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Plate 1-1.  Aortic Aneurysm Scar (AA).

Middle adult, female.  Fifth and sixth thoracic vertebrae with large smooth-walled depression with 'scalloped' end plates, continuous from one vertebral body to the other on the left hand side (anteriolateral view).  Postmortem damage obscures. (Unfortunately, permission was granted at the last minute before the reburial ceremony to photograph this individual with the only camera at hand and no tripod.)
Plate 2-1. Caries Sicca Sequence (CP, CCP, CAV, CIRC, RAD, SERP, NODU), Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Perforation (PERF).
Young adult, male. Cranial vault (superior view) is thickened and compact with caries sicca sequence (stages 1-7), diffuse, arabesque osteoperiostitis, and a large perforation (arrow). A large shallow depression of unknown etiology is also present (triangle).
Plate 2-2. Caries Sicca Sequence (CP, CCP, CAV, CIRC, RAD, SERP, NODU), Osteoperiostitis (OP).

Young adult, male. Cranial vault (lateral view) is thickened and compact with caries sicca sequence (stages 1-7), diffuse, arabesque osteoperiostitis, and a large perforation of the posterior parietal. A large shallow depression of unknown etiology is also present below the temporal lines.
Plate 2-3. Caries Sicca Sequence (CP, CCP, CAV, CIRC, RAD, SERP, NODU), Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Perforation (PERF).
Young adult, male. Cranial vault (lateral view) is thickened and compact with caries sicca sequence (stages 1-7), diffuse, arabesque osteoperiostitis.
Plate 2-4. Caries Sicca Sequence (CP, CCP, CAV, CIRC, RAD, SERP, NODU) and Osteoperiostitis (OP).
Young adult, male. Frontal and right parietal (anterior view) are thickened and compact with caries sicca sequence (stages 1-7) and diffuse, arabesque osteoperiostitis.
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Young adult, male. Right temporal (lateral view) with lytic lesions (granulomatous?) and osteoperiostitis.
Plate 2-6. Lytic Lesions (LYT) and Endocranial New Bone (OP)
Young adult, male. Right temporal (medial view) with endocranial lytic lesions and remodeled compact endocranial new bone.
Plate 2-7. Perforation (PERF) and Endocranial New Bone (OP).
Young adult, male. Right parietal fragment (endocranial view) with endocranial remodeled compact endocranial new bone and perforation (superior margin).
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Young adult, male. Right zygomatic and maxilla (anterior view) with multifocal gummatous osteomyelitis.
Young adult, male. Right zygomatic and maxilla (inferiolateral view) with multifocal gummatous osteomyelitis.
Plate 2-10. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM) and Periostitis (PO)
Young adult, male. Mandible (inferiolateral view) with multifocal gummatous osteomyelitis of the gonial angle and ascending ramus (arrows), and diffuse, remodeled periostitis on the body.
Plate 2-11. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM) and Higoumenakis’ Sign (HS).
Young adult, male. Right and left medial clavicles (anteriosuperior view) with multifocal gummatous osteomyelitis and medial expansion (Higouminakis’ sign).
Plate 2-12. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM) and Higoumenakis’ Sign (HS)

Young adult, male. Right medial clavicle (anteriosuperior view, close-up) with multifocal gummatous osteomyelitis and medial expansion (Higouminakis’ sign).
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Plate 2-15. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM)
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Plate 2-16. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM)
Young adult, male. Left humerus (lateral view) with gummatous osteomyelitis of the distal diaphysis and metaphysis.
Plate 2-17. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM), Expansion (EXP) and Osteoperiostitis (OP)
Young adult, male. Left radius (anterior view) with gummatous osteomyelitis, fusiform expansion of the proximal diaphysis, and diffuse osteoperiostitis
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Young adult, male. Right ulna (medial view) with gummatous osteomyelitis of the proximal diaphysis and osteophytosis of the supinator crest.
Plate 2-19. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM) and Endostitis (EO)
Young adult, male. Right ulna (medial view) with gummatous osteomyelitis of the proximal diaphysis, and endosteal infilling visible at postmortem break.
Plate 2-20. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM), Osteoperiostitis (OP), Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR).

Young adult, male. Left femur (lateral view) with gummatous osteomyelitis of the proximal diaphysis (arrow), active osteoperiostitis with large plaques of periostitis on the anterior mid-shaft, and continuing circumferentially to the linea aspera posteriorly, fusing to the cortex in places and overlaying compact striated bone.
Plate 2-21. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM), Osteoperiostitis (OP), Periostitis (PO), Striations (STR) and Clustered Pits (CP).

