Reliability of the methods applied to assess age minorit
old

Forensic Science International

154, 3-12

DOI: 10.1016/j.forsciint.2004.08.018

Citation Report

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Reproducibility of radiographic stage assessment of third molars. Forensic Science International, 2006, 159, S74-S77.	1.3	107
2	Accuracy of bone assessments for verifying age in adolescents - application in sport. South African Journal of Radiology, 2007, 11, 4.	0.1	8
3	Radiographic evaluation of third molar development in relation to chronological age among Turkish children and youth. Forensic Science International, 2007, 165, 46-51.	1.3	128
4	Is the assessment of bone age by the Greulichâ€"Pyle method reliable at forensic age estimation for Turkish children?. Forensic Science International, 2007, 173, 146-153.	1.3	95
5	Third molar development according to chronological age in populations from Spanish and Magrebian origin. Forensic Science International, 2008, 174, 47-53.	1.3	97
6	The measurement of open apices of teeth to test chronological age of over 14-year olds in living subjects. Forensic Science International, 2008, 174, 217-221.	1.3	42
7	Dental age assessment using Demirjian's method on northern Turkish children. Forensic Science International, 2008, 175, 23-26.	1.3	169
8	The problem of aging human remains and living individuals: A review. Forensic Science International, 2009, 193, 1-13.	1.3	486
9	A comparative study of two different regression methods for radiographs in Polish youngsters estimating chronological age on third molars. Forensic Science International, 2010, 201, 86-94.	1.3	14
10	Human third molars development: Comparison of 9 country specific populations. Forensic Science International, 2010, 201, 102-105.	1.3	88
11	Study of Chilean Childrenâ€™s Dental Maturation*. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2010, 55, 735-737.	0.9	8
12	Influence of Socioeconomic Status and Body Mass Index on Bone Age. Hormone Research in Paediatrics, 2010, 74, 129-135.	0.8	21
13	Skeletal age determination in adolescents involved in judicial procedures: from evidence-based principles to medical practice. Journal of Medical Ethics, 2010, 36, 71-74.	1.0	21
17	Estimating age and the likelihood of having attained 18 years of age using mandibular third molars. British Dental Journal, 2010, 209, E13-E13.	0.3	102
18	Forensic Age Estimation in Unaccompanied Minors and Young Living Adults. , 0, , .		44
19	Dental Age Assessment: The Applicability of Demirjian Method in Eastern Turkish Children. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2011, 56, S220-2.	0.9	55
20	Age Estimation and the Developing Third Molar Tooth: An Analysis of an Australian Population Using Computed Tomography. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2011, 56, 1185-1191.	0.9	49
21	To Evaluate the Utility of Smaller Sample Sizes when Assessing Dental Maturity Curves for Forensic Age Estimation* ,â€. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2011, 56, 1604-1609.	0.9	10

