

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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Estimation of body height from percutaneous length of tibia in Debre Markos University students, North West Ethiopia

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Abstract

Introduction: Estimation of body height from measurement of various body parts is a particular interest to forensic scientists to complete biological profile after death. However, establishing the identity of an individual from mutilated, decomposed, and amputated body fragments has become a challenging task in medico-legal cases.

Objective of the study: To estimate body height from percutaneous length of the tibia in Debre Markos University (DMU) students.

Materials and methods: Institution-based cross-sectional prospective study was conducted in undergraduate students of DMU. The sample size was 572, and data were collected from April 2018 to December 2018. Height and percutaneous tibial length were measured in both sexes. Data were analyzed through SPSS version 25. Level of significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results: The mean age of study participants was 21.27 ± 1.74 years for males and 20.41 ± 1.58 years for females. The mean height of study participants was also 168.36 ± 5.89 cm for males and 165.24 ± 4.01 cm for females. The tibial length was strongly correlated with body height in the males than the females: right tibial length (males $R = 0.634$, females $R = 0.259$) and left tibial length (males $R = 0.632$, females $R = 0.258$). Independent t test exhibited statistically significant gender differences ($P < 0.05$) with the males having consistently higher values than the females. Paired t test revealed the existence of bilateral asymmetry between the right and left tibial lengths ($P < 0.05$). The relatively highest correlation was depicted in the right tibial length in both males and females.

Conclusion: The mean value of height and tibial length was greater in males than that of females, and these differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Tibial length was significantly ($P < 0.05$) correlated with height in both sexes. Therefore, tibial length can predict body height in both sexes.

Keywords: Estimation of body height, Percutaneous tibial length, Forensic

Introduction

Height is one of the important parameters in the anthropometric study of humans. Stature is natural heights of a person in an upright position. It represents the distance between the top of the head (vertex) and the bottom of the feet. It is an important physical identity (Khatun et al. 2016).

Except in some pathological cases or under some ecological factors, human body height has a proportional biological relationship with other parts of the body (Agnihotri et al. 2007). The height of a person, which itself is a sum of the length of certain bones and appendages of the body, represents certain relationship with form of proportions to the total stature. It takes a very important role both in anthropological research and identification process necessitated by medico-legal experts (Anirban et al. 2013).

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Fig. 1 Measuring body height of male (right) and female (left) participants

Establishing the identity of an individual from mutilated, decomposed and amputated body fragments has become a challenging task in medico-legal cases and a necessity in recent times due to natural disasters like earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, and man-made disasters like terrorist attacks, bomb blasts, car accidents, wars, and plane crashes. Victims are also attacked by wild animals in deep forests which makes difficult to identify the deceased (Wankhede et al. 2015).

On the other hand, correlation of height from pharmacokinetic parameters and evaluation of nutritional status rely on accurate measurements of not only body weight but also height. However, a number of common disabilities and disease processes make it difficult to accurately measure the standing height in many patients (Mondal et al. 2009), such as old people, myopathy, spinal disorder patients, and also incomplete and decomposing corpse (Ghanbari et al. 2016). In such situations as stated above, estimation of stature becomes equally important along with other parameters which are age, gender, and race (together referred to as the “Big Four” of forensic anthropology) (Ukoha et al. 2016).

Equations produced for one population do not always give accurate results for another population due to differences in diet, environment, and lifestyle of each population (Song-in et al. 2013). Identification becomes necessary in the living, recently dead persons, decomposed bodies, and skeletal remains and is required in civil and criminal cases (Arif et al. 2018). The aims and objectives of this study, therefore, were (1) to investigate the relationship and existing distribution between body height and percutaneous tibial length, (2) to identify the presence of bilateral asymmetry and gender difference, and finally (3) to develop predictive regression models for body height estimation from percutaneous length of tibia in Debre Markos University students.