Young adult, male. Left femur (anterior view) with gummatous osteomyelitis of the proximal diaphysis of the greater trochanter, active osteoperiostitis with large plaques of periostitis with clustered pitting on the anterior mid-shaft, fusing to the cortex in places and overlaying compact striated bone.
Plate 2-22. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM), Expansion (EXP), Endostitis (EO), Osteoperiostitis (OP), Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR)

Young adult, male. Right tibia diaphysis (lateral view) with gummatous osteomyelitis and expansion of the entire diaphysis, and active osteoperiostitis with large plaques of periostitis fusing to the cortex in places and overlaying compact striated bone. A very large gummatous lesion is present distally and the medullary cavity is completely infilled with trabecular bone.
Plate 2-23. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM), Expansion (EXP), Endostitis (EO), Osteoperiostitis (OP), Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR)

Young adult, male. Right distal tibia diaphysis (lateral view) with gummatous osteomyelitis, expansion of the entire diaphysis, and active osteoperiostitis with large plaques of periostitis fusing to the cortex in places overlaying compact striated bone. A very large gummatous lesion is present distally and the medullary cavity is completely infilled with trabecular bone.
Plate 2-24. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM), Expansion (EXP), Endostitis (EO), Osteoperiostitis (OP), Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR)

Young adult, male. Right tibia diaphysis (medial view) with gummatous osteomyelitis and expansion of the entire diaphysis, and active osteoperiostitis with large plaques of periostitis fusing to the cortex in places and overlaying compact striated bone.
Plate 2-25. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM), Expansion (EXP), Osteoperiostitis (OP), Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR)
Young adult, male. Right fibula diaphysis (medial view) with gummatous osteomyelitis; fusiform expansion with a focal cavitation (arrow), active osteoperiostitis with large plaques of periostitis fusing to the cortex in places and overlaying compact striated bone.
Plate 3-1.  Hutchinson’s Incisors (CDS-H) and Linear Enamel Hypoplasia (CDS-L)
Child, indeterminate sex.  Unerupted permanent incisors (labial view) with converging lateral
mamelons, notched incisal edges with anterior depression (Hutchinson’s incisors) and some
discoulouration of enamel, as well as linear enamel hypoplasia on the maxillary crowns.  (The
lower incisors are on the wrong sides.)
Plate 3-2. Hutchinson’s Incisors (CDS-H)
Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted permanent incisors (lingual view) with converging lateral mamelons and notched incisal edges with anterior depression (Hutchinson’s incisors) and some discolouration of enamel. The lateral incisors also have weakly expressed projecting cuspules. (The lower incisors are on the wrong sides.)
Plate 3-3. **Hutchinson's Incisors (CDS-H)**
Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted permanent right first incisor (labial view, close-up) with converging lateral mamelons, atrophied central mamelon forming a notched incisal edge with an anterior depression (Hutchinson's incisor).
Plate 3-4. Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted lower premolar (occlusal view) with multiple plane form defects circumscribing a central cusp and along the buccal cusp ridge, as well as pit defects lingually. (3D photograph courtesy of MF Skinner.)
Plate 3-5. Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted lower first molar (distobuccal view) with multiple pit form defects and slight discolouration.
Plate 4-1. Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Unerupted lower deciduous incisors (labial view) with discoloured enamel and darker speckling. The central incisors both exhibit a slight occlusal notch and labial depression.
Plate 4-2. Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Unerupted lower deciduous incisors (lingual view) with discoloured enamel and darker speckling. The central incisors both exhibit a slight occlusal notch.
Plate 5-1. Proliferative Periostitis (PPO)
Child, indeterminate sex. Frontal (anterior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled, compact lighter coloured bone present on the exterior of the vault and at glabella, with porosity and many small vessel impressions.
Plate 5-2. Proliferative Periostitis (PPO)
Child, indeterminate sex. Frontal left orbital plate (inferior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled, compact lighter coloured bone present with porosity and many small vessel impressions.
Plate 5-3. Proliferative Periostitis (PPO)
Child, indeterminate sex. Frontal, parietal and sphenoid (lateral view) with diffuse patches of remodeled, compact lighter coloured bone present on the exterior of the vault and at glabella, in and around the orbits with porosity and many small vessel impressions.
Plate 5-4. Proliferative Periostitis (PPO)
Child, indeterminate sex. Right zygomatic and maxilla (anterior view) with small compact plaques of periostitis around the orbital rim and diffuse patches of remodeled, compact lighter coloured bone present on the exterior and in and around the orbits, with porosity and many small vessel impressions.
Plate 5-5. Proliferative Periostitis (PPO)
Child, indeterminate sex. Left zygomatic (anterior view) with small compact plaques of periostitis around the orbital rim and diffuse patches of remodeled, compact lighter coloured bone present on the exterior and in and around the orbits, with porosity and many small vessel impressions.
Plate 5-6. Proliferative Periostitis (PPO) and Necrotizing Osteitis (NO)
Child, indeterminate sex. Sphenoid (posteriosuperior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled, compact lighter coloured bone, with porosity and many small vessel impressions; small periosteal plaques and patches of necrotizing osteitis are also present on the jugum and right lesser wing.
Plate 5-7.  Endocranial New Bone (PPO)
Child, indeterminate sex.  Occipital squama (endocranial view) with endosteal plaque in the transverse sulcus and diffuse patches of remodeled, compact lighter coloured bone, with porosity and many small vessel impressions.
Plate 5-8. Proliferative Periostitis (PPO) and Rhinomaxillary Change (RM) and Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)