#	Article	IF	Citations
22	Comparative study of Greulich and Pyle Atlas and Maturos 4.0 program for age estimation in a Portuguese sample. Forensic Science International, 2011, 212, 276.e1-276.e7.	1.3	24
23	Age estimation using CT imaging of the third molar tooth, the medial clavicular epiphysis, and the spheno-occipital synchondrosis: A multifactorial approach. Forensic Science International, 2011, 212, 273.e1-273.e5.	1.3	58
24	Accuracy of predicting 18Âyears of age from mandibular third molar development in an Indian sample using Demirjianâ€™s ten-stage criteria. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2011, 125, 227-233.	1.2	24
25	Chronological age estimation based on third molar development in a Portuguese population. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2011, 125, 235-243.	1.2	49
26	Applicability of Greulich and Pyle method for age assessment in forensic practice on an Italian sample. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2011, 125, 411-416.	1.2	81
27	Age estimation and the medial clavicular epiphysis: analysis of the age of majority in an Australian population using computed tomography. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2011, 7, 148-154.	0.6	62
28	The â€œblind age assessmentâ€: applicability of Greulich and Pyle, Demirjian and Mincer aging methods to a population of unknown ethnic origin. Radiologia Medica, 2011, 116, 1105-1114.	4.7	13
29	Accuracy of three age determination X-ray methods on the left hand-wrist: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Legal Medicine, 2011, 13, 120-133.	0.6	36
30	Is Greulichâ€"Pyle age estimation applicable for determining maturation in male Africans?. South African Journal of Science, 2012, 108, .	0.3	10
31	Validity of demirjian and nolla methods for dental age estimation for Northeastern Turkish children aged 5-16 years old. Medicina Oral, Patologia Oral Y Cirugia Bucal, 2012, 17, e871-e877.	0.7	55
32	Reliability of Schmelingâ€™s stages of ossification of medial clavicular epiphyses and its validity to assess 18Âyears of age in living subjects. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2012, 126, 923-932.	1.2	59
33	Dental age estimation in Spanish children. Forensic Science International, 2012, 223, 371.e1-371.e5.	1.3	22
34	Applicability of Greulich and Pyle and Demirijan aging methods to a sample of Italian population. Forensic Science International, 2012, 221, 153.e1-153.e5.	1.3	30
35	Advances in forensic age estimation. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2012, 8, 194-196.	0.6	19
36	Accuracy of different dental age estimation methods on Turkish children. Forensic Science International, 2012, 216, 61-67.	1.3	77
37	Permanent teeth development in a Spanish sample. Application to dental age estimation. Forensic Science International, 2012, 214, 213.e1-213.e6.	1.3	41
38	Age assessment of young asylum seekers. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2012, 101, 4-7.	0.7	84
39	Chronological course of third molar eruption in a Portuguese population. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2012, 126, 107-112.	1.2	18

#	Article	IF	Citations
40	The incidence of asymmetrical left/right skeletal and dental development in an Australian population and the effect of this on forensic age estimations. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2012, 126, 251-257.	1.2	24
41	Human age estimation combining third molar and skeletal development. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2012, 126, 285-292.	1.2	76
43	Legal Medicine and Dentistry. , 2013, , 45-62.		0
44	Estimating ages by third molars: Stages of development in Brazilian young adults. Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine, 2013, 20, 412-418.	0.5	27
45	Response to commentary on â€œRadiographic analysis of epiphyseal fusion at knee joint to assess likelihood of having attained 18Âyears of ageâ€• International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2013, 127, 843-845.	1.2	1
46	The usefulness of Belgian formulae in third molar-based age assessment of Indians. Forensic Science International, 2013, 226, 300.e1-300.e5.	1.3	6
47	Optimal age classification of young individuals based on dental evidence in civil and criminal proceedings. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2013, 127, 1157-1164.	1.2	34
48	A new method to estimate dental age. Acta Odontologica Scandinavica, 2013, 71, 590-598.	0.9	13
49	The Reliability of the <scp>G</scp>reulich and <scp>P</scp>yle Atlas When Applied to a Modern <scp>S</scp>cottish Population. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2013, 58, 114-119.	0.9	69
50	Accuracy in the legal age estimation according to the third molars mineralization among Mexicans and Columbians. Atencion Primaria, 2014, 46, 165-175.	0.6	22
51	Assessment of legal adult age of 18 by measurement of open apices of the third molars: Study on the Albanian sample. Forensic Science International, 2014, 245, 205.e1-205.e5.	1.3	50
52	Accuracy and reliability of pulp/tooth area ratio in upper canines by peri-apical X-rays. Legal Medicine, 2014, 16, 337-343.	0.6	25
53	Dental Age Assessment for Different Climatic Regions. American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology, 2014, 35, 197-200.	0.4	9
54	Determination of legal majority age from 3D magnetic resonance images of the radius bone. , 2014, , .		0
55	Applicability of the Demirjian method for dental assessment of southern Turkish children. Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine, 2014, 25, 1-5.	0.5	31
56	Accuracy of Cameriere's cut-off value for third molar in assessing 18 years of age. Forensic Science International, 2014, 235, 102.e1-102.e6.	1.3	52
57	Skeletal age estimation for forensic purposes: A comparison of GP, TW2 and TW3 methods on an Italian sample. Forensic Science International, 2014, 238, 83-90.	1.3	42
58	Accuracy of Identifying Juvenile/Adult Status from Third Molar Development using Prediction Probabilities Derived from Logistic Regression Analysis. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2014, 59, 665-670.	0.9	10