Materials and methods

Sampling

In this cross-sectional prospective study, 572 volunteer adult students (286 males and 286 females) of age group 18 to 26 years studying in Debre Markos University were selected using a multi-stage sampling method. Debre

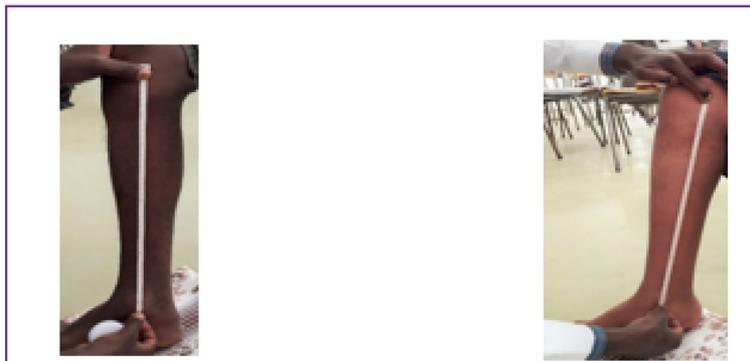


Fig. 2 Measuring percutaneous tibial length of male (right) and female (left) participants

Table 1 Descriptive statistics of height and percutaneous tibial length of male participants

Parameters (cm)	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard deviation (SD)
Stature/height	155.0	182.0	168.36	5.90
RT tibial length	28.1	45.0	37.05	3.27
LT tibial length	28.2	45.0	37.09	3.26

RT right, LT left, cm centimeter

Markos University has six colleges, two schools, and two institutions. The primary sampling units (PSU) were selected by lottery method as colleges, schools, and institutions. Secondary sampling units (SSU) were also selected by lottery method from primary sampling units as departments. The tertiary sampling units (TSU) were students and selected by simple random sampling method according to inclusion criteria. The PSUs were Health Science College, Technology College, Agriculture and Natural Resource College, School of Law, and Institution of Education and Behavioral Sciences. The SSUs were departments such as Public Health, Nursing, Midwifery, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Construction Management, Natural Resource Management, Animal Science, Psychology, and School of law. The TSUs were students and interviewed and measured according to inclusion criteria until the desired sample size was attained. The number of male and female students was proportional from the total sample size, 572. Oral interview revealed that the selected participants were only Ethiopian parental roots and came from Amhara, Oromo, Tigray, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNP), Afar, Gambella, and Benishangul-Gumuz ethnicities. Participants without any obvious congenital or acquired deformity of the spine, extremities, and head and who volunteered to participate were included in the study. Participants that have deformities of the spine, extremities, and significant growth disorder were excluded from the study. Furthermore, the acutely ill, the physically challenged, any individuals known to be on some form of continuous medication or being in a poor state of health manifesting with overt signs of stunting, physical emaciation, and grotesque obesity were also excluded. Data were collected from April 2018 to December 2018.

Table 2 Descriptive statistics of height and percutaneous tibial length of female participants

Parameters (cm)	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard deviation (SD)
Stature/height	153.0	178.8	165.24	4.014
RT tibial length	28.1	41.8	34.88	3.37
LT tibial length	28.2	41.9	34.91	3.36

RT right, LT left, cm centimeter

Anthropometry

Equipment

1. Stadiometer (PRESTIGE)
2. Non-elastic measuring tape meter
3. Digital sliding caliper

Measurement techniques

Standing height was measured to the nearest 0.1 centimeters (cm) using a stadiometer with the subject standing erect on a horizontal resting plane, barefooted, having palms of hands turn inward, and fingers pointing downwards. The head was adjusted in the Frankfurt horizontal plane. All measurements were taken by bringing the sliding horizontal bar up on the vertex. It was measured from the sole of the feet to the vertex of the head as recommended by the International Biological Program (Ibegbu et al. 2015) (Fig. 1).

For measuring the percutaneous length of the tibia, the person was asked to sit on a stool so that the thigh should be placed in a straight line, and the leg and thigh should be placed right angle to each other (maintain the angle of 90° with each other); the foot was rotated laterally, so that the bony projection were prominently seen. Then, proximal and distal points of the tibia were marked by a marker pencil. Then, the two points (proximal and distal) were measured by non-elastic measuring tape meter and sliding caliper. Then, the tibial length was measured between the medial most superficial point on the upper border of medial condyle of the tibia and the tip of the medial malleolus (Trotter and Gleser 1952) (Fig. 2).

