 | Guidelines for best practice: Imaging for age estimation in the living. <i>Journal of Forensic Radiology and Imaging</i> , 2019 , 16, 38-49 | 1.3 | 11 |

| 52 | Accuracy of the cutoff value of the third molar maturity index: an Egyptian study. <i>Egyptian Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2019 , 9, | 1.1 | 2 |
|----|---|------------------|----|
| 51 | A Comparison of 3 Established Skeletal Age Estimation Methods in an African Group From Benin and an Italian Group From Southern Italy. <i>American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology</i> , 2019 , 40, 125-128 | 1 | 1 |
| 50 | Contribution of third molar eruption to the estimation of the forensic age of living individuals. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2019 , 133, 625-632 | 3.1 | 8 |
| 49 | Role of Imaging in the Assessment of Age Estimation. Seminars in Ultrasound, CT and MRI, 2019, 40, 51- | 5 <u>5</u> .7 | |
| 48 | A problematic dismissal of forensic age estimation. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2020 , 109, 207 | 3.1 | 1 |
| 47 | A problematic trust in forensic age estimation. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2020 , 109, 208 | 3.1 | |
| 46 | Forensic Radiology and Identification. 2020 , 63-85 | | 1 |
| 45 | Applicability of two bone age assessment methods to children from Saudi Arabia. <i>Clinical Radiology</i> , 2020 , 75, 156.e1-156.e9 | 2.9 | 6 |
| 44 | Multi-factorial age estimation: A Bayesian approach combining dental and skeletal magnetic resonance imaging. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2020 , 306, 110054 | 2.6 | 17 |
| 43 | From Measuring Rods to DNA Sequencing. 2020 , | | |
| 42 | Magnetic resonance imaging for forensic age estimation in living children and young adults: a systematic review. <i>Pediatric Radiology</i> , 2020 , 50, 1691-1708 | 2.8 | 11 |
| 41 | Die Aussagekraft sozialpdagogischer Altersschezungen im Vergleich zur forensischen Altersdiagnostik. <i>Rechtsmedizin</i> , 2020 , 30, 233-240 | 0.6 | 4 |
| 40 | Validation of the Third Molar Maturation Index (I) to assess the legal adult age in the Portuguese population. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020 , 10, 18466 | 4.9 | 4 |
| 39 | Age Estimation of Teenage Boys During Puberty. <i>American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology</i> , 2020 , 41, 188-193 | 1 | O |
| 38 | Applicability of newly derived second and third molar maturity indices for indicating the legal age of 16 years in the Southern Chinese population. <i>Legal Medicine</i> , 2020 , 46, 101725 | 1.9 | 2 |
| 37 | Radiographic assessment of periodontal ligament visibility in mandibular third molars as a tool for defining the 18 year threshold among Indians. <i>Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2021 , 53, 306-313 | 3 ^{1.1} | |
| 36 | Assessment of third molar maturity index for legal age threshold of 18 in a sample of Turkish individuals. <i>Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2021 , 53, 314-324 | 1.1 | 3 |
| 35 | Age verification using random forests on facial 3D landmarks. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2021 , 318, 110612 | 2.6 | 1 |

(2021-2021)