#	Article	IF	Citations
59	EstimaciÃ³n de la edad dental mediante el desarrollo del tercer molar en una muestra de venezolanos, empleando una base de datos hispÃ¡nica de Texas. Revista Espanola De Medicina Legal, 2014, 40, 139-145.	0.3	0
60	Dental Maturation in Children with the Syndrome of Crouzon and Apert. Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal, 2014, 51, 639-644.	0.5	16
61	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. Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine, 2015, 36, 177-184.	0.5	24
62	Applicability of the Demirjian method for dental age estimation in western Turkish children. Acta Odontologica Scandinavica, 2015, 73, 121-125.	0.9	34
63	Standardized medical age assessment of refugees with questionable minority claimâ€"a summary of 591 case studies. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2015, 129, 595-602.	1.2	10
64	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. Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine, 2015, 34, 50-54.	0.5	17
65	Age estimation among Brazilians: Younger or older than 18?. Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine, 2015, 33, 111-115.	0.5	65
66	The radiographic visibility of the root pulp of the third lower molar as an age marker. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2015, 11, 339-344.	0.6	19
67	A demonstration of appearance and union times of three shoulder ossification centers in adolescent and post-adolescent children. Journal of Forensic Radiology and Imaging, 2015, 3, 49-56.	1.2	9
68	Projection radiography of the clavicle: still recommendable for forensic age diagnostics in living individuals?. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2015, 129, 187-193.	1.2	71
69	Can the Greulich and Pyle method be used on French contemporary individuals?. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2015, 129, 171-177.	1.2	32
71	Comparison of accuracy between dental and skeletal age in the estimation of chronological age of Down syndrome individuals. Forensic Science International, 2016, 266, 578.e1-578.e10.	1.3	9
72	A biochemical approach for assessing cutoffs at the age thresholds of 14 and 18Âyears: a pilot study on the applicability of bone specific alkaline phosphatase on an Italian sample. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2016, 130, 1149-1158.	1.2	5
73	Applicability of Greulichâ€"Pyle and Tannerâ€"Whitehouse grading methods to MRI when assessing hand bone age in forensic age estimation: A pilot study. Forensic Science International, 2016, 266, 281-288.	1.3	32
74	Age Estimation in the Living: Dental Age Estimation â€" Theory and Practice. , 2016, , 41-69.		4
75	Estimation de lâ€™Ã¢ge Ã des fins judiciaires. Pratiques actuelles en France. Ethics, Medicine and Public Health, 2016, 2, 78-86.	0.5	0
76	Third molar maturity index (I3M) for assessing age of majority in a black African population in Botswana. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2016, 130, 1109-1120.	1.2	49
77	Accuracy of scoring of the epiphyses at the knee joint (SKJ) for assessing legal adult age of 18Âyears. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2016, 130, 1129-1142.	1.2	26