Data quality control

Data were collected by two personnel: one male (Bachelor of Science in Public Health) and one female (Bachelor of Science in Midwifery). To maintain data quality, training was given for data collectors about anthropometric measurements and measurement errors. Data collectors had reliability testing as part of the training, aimed to achieve technical errors within internationally accepted limits. All measurements were taken by the trained tester/measurer. Properly designed data collection materials were prepared. Supervision was carried out by the principal investigator during data collection times to check completeness and consistency of data. The reliability and representativeness of data were also maintained by incorporating only complete data of study participants with in the study period.

Statistical analysis

Data were entered in EPI data version 3.1 and analyzed using SPSS version 25 statistical software. Data were analyzed for mean, standard deviation, and standard

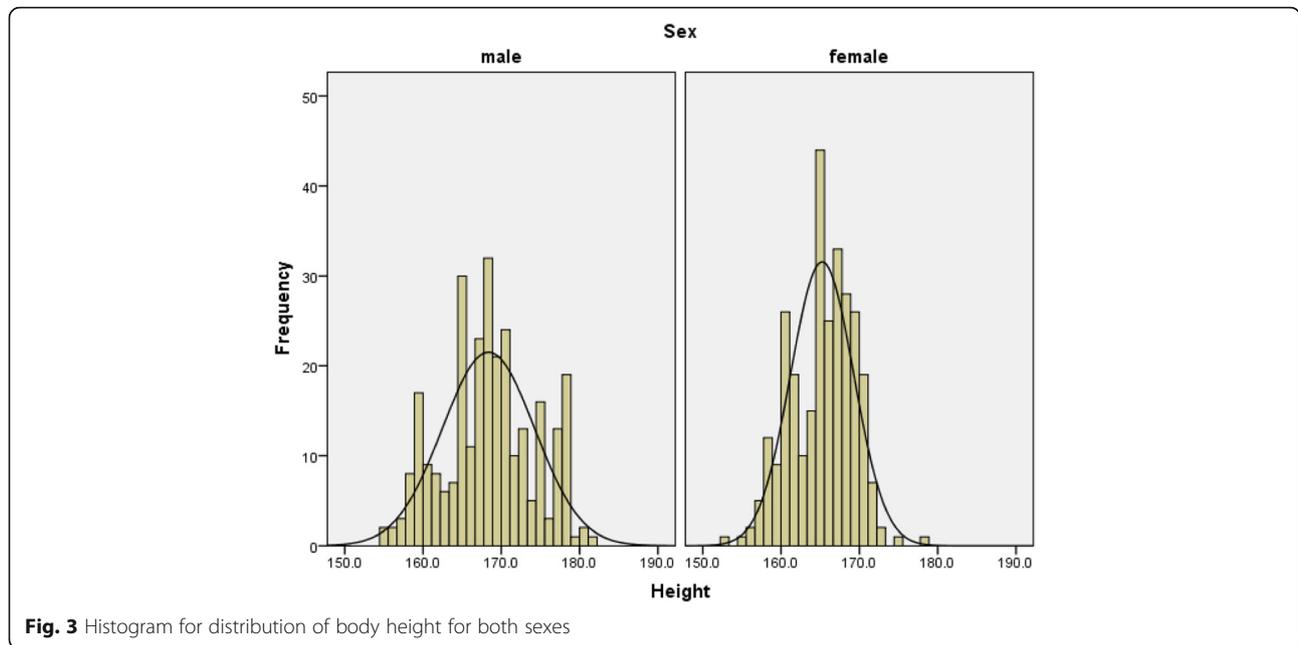


Fig. 3 Histogram for distribution of body height for both sexes

errors of estimate (SEE), using independent and paired *t* tests. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was carried out to determine the normality of the samples. Independent *t* test was used to assess the evidence of sexual dimorphism in the study samples. The paired *t* test was also used to determine the existence of bilateral asymmetry. Significance levels for differences were set at $P < 0.05$ (with 95% confidence interval). The Pearson's correlation coefficients (*R*) were adopted as the measure of strength of the association between height and percutaneous tibial length for both males and females. Coefficient of determination (R^2) was estimated to determine how much of the variance in the dependent variable could be explained by its relationship to the other variables. Linear regression equations were derived as predictive models for body height estimation from percutaneous tibial length.