| 34 | Minor or adult? Introducing decision analysis in forensic age estimation. <i>Science and Justice - Journal of the Forensic Science Society</i> , 2021 , 61, 47-60 | 2 | 1 |
|----|--|-----------------------|----|
| 33 | Accuracy of the radiographic methods of Willems, Cameriere and Blenkinâ E vans on age estimation for Turkish children in the northwest Anatolia region. <i>Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 1-12 | 1.1 | 2 |
| 32 | Evaluation of Bone Age in Children: A Mini-Review. Frontiers in Pediatrics, 2021, 9, 580314 | 3.4 | 5 |
| 31 | Age estimation in the living: A scoping review of population data for skeletal and dental methods. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2021 , 320, 110689 | 2.6 | 7 |
| 30 | Evaluation of Dental Maturity Using the Demirjianâ Method in Romanian Children. <i>Acta Medica Transilvanica</i> , 2021 , 26, 48-51 | 0 | |
| 29 | Comparison of the third molar maturity index (I) between left and right lower third molars to assess the age of majority: a multi-ethnic study sample. <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2021 , 135, 2423-2436 | 3.1 | 3 |
| 28 | Chronology of mineralization of the permanent mandibular second molar teeth and forensic age estimation. <i>Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology</i> , 2017 , 13, 272-277 | 1.5 | 10 |
| 27 | Age estimation of living persons: A coherent approach to inference and decision. 2020 , 183-208 | | 2 |
| 26 | Age Determination in the Juvenile. 2011 , 1-27 | | 2 |
| 25 | Development of the Permanent Dentition and Validity of Demirjian and Goldstein Method for Dental Age Estimation in Sample of Saudi Arabian Children (Qassim Region). <i>International Journal of Health Sciences</i> , 2016 , 10, 21-8 | 1.1 | 8 |
| 24 | A new approach for the analysis of facial growth and age estimation: Iris ratio. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e018 | 8 9<i>3</i> 30 | 19 |
| 23 | Accuracy of two dental and one skeletal age estimation methods in 6-16 year old Gujarati children. <i>Journal of Forensic Dental Sciences</i> , 2015 , 7, 18-27 | 0.8 | 30 |
| 22 | Is Greulich and Pyle standards of skeletal maturation applicable for age estimation in South Indian Andhra children?. <i>Journal of Pharmacy and Bioallied Sciences</i> , 2015 , 7, 218-25 | 1.1 | 16 |
| 21 | Diagnostic assessment of skeletal maturity through dental maturation in Hispanic growing individuals. <i>APOS Trends in Orthodontics</i> , 7, 35-40 | 2 | 3 |
| | | | |
| 20 | Age estimation using the radiographic visibility of the periodontal ligament in lower third molars in a Portuguese population. <i>Journal of Clinical and Experimental Dentistry</i> , 2014 , 6, e546-50 | 1.4 | 11 |
| 19 | Age estimation using the radiographic visibility of the periodontal ligament in lower third molars in | 1.4 | 11 |
| | Age estimation using the radiographic visibility of the periodontal ligament in lower third molars in a Portuguese population. <i>Journal of Clinical and Experimental Dentistry</i> , 2014 , 6, e546-50 Dental Age Estimation in Southern Turkish Children: Comparison of Demirjian and Willems | · | |

Haut Conseil de la sant'publique (HCSP) - Avis relatif ^l'valuation de la minorit'd'un jeune tranger isol'- 23 janvier 2014. *Journal Du Droit Des Jeunes*, **2014**, 338-339, 105

| 15 | Investigating the Age of the Formation of Permanent Teeth in the Mandible in 5- to 16-Year-Old Children; A Study in Mashhad, Iran. <i>Dental Journal of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences</i> , 2019 , 11, 8-14 | 0.1 | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 14 | Discriminatory ability of cervical vertebral maturation stages in predicting attainment of the legal age threshold of 14 years: A pilot study using lateral cephalograms. <i>Imaging Science in Dentistry</i> , 2020 , 50, 209-216 | 2.2 | 0 |
| 13 | Bone Geopolitics: Bone Age and the Racialization of Growth in UK and US Pediatrics (1940aْ11980). 2020 , 175-203 | | |
| 12 | Applicability of the Greulich-Pyle Method in Assessing the Skeletal Maturity of Children in the Eastern Utter Pradesh (UP) Region: A Pilot Study. <i>Cureus</i> , 2020 , 12, e10880 | 1.2 | O |
| 11 | Forensic age estimation based on development of third molars: a staging technique for magnetic resonance imaging. <i>Journal of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology</i> , 2017 , 35, 117-140 | 0.4 | 8 |
| 10 | Comparative assessment of the accuracy of Cameriereâl third molar maturation index method among three different radiographic techniques in a Turkish population. <i>Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 1-11 | 1.1 | |
| 9 | The Application of Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Skeletal Age Assessment <i>Applied Bionics and Biomechanics</i> , 2022 , 2022, 9607237 | 1.6 | |
| 8 | Forensic age assessments of alleged unaccompanied minors at the Medicolegal Institute of Montpellier: a 4-year retrospective study <i>International Journal of Legal Medicine</i> , 2022 , 136, 853 | 3.1 | 1 |
| 7 | Accuracy of assessing 18, 21, and 25 years of age using Olze et al. stage-based system in an Indian sample of young adults <i>Legal Medicine</i> , 2022 , 57, 102061 | 1.9 | |
| 6 | Medical Age Assessment in Living Individuals. 2022 , 1027-1053 | | О |
| 5 | Estimation de lâge biologique chez le sujet vivant dans les units màico-judiciaires: les attentes de la justice face aux limites de la science. 2022 , | | |
| 4 | Premolar maturity index (IPM) for indicating legal age 12 years in a sample of south Indian children âl'A digital pantomographic study. 2022 , 59, 102145 | | O |
| 3 | Use of third molar eruption based on Gambierâ⊠ criteria in assessing dental age. | | 1 |
| 2 | Greulich and Pyle atlas: a non-reliable skeletal maturity assessment method in the North Indian population. | | 0 |
| 1 | High performance for bone age estimation with an artificial intelligence solution. 2023, | | O |