#	Article	IF	Citations
78	Combining dental and skeletal evidence in age classification: Pilot study in a sample of Italian sub-adults. Legal Medicine, 2016, 20, 75-79.	0.6	27
79	Third molar maturity index by measurements of open apices in a Libyan sample of living subjects. Forensic Science International, 2016, 267, 230.e1-230.e6.	1.3	32
80	Accuracy of the third molar index for assessing the legal majority of 18 years in Turkish population. Forensic Science International, 2016, 266, 584.e1-584.e6.	1.3	39
81	Probabilistic age classification with Bayesian networks: A study on the ossification status of the medial clavicular epiphysis. Forensic Science International, 2016, 258, 81-87.	1.3	11
82	Third molar development by measurements of open apices in an Italian sample of living subjects. Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine, 2016, 38, 36-42.	0.5	14
83	Accuracy of cut-off value by measurement of third molar index: Study of a Colombian sample. Forensic Science International, 2016, 261, 160.e1-160.e5.	1.3	29
84	Radiologic assessment of third molar tooth and spheno-occipital synchondrosis for age estimation: a multiple regression analysis study. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2016, 130, 799-808.	1.2	26
85	Age estimation of teenagers from Monterrey (Mexico) by the evaluation of dental mineralization after multi-slice helical computed tomography. Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2016, 48, 138-149.	0.7	4
86	Third molar cut-off value in assessing the legal age of 18 in Saudi population. Forensic Science International, 2017, 272, 64-67.	1.3	37
87	Three-dimensional analysis of third molar development to estimate age of majority. Science and Justice - Journal of the Forensic Science Society, 2017, 57, 376-383.	1.3	17
88	Development of a biometric method to estimate age on hand radiographs. Forensic Science International, 2017, 271, 113-119.	1.3	9
89	Bone Age: A Handy Tool for Pediatric Providers. Pediatrics, 2017, 140, .	1.0	76
90	On the Bayesian approach to forensic age estimation of living individuals. Forensic Science International, 2017, 281, e24-e29.	1.3	9
91	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. Forensic Science International, 2017, 270, 276.e1-276.e7.	1.3	51
92	Forensic use of the Greulich and Pyle atlas: prediction intervals and relevance. European Radiology, 2017, 27, 1032-1043.	2.3	40
93	Forensic age estimation based on magnetic resonance imaging of third molars: converting 2D staging into 3D staging. Annals of Human Biology, 2017, 44, 121-129.	0.4	33
94	Third molar maturity index (I3M) for assessing age of majority: study of a black South African sample. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2018, 132, 1457-1464.	1.2	24
95	Bayesian networks of age estimation and classification based on dental evidence: A study on the third molar mineralization. Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine, 2018, 55, 23-32.	0.5	13

#	Article	IF	Citations
96	Reliability of the Greulich and Pyle method for chronological age estimation and age majority prediction in a Spanish sample. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2018, 132, 1139-1149.	1.2	7
97	DNA methylation markers in combination with skeletal and dental ages to improve age estimation in children. Forensic Science International: Genetics, 2018, 33, 1-9.	1.6	43
98	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 16Âyears of age in the living. Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2018, 50, 371-384.	0.7	3
99	Age of majority assessment in Dutch individuals based on Camereireâ€™s third molar maturity index. Forensic Science International, 2018, 282, 231.e1-231.e6.	1.3	26
100	Union of the medial clavicular epiphysis in a South African Black skeletal sample. HOMO- Journal of Comparative Human Biology, 2018, 69, 259-265.	0.3	1
101	The third molars for indicating legal adult age in Montenegro. Legal Medicine, 2018, 33, 55-61.	0.6	30
102	A critical review of sub-adult age estimation in biological anthropology: Do methods comply with published recommendations?. Forensic Science International, 2018, 288, 328.e1-328.e9.	1.3	16
103	Validity of the third molar maturity index I3M for indicating the adult age in the Polish population. Forensic Science International, 2018, 290, 352.e1-352.e6.	1.3	22
104	A systematic review and meta-analysis of the fully formed wisdom tooth as a radiological marker of adulthood. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2019, 133, 231-239.	1.2	22
105	Is the Greulich and Pyle atlas applicable to all ethnicities? A systematic review and meta-analysis. European Radiology, 2019, 29, 2910-2923.	2.3	72
106	Dental age estimation in Somali children and sub-adults combining permanent teeth and third molar development. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2019, 133, 1207-1215.	1.2	18
107	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. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2019, 133, 1507-1515.	1.2	18
108	Guidelines for best practice: Imaging for age estimation in the living. Journal of Forensic Radiology and Imaging, 2019, 16, 38-49.	1.2	26
109	Accuracy of the cutoff value of the third molar maturity index: an Egyptian study. Egyptian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2019, 9, .	0.4	4
110	A Comparison of 3 Established Skeletal Age Estimation Methods in an African Group From Benin and an Italian Group From Southern Italy. American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology, 2019, 40, 125-128.	0.4	3
111	Contribution of third molar eruption to the estimation of the forensic age of living individuals. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2019, 133, 625-632.	1.2	17
112	Role of Imaging in the Assessment of Age Estimation. Seminars in Ultrasound, CT and MRI, 2019, 40, 51-55.	0.7	3
113	A problematic dismissal of forensic age estimation. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2020, 109, 207-207.	0.7	1