Results

The mean age of the respondents was 21.27 ± 1.74 and 20.41 ± 1.58 years for males and females respectively. Body height was ranged from 155.0 to 182.0 cm with a

mean height of 168.36 ± 5.89 cm for male participants. In females, body height was also ranged from 153.0 to 178.8 cm with a mean height of 165.24 ± 4.01 cm (Table 1 and Table 2).

The strength of gender difference in the height and percutaneous tibial length was assessed using independent (unpaired) sample *t* test (Fig. 3). It was observed that the overall mean value of the height and percutaneous tibial length of male participants were greater than that of females, and all these differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The presence of bilateral asymmetry between the right and left percutaneous tibial lengths was also assessed using paired sample *t* test and is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) for both male and female participants.

Bilateral percutaneous tibial length measurements revealed a positive and statistically significant correlation with body height ($P < 0.05$) in both sexes. The highest correlation was depicted in the percutaneous tibial length of male participants than that of female participants (Table 3).

Estimation of height from right and left percutaneous tibial length measurements of male and female participants are provided in Table 4 and Table 5 (Figs. 4 and 5).

The dependent (paired) *t* test for comparison of estimated height and actual height for each percutaneous tibial length in male and female participants are provided in Table 6 and Table 7. For both the right and left percutaneous tibial lengths, there were statistically insignificant differences ($P > 0.05$) between the mean values of estimated height and actual height in male participants (Table 6).

Table 3 Correlation of height with percutaneous tibial length for male and female participants

Parameters (cm)	Male = 286		Female = 286	
	Stature/height		Stature/height	
	<i>R</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>P</i>
Right tibial length (RTL)	.634	.001	.259	.001
Left tibial length (LTL)	.632	.001	.258	.001

R Pearson's correlation coefficient, *P* level of significance (< 0.05)

Table 4 Estimation of height from percutaneous tibial length of male participants

Parameters (cm)	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i> ²	Adjusted <i>R</i> ²	SEE	Regression equations	Sig.
RT tibial length	.634	.402	.400	4.56	125.93 + 1.15 RTL	.001
LT tibial length	.632	.399	.397	4.57	125.93 + 1.14 LTL	.001
RTL-LTL	.641	.410	.406	4.54	126.89 + 7.70 RTL + - 6.58 LTL	.001

R correlation coefficient, *R*² coefficient of determination, *SEE* standard error of estimate, *Sig.* significance at $P < 0.05$, *RT* right, *LT* left, *RTL* right tibial length, *LTL* left tibial length, *cm* centimeter

In females, it was also observed that there were statistically insignificant differences ($P > 0.05$) between mean values of estimated height and actual height (Table 7) (Figs. 6 and 7).

Discussion

The present study was designed to estimate body height from percutaneous tibial length measurement in 572 students (286 males and 286 females) of Debre Markos University. The age group of students was ranged from 18 to 26 years.

In the present study, tibial length was strongly correlated with height in both males and females ($P < 0.05$). The correlation coefficient (*R*) between height and tibial length in males were 0.634 and 0.632 for right and left tibial lengths respectively. The correlation coefficient (*R*) between height and tibial length in females were also 0.259 and 0.258 for the right and left tibial lengths respectively. This finding is supported by a study conducted on 540 students (270 males and 270 females) in the age group 18 to 21 years in Madhya Pradesh (Trivedi et al. 2014). In this study, it was also reported that the correlation coefficients (*R*) between the height and tibial lengths in males were 0.417 and 0.442 for the right and left tibial lengths respectively and in females were 0.570 and 0.604 for right and left tibial lengths respectively.