Child, indeterminate sex. Left maxilla (anterior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled, compact lighter coloured bone on the alveoli and nasal cavity (Rhinomaxillary Change), with porosity and many small vessel impressions. Deciduous central incisor and first molar with discolouration of enamel.
Plate 5-9. Proliferative Periostitis (PPO) and Rhinomaxillary Change (RM)
Child, indeterminate sex. Right maxilla and zygomatic (superioposterior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled, compact lighter coloured bone present in the sinuses (sinusitis) with porosity and many small vessel impressions.
Plate 5-10.  Proliferative Periostitis (PPO) and Rhinomaxillary Change (RM)
Child, indeterminate sex.  Left maxilla (superior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled, compact lighter coloured bone present in the sinus (sinusitis) and nasal cavity (Rhinomaxillary Change) with porosity and many small vessel impressions.
Plate 5-11. Hutchinsons’ Incisors (CDS-H), Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D) and Proliferative Periostitis (PPO)

Child, indeterminate sex. Mandible (anterior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled, compact lighter coloured bone present with porosity and many small vessel impressions; and lower anterior dentition with incisal notching of permanent central incisors and discolouration of deciduous enamel.
Plate 5-12. **Hutchinsons’ Incisors (CDS-H), Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P), and Linear Enamel Hypoplasia (CDS-L)**

Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted permanent upper central incisors (labial view) with hypertrophied central mamelons, an incisal notch and plane defect on the incisal edge, as well as centrally displaced distal and mesial mamelons, forming a contracting appearance. A small pit defect occurs on the distal incisal shoulder, bilaterally, and several bands of linear enamel hypoplasia are observed on both; the left also has an oblique plane defect on the mesial labial surface. The right has a large brown circular enamel discolouration on the labial surface, and both become discoloured beige to brown towards the neck after a distinct band of LEH one third of the way towards the neck. Three small holes are present within the discoloured circle, but these appear to be postmortem damage.
Plate 5-13. Hutchinsons’ Incisors (CDS-H), Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P), and Linear Enamel Hypoplasia (CDS-L)

Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted permanent upper central incisors (lingual view) with hypertrophied central mamelons, an incisal notch and plane defect on the incisal edge, as well as centrally displaced distal and mesial mamelons, forming a contracting appearance. A small pit defect occurs on the distal incisal shoulder, bilaterally, on the right lingual distal margin. Both become discoloured beige to brown towards the neck after a distinct band of LEH one third of the way towards the neck.
Plate 5-14. Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted permanent upper canines (lingual view) with diffuse small pits, dark (grey-brown) discolouration of the whole crowns and small, lighter coloured round spots present in the enamel labially near the cusps. The cusps of the canines project abruptly with circumscribing furrows lingually.
Plate 5-15. Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted permanent upper first premolars (labial view) with diffuse small pits, dark (grey-brown) discolouration of the whole crowns and small, lighter coloured round spots present in the enamel labially near the cusps.
Plate 5-16. Moon’s Molars (CDS-M) and Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Child, indeterminate sex. Left and right permanent upper first molars (mesial view) with converging cusps and pit form defects on the mesiolingual margins and diffuse enamel discolouration.
Plate 5-17. Moon’s Molars (CDS-M) and Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Child, indeterminate sex. Left and right unerupted permanent upper second molar crowns (occlusal view) with converging cusps, plane form defects circumscribing the cusps, multiple pit form defects and enamel discolouration.
Plate 5-18. Moon’s Molars (CDS-M) and Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted right upper second molar crown (occlusal view, close-up) with converging cusps, plane form defects circumscribing the cusps, multiple pit form defects and enamel discolouration.
Plate 5-19. Moon’s Molars (CDS-M) and Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted right upper second molar crown (buccal view, close-up) with converging cusps, plane form defects circumscribing the cusps, multiple pit form defects and enamel discolouration.
Plate 5-20. Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted lower left canine, and premolars (occlusal view) with pit form defects and enamel discolouration. Second premolar has enamel defects with etched appearance.
Plate 5-21. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Child, indeterminate sex. Rib sternal ends (anterior view) with poorly organized porous bone involving the cortex of the metaphyses. Slight flaring of the sternal ends is also present.
Plate 5-22. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)
Child, indeterminate sex. Left humerus proximal diaphysis (anterior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled compact bone with porosity, striations and vessel impressions.
Plate 5-23. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)
Child, indeterminate sex. Right radius diaphysis (anterior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled compact bone with porosity, striations and vessel impressions, and poorly organized porous bone involving the cortex of the metaphyses.
Plate 5-24. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)
Child, indeterminate sex. Right ulna diaphysis (medial view) with diffuse patches of remodeled compact bone with porosity, striations and vessel impressions, and poorly organized porous bone involving the cortex of the metaphyses.
Plate 5-25. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)
Child, indeterminate sex. Right Femur diaphysis (anterior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled compact bone with porosity, striations and vessel impressions, and poorly organized porous bone involving the cortex of the metaphyses.
Plate 5-26.  Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Child, indeterminate sex.  Left tibia proximal metaphysis (lateral view) with partially remodeled, poorly organized porous bone involving the cortex.
Plate 5-27. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)
Child, indeterminate sex. Left tibia proximal metaphysis (anterior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled compact bone with porosity, striations and vessel impressions, and partially remodeled, poorly organized porous bone involving the cortex of the metaphyses.
Plate 5-28. **Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)**
Child, indeterminate sex. Fibula diaphysis fragment (lateral view) with small darker coloured woven bone plaques, diffuse patches of remodeled compact bone with porosity, striations and vessel impressions.
Plate 5-29. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)
Child, indeterminate sex. Left distal fibula diaphysis (anterior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled compact bone with porosity, striations and vessel impressions, and partially remodeled, poorly organized porous bone involving the cortex of the metaphyses.
Plate 6-1. **Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)**
Middle adult, female. Left femur distal diaphysis (posterior view) with diffuse patches of remodeled compact bone with porosity, striations and vessel impressions, and a small plaque of woven bone on the lateral supracondylar ridge surrounded diffusely by compact remodeled bone.
Plate 6-2. Node (ND), Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)
Middle adult, female. Left distal tibia (medial view) with node of osteoperiostitis of remodeled porotic, compact bone on the distal medial diaphysis and metaphysis; diffuse patches of remodeled compact bone with porosity, striations and vessel impressions, and partially remodeled, poorly organized porous bone involving the diaphysis cortex.
Plate 6-3. Node (ND), Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)
Middle adult, female. Left distal tibia (posterior view) with node of osteoperiostitis of remodeled porotic, compact bone on the distal medial diaphysis and metaphysis; diffuse patches of remodeled compact bone with porosity, striations and vessel impressions, and partially remodeled, poorly organized porous bone involving the diaphysis cortex.
Plate 6-4. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)
Middle adult, female. Left distal tibia (medial view) with porotic, disorganized woven bone plaques on the distal lateral diaphysis and metaphysis; diffuse patches of remodeled compact bone with porosity, striations and vessel impressions, and partially remodeled, poorly organized porous bone involving the diaphysis cortex.
Plate 6-5. **Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)**

