Biometric Method for the Ossification Evaluation of Children from Birth Up to the Ages of Two and Four - Applied to the Metacarpal and Phalanxes in Spanish Longitudinal Series

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Categories: Endocrinology/Diabetes/Metabolism, Radiology, Family/General Practice

Keywords: bone age calculation, metacarpophalangeal, spanish series, children, indexes

How to cite this article


Abstract

Aim: This work is based on the Spanish longitudinal series "Andrea Prader " who studied children up to twenty years. It aims to contribute to practical accurate numerical method to calculate bone age study of children from birth to two to four years, as it downplays the asynchrony of the nuclei of ossification occurring at these ages.

Methods: The total sample of the study were 160 healthy children (73 males and 87 females) who were radiographed annually in his left hand, at the Hospital Miguel Servet in Zaragoza (Spain) were measured distances epiphyseal maximum studied by the method Tanner II -Rus.

Results: As a result, it has made an index called Metacarpal-Phalanx Index, closely correlated with the chronological age of the child, which creates bone age prediction equations. Another index called "Index Valuation Ossification of the Metacarpal - phalangeal ", obtained through the above, can bring the results to a Gaussian shape equivalences, which gives us directly the state osificativo the child, and if it is late or early or not significant.

Conclusions: When using this method, is able to optimize the calculation of bone age in these ages, avoiding the over estimation, if we apply the general equations to twenty years.
Introduction

This work's main objective is to provide a numerical method to compute the bone age of children from birth to two to four years, for the accurate calculation of bone age in these ages. This study is based on the Spanish longitudinal series "Andrea Prader," [1] which assesses children to twenty years. The numerical method evaluates the epiphysis of the metacarpal bones and phalanges of the left hand in the same bones of Tanner et al. [2] but rather by following another dynamic assessment. In our method, we measure the maximum distance from the nuclei of ossification and prepare them as average indices (Ebrí índices), designated the "Indice Metacarpo-Falangico" (IMF) or "Metacarpal Phalangeal Index" and the "Ossification Valuation Index of the Metacarpal - Phalangeal" (IVOMF).

Ebrí Torne [3] published the "Ossification Evaluation Index of the Tarsus" (OEIT) applied to a Spanish cross population from birth to age 16, and later, also published [4] the same rate applied to children up to two and four years. The latter publication was a better at this age for the predictive equations of general casuistry, relativizing the asynchrony of the nuclei of ossification, avoiding overestimation of bone age that produced general equations when applied to children. Similarly in this present work with the metacarpal-phalangeal region, we wanted to provide the practical predictive equations for optimizing bone age prediction for these age groups.

Materials And Methods

The total sample of the study were 160 healthy children (73 males and 87 females) whose left hand was radiographed annually on his or her birthday, at the Hospital Miguel Servet in Zaragoza (Spain), from birth to four years inclusive. The Research Committee authorized this study by the General Study and Radiological Somatometric Andrea Prader of the Unit of Endocrinology, Hospital Miguel Servet, Zaragoza, Spain. Signed consent was obtained from the parents of all the children. The study is also endorsed and supported by the Government of Aragon [5].

Action films: From birth to two years there were 162 males and 201 females. From birth to four years there were 255 males and 326
females. We used the 1956 survey Graffar socioeconomic classification for children [6].

The procedure in every left hand radiograph was to measure the core of the metacarpal and phalangeal epiphyses comprising both the radius and ulna. Maximum distances were measured with vernier nuclear optimally expressing the measurements made and have served as the basis for preparation of the IMF. Such index is expressed in millimeters (mm), and its result, the sum of the maximum diameters of the cores epiphyseal metacarpals and phalanges: I, III and V, as well as the radial and ulnar distal epiphysis in a total 13 cores.
Figure 1: Maximum diameters of the Metacarpal ossifying cores shows the maximum distance measured from the cores of ossification. The sum of the existing cores at the time of radiographic measurement is divided by 13, for simplification of the index number. A fixed number, in all cases, even at the time of
measurement was not present in all cores. All radiographic measurements were performed by a single observer. A repeatability study performed in 100 films, one month after the first measurement, was greater than 95%. The statistical package “Statistix” software version 9, 2000 was used for statistical work.