A similar study was also carried out by Mehta et al. (2015a) on 80 adults (40 males and 40 females) in the age group 18 to 30 years in central India (Mehta et al. 2015b). This study concluded that there was a strong correlation between the height and tibial length in both sexes with $R = 0.886$ and $R = 0.864$ for the right tibial length and left tibial length respectively. These study findings agree with the findings of the current study in which the tibial length was strongly correlated with height in males ($R = 0.634$, $R = 0.632$) and in females

($R = 0.259$, $R = 0.258$) for the right and left tibial lengths respectively.

However, there was a difference in the strength of association between the tibial length and height in this study and the current study. This is maybe due to the differences in sample size, measuring instruments, and age group in the two studies.

In the present study, significant difference was observed in the length of the right and left tibia which disagrees with the study of Mehta et al. (2015a). This is maybe due to differences in sample size, measuring instruments, and age group in the two studies.

In the current study, the variation of height depicted due to tibial length was 40.2% in males ($R = 0.634$, $R^2 = 0.402$) and 6.7% in females ($R = 0.259$, $R^2 = 0.067$). However, a study conducted by Khatun et al. (2016) on 400 students (200 males and 200 females) in the age group 17 to 24 years in India (Khatun et al. 2016) reported that the height variation due to tibial length was 74 % in males ($R = 0.86$, $R^2 = 0.74$) and 72% in females ($R = 0.85$, $R^2 = 0.72$). This variation difference in height due to tibial length may be explained by differences in genetic and environmental factors like nutrition and climate in the two study populations

In the present study, multiple linear regression models were relatively better predictors of stature than simple linear regression models in both males and females. This finding agrees with a study conducted by Khanapurkar and Radke (2012) on 1000 students (536 males and 464 females) in the age group 19 to 22 years in Maharashtra which concluded that multiple linear regression equations were better predictors of stature than simple linear regression equations.

In the present study, gender differences in mean values of height and percutaneous tibial length were significantly greater in males than that of females ($P < 0.05$).

Table 5 Estimation of height from percutaneous tibial length of female participants

Parameters (cm)	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i> ²	Adjusted <i>R</i> ²	SEE	Regression equations	Sig.
RT tibial length	.259	.067	.064	3.88	154.48 + 0.31 RTL	.001
LT tibial length	.258	.066	.063	3.89	154.49 + 0.31 LTL	.001
RTL-LTL	.263	.069	.062	3.89	154.76 + 2.69 RTL + - 2.39 LTL	.001

R correlation coefficient, *R*² coefficient of determination, *SEE* standard error of estimate, *Sig.* significance at $P < 0.05$, *RTL* right tibial length, *LTL* left tibial length, *RT* right, *LT* left, *cm* centimeter