Middle adult, female. Left fibula diaphysis (medial view) with remodeled thick compact bone on the whole diaphysis medially; diffuse patches of remodeled compact bone with porosity, striations and vessel impressions laterally.
Plate 6-6.  Dactylitis (DAC)
Middle adult, female.  Left fourth and fifth metatarsals (superior view) with florid active inflammatory bone covering most of the diaphyses.
Plate 6-7. Dactylitis (DAC)
Middle adult, female. Left fifth metatarsals (inferior view) with florid active inflammatory bone covering most of the diaphysis.
Plate 7-1. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Old adult, female. Frontal right orbit (inferior view) with remodeled bone with porosity and vessel impressions in the superior orbits involving the cortex.
Plate 7-2.  Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Old adult, female. Frontal left orbit (inferior view) with remodeled bone with porosity and vessel impressions in the superior orbits involving the cortex.
Plate 7-3. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Osteoarthritis
Old adult, female. Right temporal (inferior view) with lighter coloured, porotic remodeled osteoperiostitis and pitting on the zygomatic process.
Plate 7-4.  Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Old adult, female. Right scapula (posterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions on the body and inferior spine.
Plate 7-5. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Old adult, female. Left humerus proximal diaphysis (posterior view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions becoming diffuse proximally.
Plate 7-6. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Clustered Pits (CP)
Old adult, female. Right humerus (anterior view) with clustered pits, thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions becoming diffuse proximally.
Plate 7-7. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Clustered Pits (CP) and Trauma
Old adult, female. Left radius (posterior view) with clustered pits, lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions. A healed Colle’s fracture of distal metaphysis is also present.
Plate 7-8. **Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Clustered Pits (CP)**
Old adult, female. Right radius (anterior view) with clustered pits, lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 7-9. **Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)**

Old adult, female. Right ulna (lateral view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions. Juxtarticular smooth-walled pitting is also present.
Plate 7-10. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Endostitis (EO)
Old adult, female. Right ulna (posteriorinferior view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions, and endosteal new bone deposition.
Plate 7-11. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Clustered Pits (CP) and Striations (STR)

Old adult, female. Left femur proximal diaphysis (anterior view) with diffuse lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, clustered pits, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 7-12. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Clustered Pits (CP) and Striations (STR)
Old adult, female. Right femur proximal diaphysis (anterior view) with diffuse lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, clustered pits, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 7-13. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Clustered Pits (CP) and Striations (STR)