Correlation coefficients were made of the two variables, IMF and chronological age, in order to obtain the equation of the regression line for the prediction of the child's bone age. For better optimization of reading bone age of the child to study, and Gaussian bell graphic expression, was obtained from IMF index, called the "IVOMF" (Ossification Valuation Index of the Metacarpal-Phalangeal), following the same general methodology that Torne Ebri used in various studies [7,8]. This is the formula applied by this author:

\[
IVO = \frac{a + 1.96 \text{ sd} + b \cdot \text{Index} - \text{Age}}{0.0392 \text{ sd}}
\]

**Results**

Most of the study population belongs to socioeconomic status III (middle-middle class), 46.2%. Category IV (lower middle class) represents 43.9%.

The equations of straight bone ages for male and female, of 0-2 years and 0-4 years are expressed in

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Table 1: Table 1. Equations to find out the Bone Age.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone Age = a + b \cdot \text{IMF}</td>
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</table>

Table 1 also specifies the correlation coefficient, number of radiographs, and standard deviation. The statistical significance of the correlations is: p < 0.001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: Table 2. Equations to obtain the MF-Ebri ossifying valuation index</th>
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<tr>
<td>specifies the IVOS formulas for children.</td>
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</table>

1.96 to 1.96 standard deviation) can be brought to a figure of equivalence regarding bone age {{See figure 2}} The radiograph would show, in this way a normal advanced, or delayed ossification and if the lead or lag is significant or not.
Figure 2:
IVO equivalences to the bone age

specifies the IVO equivalences to the bone age.
Bone age assessment is frequently used in endocrine pathology to assess milestones of nutrition and growth, as well as to serve as a modern method of predicting adult height and to check the response to suitable treatment for pathologies that may accelerate or retard normal growth. Accurate bone age can also be applied in anthropology, forensics, and school sports, as well as to control children adopted by institutions [9]. IVOMF and IMF are accurate means for bone age determination, allowing the investigator two effective tools for diagnosing predictive bone age in study children. By adjusting the IVOMF at ages 0-2 and 0-4 years, excluding the rest of older casuistry, the asynchrony of the nuclei of ossification is relativized. This avoids the overestimation in the usual general equations that has occurred when applied young children. With the figure of equivalences IVO bone age, the diagnosis of bone age can further be simplified. A simple pocket calculator provides a substantial improvement for bone age assessment, so important in the overall assessment of the child.

Ebrí developed the study's methodology in 1992 and 1993 in the application of comparing a longitudinal Swiss population to a Spanish population by using the methods of Greulich and Pyle with those of Tanner-Whitehouse [10,11] In 1996, Ebrí [12] applied his Swiss longitudinal population indices, the same bone Rus TWII studied, by comparing the two methods, checking their compatibility, and found a greater simplicity of bone assessment index metacarpofalángico compared to complex methodology of the English author. A year later Ebrí [13], in the same Swiss population
of 10-22 years, made a comparative study of bone ages of these children by different methods: carpal Tanner, Tanner -Rus, Ebrí carpal, Ebrí metacarpofalángico, and Greulich-Pyle. He checked the concordance between them, even detecting differences, since each methodologically behaved differently. Preference is chosen. The same bones that TWII -Rus analyzed, were preferred, as they were more useful than the carpals and correlated better with pubertal changes, being most predictive of adult height [14].

Also, the basic methodically calculated bone age, as presented here, can also be applied prospectively, in order to study new or different racial groups for the purpose of creating standards.

Conclusions

The author presents an accurate and yet simple method to obtain children's bone age in this age range, avoiding the difficulties introduced by asynchronies occurring in only one age.

Additional Information

Disclosures

The authors have no conflict of interest to disclose.

References