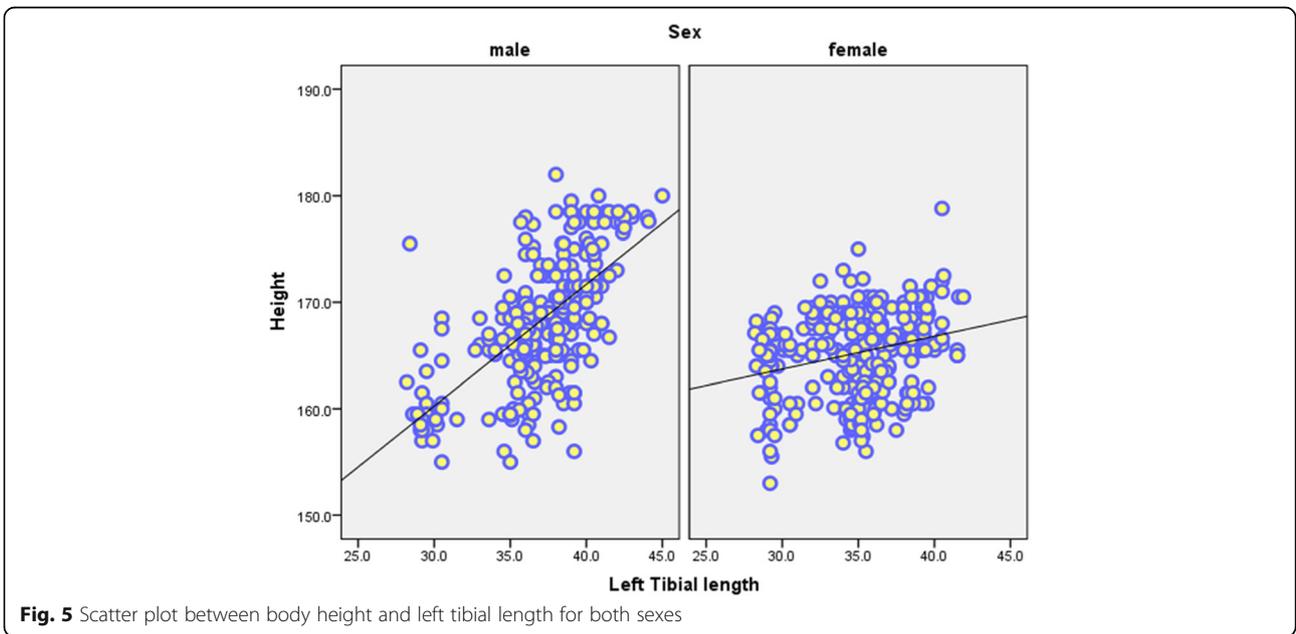
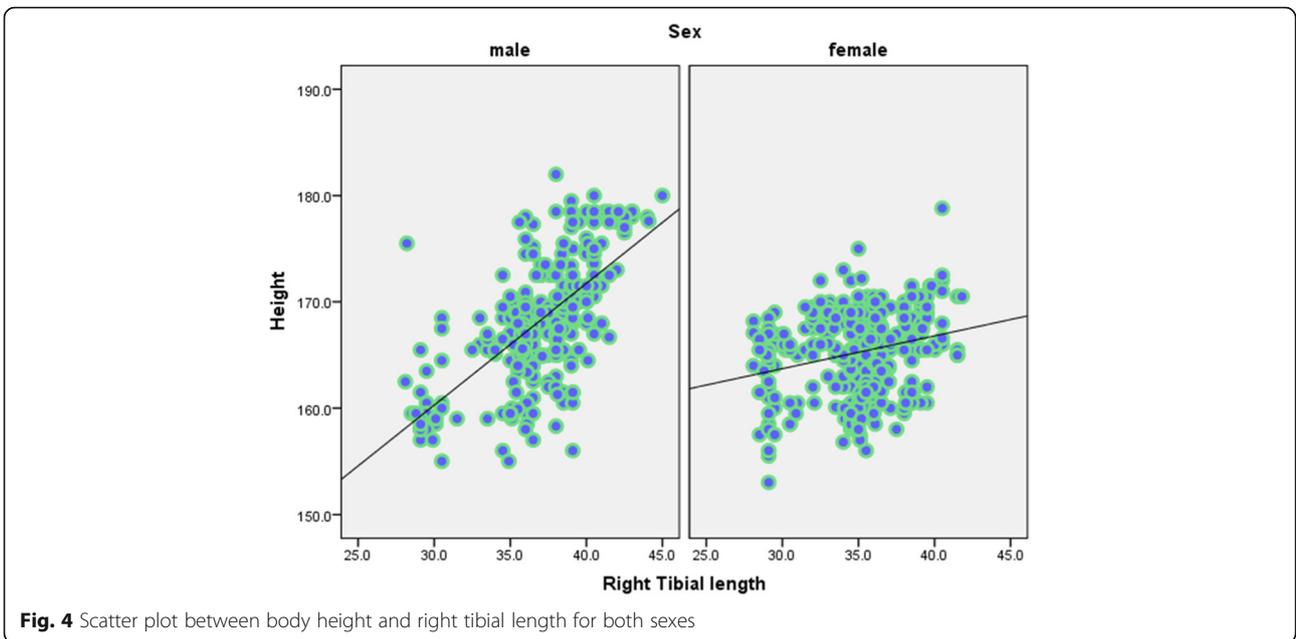


Table 6 Paired sample *t* test to see existence of mean difference between actual and estimated height of male participants