Old adult, female. Right femur distal diaphysis (medial view) with diffuse lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, clustered pits, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 7-14. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Endostitis (EO)
Old adult, female. Right femur distal diaphysis (medial view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled cortical bone and endosteal deposition, rarification and narrowing of the medullary cavity.
Plate 7-15. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Sabre Shin (SS) and Striations (STR)

Old adult, female. Right tibia diaphysis (medial view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, anterior periosteal build-up forming pseudo-bowing, porosity, vessel impressions and striations.
Plate 7.16. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Sabre Shin (SS) and Striations (STR)
Old adult, female. Right tibia diaphysis (medial view, close-up) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, anterior periosteal build-up forming pseudo-bowing, porosity, vessel impressions and striations.
Plate 8-1. **Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Lytic Lesion (LYT)**

Old adult, female. Frontal (anterior views) with extensive diffuse, lighter coloured remodeled compact osteoperiostitis is fused to the cortex on the external squama, glabella, superciliary arches and zygomatic processes; a small, shallow, remodeled smooth-walled oval depression on the midline above glabella is present (arrow), and transverse striations are observed across the lower mid-squama.
Plate 8-2. Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Old adult, female. Frontal (inferioposterior view) with extensive diffuse, lighter coloured remodeled thick new bone on the endocranial surface becoming irregular at bregma; the diploë is lighter coloured and composed of dense, small hypertrophied foam-like trabeculae with little differentiation between the inner table and diploë.
Plate 8-3. Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Old adult, female. Frontal (posterior view) with extensive diffuse, lighter coloured remodeled thick new bone on the endocranial surface becoming irregular at bregma; the diploë is lighter coloured and composed of dense, small hypertrophied foam-like trabeculae with little differentiation between the inner table and diploë.
Plate 8-4.  **Endocranial New Bone and Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)**
Old adult, female.  Radiograph of frontal, right zygomatic and maxilla (anterior-posterior view); the vault appears radiopaque and clouded; mandible (superior-inferior view) with thick cortical bone.
Plate 8-5. **Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)**
Old adult, female. Left and right parietals and occipital (superior views) with extensive diffuse, lighter coloured remodeled compact osteoperiostitis fused to the cortex on the external squamae.
Plate 8-6. **Endocranial New Bone (POP)**
Old adult, female. Left and right parietals, occipital squama and left temporal (anterior view) with extensive diffuse, lighter coloured remodeled thick new bone on the endocranial surface becoming irregular at bregma; the diploë is lighter coloured and composed of dense, small hypertrophied foam-like trabeculae with little differentiation between the inner table and diploë.
Plate 8-7.  Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Confluent Clustered Pits (CCP)
Old adult, female. Left maxilla (posterior view) with confluent clustered pits and extensive diffuse, lighter coloured remodeled compact osteoperiostitis fused to the cortex and vessel impressions.
Plate 8-8. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Confluent Clustered Pits (CCP)

Old adult, female. Right maxilla (posterior view) with confluent clustered pits and extensive diffuse, lighter coloured remodeled compact osteoperiostitis fused to the cortex and vessel impressions.
Plate 8-9. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Trauma
Old adult, female. Mandible (posteriolateral view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions; the right gonial angle is truncated obliquely by a large irregular notch with a smooth margin, and two large lobes of compact bone (likely healed trauma).
Plate 8-10. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Trauma

Old adult, female. Mandible (inferiolateral view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions; the right gonial angle is truncated obliquely by a large irregular notch with a smooth margin, and two large lobes of compact bone (likely healed trauma).
Plate 8-11. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Trauma
Old adult, female. Mandible (superior view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions becoming diffuse proximally. An osteophyte is present on the right condyle, and remodeled trauma to the gonial angle is also visible.
Plate 8-12. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Vertebral Collapse
Old adult, female. First lumbar vertebra (lateral view) with central collapse of the body (biconcave deformity), sparse, mostly vertically oriented, platymorphic trabeculae, with possible microfractures, dense and ragged appearing trabeculae (tunneling resorption?) and thin cortical bone with diffuse remodeled compact bone and porosity.
Plate 8-13. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Vertebral Compression Fracture and Collapse

Old adult, female. Third lumbar vertebra (anteriolateral view) with compression fracture of the body (becoming telescop ed anteriorly), central collapse of the body (biconcave deformity), sparse, mostly vertically oriented, platymorphic trabeculae, with possible microfractures, dense and ragged appearing trabeculae (tunneling resorption?) and thin cortical bone with diffuse remodeled compact bone and porosity.
Plate 8-14. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Vertebral Compression Fracture and Collapse

