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Towards virtual forensic anthropology

Methodological and practical issues related to the use of clinical computed tomography (CT) data

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1. Independent of the CT scanning parameters, 3D virtual bone models of the pelvis are adequately precise. (*this thesis*)
2. Whether size matters cannot be assumed, and therefore should be tested. (*this thesis*)
3. The lack of population specific sex estimation methods using the pelvis, as encountered in many geographical areas demands novel ways to acquire skeletal reference data. (*this thesis*)
4. 3D virtual bone models inherently convey more information than 2D models and are therefore generally preferred. (*this thesis*)
5. A forensic anthropological method is only valid when cross-validated. (*this thesis*)
6. Anyone can call themselves a forensic anthropologist, but their proficiency is usually inversely correlated to the size of their ego.
7. Learn from history: how something was done in the past does not necessarily imply how it needs to be done in the present.
8. One must always be particular about the difference between accuracy and precision.
9. Networking is a fundamental part of an effective research strategy.
10. There is a fine line between being a nuisance or persistent.