#	Article	IF	Citations
114	A problematic trust in forensic age estimation. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2020, 109, 208-208.	0.7	0
115	Forensic Radiology and Identification. , 2020, , 63-85.		2
116	Applicability of two bone age assessment methods to children from Saudi Arabia. Clinical Radiology, 2020, 75, 156.e1-156.e9.	0.5	11
117	Multi-factorial age estimation: A Bayesian approach combining dental and skeletal magnetic resonance imaging. Forensic Science International, 2020, 306, 110054.	1.3	24
118	From Measuring Rods to DNA Sequencing. , 2020, , .		2
119	Magnetic resonance imaging for forensic age estimation in living children and young adults: a systematic review. Pediatric Radiology, 2020, 50, 1691-1708.	1.1	24
121	Validation of the Third Molar Maturation Index (I3M) to assess the legal adult age in the Portuguese population. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 18466.	1.6	9
122	Age Estimation of Teenage Boys During Puberty. American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology, 2020, 41, 188-193.	0.4	2
123	Applicability of newly derived second and third molar maturity indices for indicating the legal age of 16Âyears in the Southern Chinese population. Legal Medicine, 2020, 46, 101725.	0.6	5
124	Radiographic assessment of periodontal ligament visibility in mandibular third molars as a tool for defining the 18 year threshold among Indians. Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2021, 53, 306-313.	0.7	1
125	Assessment of third molar maturity index for legal age threshold of 18 in a sample of Turkish individuals. Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2021, 53, 314-324.	0.7	6
126	Age verification using random forests on facial 3D landmarks. Forensic Science International, 2021, 318, 110612.	1.3	1
127	Minor or adult? Introducing decision analysis in forensic age estimation. Science and Justice - Journal of the Forensic Science Society, 2021, 61, 47-60.	1.3	5
128	Accuracy of the radiographic methods of Willems, Cameriere and Blenkinâ€"Evans on age estimation for Turkish children in the northwest Anatolia region. Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2023, 55, 156-167.	0.7	2
129	Evaluation of Bone Age in Children: A Mini-Review. Frontiers in Pediatrics, 2021, 9, 580314.	0.9	45
130	Age estimation in the living: A scoping review of population data for skeletal and dental methods. Forensic Science International, 2021, 320, 110689.	1.3	25
131	Evaluation of Dental Maturity Using the Demirjianâ€™s Method in Romanian Children. Acta Medica Transilvanica, 2021, 26, 48-51.	0.1	0
132	Comparison of the third molar maturity index (I3M) between left and right lower third molars to assess the age of majority: a multi-ethnic study sample. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2021, 135, 2423-2436.	1.2	11

#	Article	IF	Citations
133	Age estimation by analysis of dental mineralization and its forensic contribution. Research, Society and Development, 2021, 10, e598101119481.	0.0	2
134	Chronology of mineralization of the permanent mandibular second molar teeth and forensic age estimation. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2017, 13, 272-277.	0.6	15
135	Age estimation of living persons: A coherent approach to inference and decision. , 2020, , 183-208.		2
136	Age Determination in the Juvenile. , 2011, , 1-27.		2
137	Development of the Permanent Dentition and Validity of Demirjian and Goldstein Method for Dental Age Estimation in Sample of Saudi Arabian Children (Qassim Region). International Journal of Health Sciences, 2016, 10, 21-28.	0.4	9
138	A new approach for the analysis of facial growth and age estimation: Iris ratio. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0180330.	1.1	36
139	Orthopantomography and Age Determination Using Third Molar Mineralization in A Sample of Egyptians. Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology, 2007, 15, 45-59.	0.1	3
140	Accuracy of two dental and one skeletal age estimation methods in 6-16 year old Gujarati children. Journal of Forensic Dental Sciences, 2015, 7, 18.	0.4	46
141	Is Greulich and Pyle standards of skeletal maturation applicable for age estimation in South Indian Andhra children?. Journal of Pharmacy and Bioallied Sciences, 2015, 7, 218.	0.2	23
142	Diagnostic assessment of skeletal maturity through dental maturation in Hispanic growing individuals. APOS Trends in Orthodontics, 0, 7, 35-40.	0.1	3
143	Age estimation using the radiographic visibility of the periodontal ligament in lower third molars in a Portuguese population. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Dentistry, 2014, 6, e546-e550.	0.5	14
144	AGE ESTIMATION BASED ON CHRONOLOGICAL STAGES OF MANDIBULAR THIRD MOLAR DEVELOPMENT. Annals and Essences of Dentistry, 2010, 2, 239-243.	0.0	3
145	Dental Age Estimation in Southern Turkish Children: Comparison of Demirjian and Willems Methods. Iranian Journal of Pediatrics, 2017, 27, .	0.1	2
146	Dental age assessment: The applicability of Demirjian method in southwestern of eastern Anatolia region Turkish children. Cumhuriyet Dental Journal, 2012, 15, .	0.1	5
147	Comparison of bone age assessments by Gruelich-Pyle, Gilsanz-Ratib, and Tanner Whitehouse methods in healthy Indian children. Indian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 25, 240.	0.2	11
148	Legal age determined by a new threshold value of third molar maturity index in subjects with impacted mandibular third molars: An orthopantomographic study in south Indian adolescents. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2022, 136, 251-259.	1.2	3
149	Medico-Legal Age Estimation in Living Individual from a Portuguese Population: Third Molar Mineralization. Journal of Forensics Research, 2012, 03, .	0.1	0
150	Legal Medical Age Estimation in Portuguese Adult Cadavers: Evaluation of the Accuracy of Forensic Dental Invasive and Non-Invasive Methods. Journal of Forensic Science & Criminology, 2013, 1, .	0.0	0