Old adult, female. Third lumbar vertebra (lateral view) with compression fracture of the body (becoming telescoped anteriorly), central collapse of the body (biconcave deformity), sparse, mostly vertically oriented, platymorphic trabeculae, with possible microfractures, dense and ragged appearing trabeculae (tunneling resorption?) and thin cortical bone with diffuse remodeled compact bone and porosity.
Plate 8-15. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Vertebral Collapse
Old adult, female. Fourth lumbar vertebra (lateral view) with central collapse of the body (biconcave deformity), sparse, mostly vertically oriented, platymorphic trabeculae, with possible microfractures, dense and ragged appearing trabeculae (tunneling resorption?) and thin cortical bone with diffuse remodeled compact bone and porosity.
Plate 8-16. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Old adult, female. Fifth lumbar vertebra (lateral view) with sparse, mostly vertically oriented, platymorphic trabeculae, with possible microfractures, dense and ragged appearing trabeculae (tunneling resorption?) and thin cortical bone with diffuse remodeled compact bone and porosity.
Plate 8-17. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Osteolysis (LYT)
Old adult, female. Right innominate (medial view) with sparse, mostly vertically oriented trabeculae, and thin cortical bone with diffuse remodeled compact bone and macroporosity; osteolysis of the cortex is apparent on the iliac crest, ischium revealing dense, platymorphic, ragged appearing trabeculae.
Plate 8-18. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)
Old adult, female. Right humerus diaphysis (lateral view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity, vessel impressions and striations; a lighter coloured, irregular compact plaque is present mid shaft.
Plate 8-19. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)
Old adult, female. Right humerus diaphysis (lateral view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity, vessel impressions and striations; lighter coloured, irregular compact plaques are present distally.
Plate 8-20. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Lytic Lesion (LYT)
Old adult, female. Left proximal ulna (superiolateral view) with irregular osteolysis and pitting of the olecranon process, and lighter coloured compact remodeled bone and porosity.
Plate 8-21. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Lytic Lesion (LYT)
Old adult, female. Left proximal ulna (superiolateral view) with irregular osteolysis and pitting of the olecranon process, and lighter coloured compact remodeled bone.
Plate 8-22. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Lytic Lesion (LYT) and Striations (STR)
Old adult, female. Right proximal ulna (superiolateral view) with irregular osteolysis and pitting of the olecranon process; and with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone and striations.
Plate 8-23. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Old adult, female. Left carpals (various views) are irregular and hypertrophied with extensive osteophytoses and juxta-articular macroporosity and pitting; with diffuse patches of lighter coloured, remodeled appositional bone. Eburnation is present on the trapezoid sellar joint.
Plate 8-24. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)

Old adult, female. Right carpals (various views) are irregular and hypertrophied with extensive osteophytoses and juxta-articular macroporosity and pitting; with diffuse patches of lighter coloured, remodeled appositional bone. Eburnation and microporosity are present on the trapezoid sellar joint and the right scaphoid has macroporosity on the radial surface.
Plate 8-25. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Striations (STR)
Old adult, female. Left femur diaphysis (anterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions; a lighter coloured, irregular compact plaque is present mid shaft.
Old adult, female. Right femur diaphysis (anterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions; a lighter coloured, irregular compact plaque is present mid shaft.
Plate 8-27. Charcot’s Joint (CJ)
Old adult, female. Right femur medial condyle (inferior view) with significant scrolling osteophytosis on the margins, a large area of eburnation centrally with a patch of subchondral erosion in the centre, and porosity peripherally.
Plate 8-28. Charcot’s Joint (CJ)
Old adult, female. Right femur medial condyle (superior view) with significant scrolling osteophytosis on the margins; sparse, dense, platymorphic trabeculae, with possible microfractures.
Plate 8-29. Charcot’s Joint (CJ)
Old adult, female. Tibia condyle fragment (superior and inferior views) with significant scrolling osteophytosis on the margins, a large area of eburnation centrally with a patch of subchondral erosion in the centre, and porosity peripherally; sparse, dense, platymorphic trabeculae, with possible microfractures.
Plate 8-30. Charcot’s Joint (CJ)
Old adult, female. Tibia condyle fragment (superior and inferior views) with significant scrolling osteophytosis on the margins, a large area of eburnation centrally with a patch of subchondral erosion in the centre, and porosity peripherally; sparse, dense, platymorphic trabeculae, with possible microfractures.
Plate 8-31. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Sabre Shin (SS) and Striations (STR)

Old adult, female. Right tibia diaphysis (medial view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone fused with the cortex, producing pseudo-bowing and rounding of the anterior crest; also with porosity, vessel impressions and striations.
Plate 8-32. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Sabre Shin (SS) and Striations (STR)

Old adult, female. Right tibia diaphysis (medial view, close-up) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone fused with the cortex, producing pseudo-bowing and rounding of the anterior crest; also with porosity, vessel impressions and striations.
Plate 8-33. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Sabre Shin (SS), Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR)
Old adult, female. Right tibia proximal diaphysis (lateral view, close-up) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone fused with the cortex, producing pseudo-bowing and rounding of the anterior crest; also with porosity, vessel impressions and striations; a small patch of darker coloured woven bone is present on the proximal metaphysis.
Plate 8-34. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Endostitis (EO) and Sabre Shin (SS)