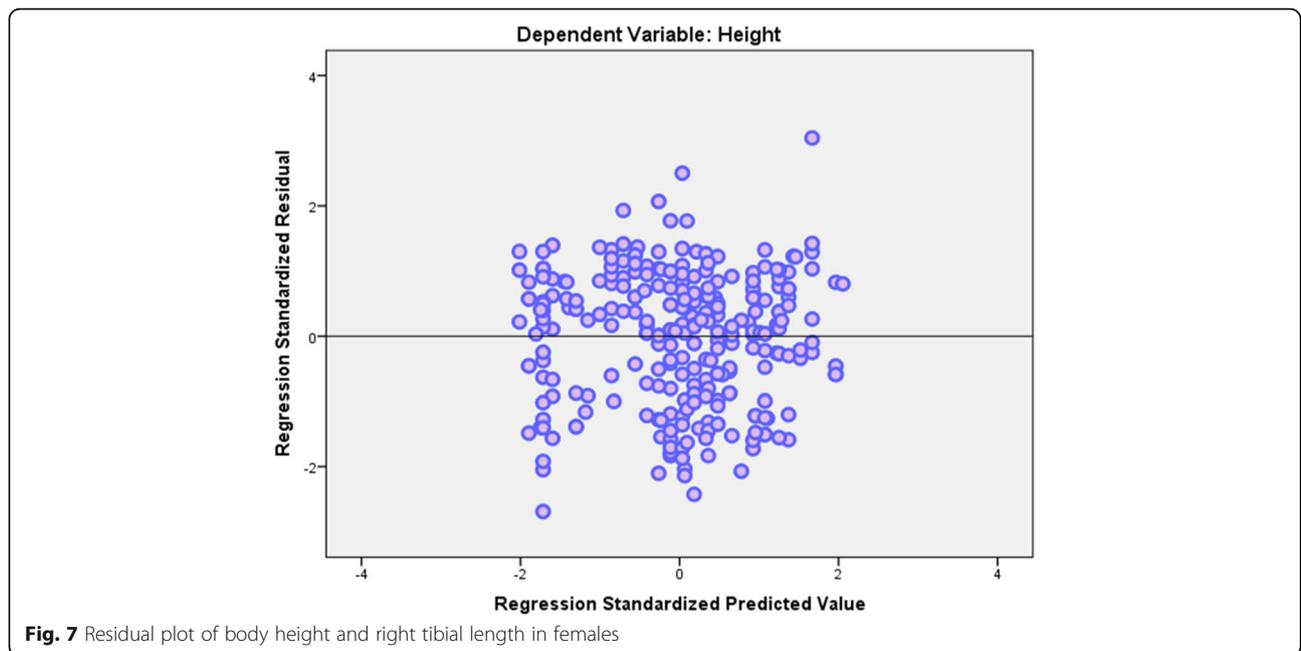
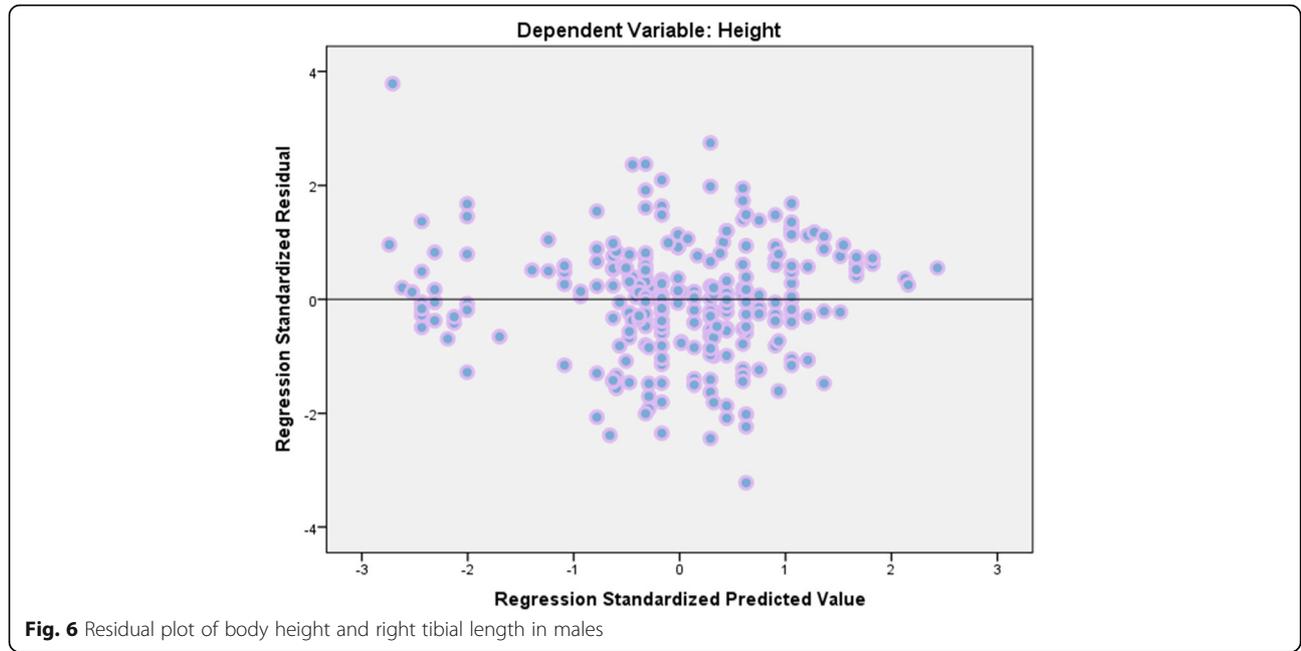
Parameters (cm)	Actual mean Ht ± SD	Estimated mean Ht ± SD	MD	SED	95% CI		<i>T</i>	Sig.
					Lower	Upper		
RT tibial length	168.36 ± 5.89	168.346 ± 3.73	.012	.269	-.5174	.543	.048	.962
LT tibial length	168.36 ± 5.89	168.355 ± 3.72	.004	.270	-.5271	.536	.017	.986