#	Article	IF	Citations
152	OVERALL CHALLENGES IN AGE ESTIMATION â€“ FROM BONES TO TEETH. Revista Brasileira De Odontologia Legal, 0, , 59-68.	0.1	0
153	Investigating the Age of the Formation of Permanent Teeth in the Mandible in 5- to 16-Year-Old Children; A Study in Mashhad, Iran. Dental Journal of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, 2019, 11, 8-14.	0.1	0
154	Discriminatory ability of cervical vertebral maturation stages in predicting attainment of the legal age threshold of 14 years: A pilot study using lateral cephalograms. Imaging Science in Dentistry, 2020, 50, 209.	0.6	2
156	Applicability of the Greulichâ€“Pyle Method in Assessing the Skeletal Maturity of Children in the Eastern Utter Pradesh (UP) Region: A Pilot Study. Cureus, 2020, 12, e10880.	0.2	1
158	Forensic age estimation based on development of third molars: a staging technique for magnetic resonance imaging. Journal of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology, 2017, 35, 117-140.	0.2	8
159	Comparative assessment of the accuracy of Camereireâ€™s third molar maturation index method among three different radiographic techniques in a Turkish population. Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2023, 55, 594-604.	0.7	1
160	Assessing the probability of having attained 16 years of age in juveniles using third molar development in a sample of South Indian population. Journal of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology, 2021, 1, 16-23.	0.2	0
161	Can root pulp visibility in mandibular first molars be used as an alternative age marker at the 16 year threshold in the absence of mandibular third molars: an orthopantomographic study in a South Indian sample. Journal of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology, 2021, 2, 21-31.	0.2	0
162	The Application of Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Skeletal Age Assessment. Applied Bionics and Biomechanics, 2022, 2022, 1-5.	0.5	1
163	Forensic age assessments of alleged unaccompanied minors at the Medicolegal Institute of Montpellier: a 4-year retrospective study. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2022, 136, 853-859.	1.2	7
164	Accuracy of assessing 18, 21, and 25 years of age using Olze et al. stage-based system in an Indian sample of young adults. Legal Medicine, 2022, 57, 102061.	0.6	0
168	Premolar maturity index (IPM) for indicating legal age 12Âyears in a sample of south Indian children â€“ A digital pantomographic study. Legal Medicine, 2022, 59, 102145.	0.6	0
169	Use of third molar eruption based on Gambierâ€™s criteria in assessing dental age. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2023, 137, 691-699.	1.2	6
170	Greulich and Pyle atlas: a non-reliable skeletal maturity assessment method in the North Indian population. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 0, , .	0.6	0
171	High performance for bone age estimation with an artificial intelligence solution. Diagnostic and Interventional Imaging, 2023, 104, 330-336.	1.8	4