Old adult, female. Radiograph of left and right tibia diaphyses, and right fibula diaphysis (medio-lateral view) with thick cortices of compact remodeled bone producing pseudo-bowing of the tibia diaphyses; endosteal deposition is apparent, and the medullary cavities are moderately narrowed.
Plate 8-35. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Lytic Lesion (LYT)
Old adult, female. Left calcaneus (superior view) with irregular osteolysis and pitting of the tuberosity, and lighter coloured compact remodeled bone fused with the cortex, porosity, and vessel impressions.
Old adult, female. Left calcaneous (posterolateral view) with irregular osteolysis and pitting of the tuberosity, and lighter coloured compact remodeled bone fused with the cortex, porosity, and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-1. Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Middle adult, male. Frontal orbital plates (inferior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone and vessel impressions; partially remodeled, marked cribra orbitalia is also observed in the right orbit.
Plate 9-2. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Clustered Pits (CP)
Middle adult, male. Frontal squama (anterior view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, clustered pits, porosity and vessel impressions, becoming diffuse posteriorly.
Plate 9-3. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Clustered Pits (CP)
Middle adult, male. Cranial vault (superior view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, clustered pits, porosity and vessel impressions, becoming diffuse posteriorly.
Plate 9-4. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Clustered Pits (CP)
Middle adult, male. Right parietal (lateral view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, clustered pits, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-5. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Occipital squama (posterior view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions, particularly on the external occipital protuberance.
Plate 9-6. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Left temporal and occipital squama (posterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-7.  Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male.  Endocranial vault (inferior view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions becoming diffuse anteriorly and posteriorly.
Plate 9-8.  Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male.  Left zygomatic (anterior view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions, continuing onto the orbital surface and temporal fossa.
Plate 9-9.  Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male.  Right zygomatic (lateral view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions, continuing onto the orbital surface and temporal fossa, with taphonomic damage.
Plate 9-10. **Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Rhinomaxillary Changes (RM)**

Middle adult, male. Right maxilla (anterior view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions, and rounding of the nasal aperture margins.
Plate 9-11. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Left maxilla (anterior view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-12. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Rhinomaxillary Changes (RM)
Middle adult, male. Left maxilla nasal/frontal process and zygomatic process fragments (lateral view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions, and rounding of the nasal aperture margins.
Plate 9-13. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Sinusitis
Middle adult, male. Left maxilla sinus (medial view) with lighter coloured compact partially remodeled irregular bone spicules and porosity (sinusitis).
Plate 9-14. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Mandible (medial view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-15. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Mandible (medial view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-16. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Mandible (anteriolateral view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions; note layering of lamellar bone visible at postmortem breaks. Dental damage is taphonomic.
Plate 9-17. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Pit and Plane Defects (CDS-P)
Middle adult, male. Mandible (medial view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions. A large pit-form enamel defect is present on the lingual crown of the first premolar.
Plate 9-18. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Mandible right coronoid process (medial view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-19. Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Middle adult, male. Upper canines (labial view) with plane form defects, poorly formed enamel and discolouration.
Plate 9-20. Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Middle adult, male. Upper right third molar (occlusal view) with multiple pit-form enamel defects and discolouration.
Plate 9-21.  Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male.  Thoracic vertebrae (posterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-22. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Thoracic vertebrae (anterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-23. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Right clavicle (posterior view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-24. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Right clavicle (anterior view) with thick lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions; note layering of lamellar bone visible at postmortem breaks
Plate 9-25. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Right scapula (posterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions; a periosteal plaque is present medially superior to the spine.
Plate 9-26. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Left and right humerus diaphyses (posterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-26. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Left humerus (posterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-27. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Left humerus (anterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-28. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Right humerus proximal diaphysis (anteriolateral view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-29. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Lytic Lesions (LYT)
Middle adult, male. Right radius proximal diaphysis (anterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions; a periosteal plaque is present mid-shaft with remodeled lytic lesions.
Plate 9-30. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Right ulna diaphysis (anterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-31. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Proximal hand phalanx (posterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-32. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Lytic Lesions (LYT)
Middle adult, male. Left and right femur diaphyses (posterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions; multiple periosteal plaques are present mid-shaft with remodeled lytic lesions.
Plate 9-33. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Lytic Lesions (LYT)
Middle adult, male. Right femur diaphysis (medial view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions; multiple periosteal plaques are present mid-shaft with remodeled lytic lesions.
Plate 9-34. **Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP) and Lytic Lesions (LYT)**

Middle adult, male. Left femur diaphysis (medial view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions; multiple periosteal plaques are present mid-shaft with remodeled lytic lesions.
Plate 9-35. **Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)**
Middle adult, male. Left and right tibia diaphyses (anterior view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-36. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Left and right tibia diaphyses (medial view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-37. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Left tibia diaphyses (medial view, close-up) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 9-38. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Middle adult, male. Left fourth metatarsal (lateral view) with lighter coloured compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 10-1. Caries Sicca Sequence (CP, CCP, CAV, CIRC, RAD, SERP, NODU),
Osteoperiostitis (OP)
Adult, indeterminate sex. Frontal (anterior view) with caries sicca sequence (stages 1-7) and thickened and compact osteoperiostitis.
Plate 10-2. Caries Sicca Sequence (CP, CCP, CAV, CIRC, RAD, SERP, NODU), Osteoperiostitis (OP)