Ht height, *SD* standard deviation, *MD* mean difference, *SED* standard error of difference, *CI* confidence interval, *T* t-statistics, *Sig.* level of significance, *cm* centimeter, *RT* right, *LT* left

Table 7 Paired sample *t* test to see existence of mean difference between actual and estimated height of female participants

Parameters (cm)	Actual mean Ht ± SD	Estimated mean Ht ± SD	MD	SEE	95% CI		<i>T</i>	Sig.
					Lower	Upper		
RT tibial length	165.24 ± 4.01	165.221 ± 1.03	.017	.229	-.434	.468	.075	.940
LT tibial length	165.24 ± 4.01	165.241 ± 1.03	-.002	.229	-.454	.448	-.012	.990

Ht height, *SD* standard deviation, *MD* mean difference, *SEE* standard error of difference, *CI* confidence interval, *T* t-statistics, *Sig.* level of significance, *cm* centimeter, *RT* right, *LT* left



This finding is similar to the findings of studies conducted by Nemade et al. (2015), Anam et al. (2014), and Khanapurkar and Radke (2012).

Conclusion

Both the right and left percutaneous tibial lengths were significantly correlated with the height in both sexes ($P < 0.05$). It was strongly correlated with the height in the case of males than that of females. The mean value of percutaneous tibial length was higher in males than that of females, and this gender difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Regression models were formulated from the percutaneous tibial length to predict the height of an individual.

Abbreviations

DMU: Debre Markos University; Ht: Height; LTL: Left tibial length; RTL: Right tibial length

Acknowledgements

I am gratefully thankful to the Ethiopian Public Health Research Institute, Department of Nutrition, and Debre Markos University, Department of Nursing, for their permission to use their stadiometer and measuring tape meter. Finally, I would like to express my great thanks to all respondents for their willingness to participate in the study.

Author's contributions

The author conceived and designed the study and performed the analysis and interpretation of data. The author read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The data set will not be shared in order to protect the participants' identities.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Permission was obtained from research directorate office of Debre Markos University. Participants were also informed well about the nature of the study and verbal consent was taken from each participant.

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Competing interests

No conflict of interest.

Received: 21 March 2019 Accepted: 3 September 2019

Published online: 12 September 2019

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