Adult, indeterminate sex. Frontal squama (anterior view, close-up) with caries sicca sequence (stages 1-7) and thickened and compact osteoperiostitis.
Plate 10-3. Caries Sicca Sequence (CP, CCP, CAV, CIRC, RAD, SERP, NODU), Osteoperiostitis (OP)
Adult, indeterminate sex. Frontal squama (anterior view, close-up) with caries sicca sequence (stages 1-7) and thickened and compact osteoperiostitis.
Plate 10-4. Endocranial New Bone (OP)
Adult, indeterminate sex. Frontal (posterior view) with endocranial thickened and compact remodeled bone, porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 11-1. Caries Sicca Sequence (CP, CCP, CAV, CIRC, RAD), Osteoperiostitis (OP)
Adult, indeterminate sex. Right parietal (lateral view) with caries sicca sequence (stages 1-5) and thickened and compact osteoperiostitis with porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 11-2. Caries Sicca Sequence (CP, CCP, CAV), Osteoperiostitis (OP)
Adult, indeterminate sex. Right parietal (lateral view) with caries sicca sequence (stages 1-3) and thickened and compact osteoperiostitis with porosity and vessel impressions.
Plate 12-1. Nodes (ND), Endostitis (EO), Osteoperiostitis (OP), Sabre Shin (SS), and Striations (STR)

Adult, indeterminate sex. Left tibia diaphysis (medial view) with inflammatory nodes, thickened and compact remodeled bone, porosity, striations and vessel impressions; anterior build-up of appositional bone has produced pseudo-bowing.
Plate 12-2. Nodes (ND), Endostitis (EO), Osteoperiostitis (OP), Sabre Shin (SS), and Striations (STR)
Adult, indeterminate sex. Left tibia diaphysis (lateral view) with inflammatory nodes, thickened and compact remodeled bone, porosity, striations and vessel impressions; anterior build-up of appositional bone has produced pseudo-bowing.
Plate 13-1. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Confluent Clustered Pits (CCP)
Child, indeterminate sex. Frontal left orbit (inferior view) with lighter coloured, porous, remodeled inflammatory bone involving the cortex, porosity and vessel impressions, and confluent clustered pits (with postmortem damage).
Plate 13-2. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Clustered Pits (CP)
Child, indeterminate sex. Occipital squama (posterior view) with compact, remodeled inflammatory bone involving the cortex, porosity and vessel impressions, and clustered pits (with postmortem damage).
Plate 13-3. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Rhinomaxillary Change (RM) and Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)

Child, indeterminate sex. Left maxilla (inferior view) with confluent clustered pits accompanied by a highly arched and pitted palatal surface and remodeled inflammatory bone involving the cortex; the deciduous tooth enamel is discoloured and poorly mineralized with exposed dentine in some of the furrows.
Plate 14-1. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Striations (STR)
Middle adult, female. Left distal radius (anterior view) with lighter coloured remodeled osteoperiostitis across the entire anterior surface of the distal diaphysis, with slight irregular build-up and remodeled striations, and diffuse patches of lighter coloured bone continuing posteriorly.
Plate 14-2. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Striations (STR) and Depressions
Middle adult, female. Left femur and tibia (anterior view) with lighter coloured remodeled osteoperiostitis across the entire anterior surface, with slight irregular build-up and remodeled striations, and diffuse patches of lighter coloured bone; large smooth-walled concavities of unknown etiology are present on the femoral condyles and patellar surface, and the insertion of the iliotibial tract is well developed.
Plate 14-3. Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR)
Middle adult, female. Left tibia diaphysis (lateral view) with florid remodeled darker coloured periostitis and coarse striations on the medial and lateral surfaces extending for the majority of the shaft.
Plate 14-4. Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR)
Middle adult, female. Left tibia diaphysis (medial view) with florid remodeled darker coloured periostitis and coarse striations on the medial and lateral surfaces extending for the majority of the shaft.
Plate 14-5. Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR)
Middle adult, female. Right tibia diaphysis (medial view) with florid remodeled darker coloured periostitis and coarse striations on the medial and lateral surfaces extending for the majority of the shaft and diffuse patches of lighter coloured compact bone.
Plate 14-6. Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR)
Middle adult, female. Left fibula diaphysis (lateral view) with florid remodeled darker coloured periostitis and coarse striations on the medial and lateral surfaces extending for the majority of the shaft.
Plate 14-7. Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR)
Middle adult, female. Left fibula diaphysis (medial view) with florid remodeled darker coloured periostitis and coarse striations on the medial and lateral surfaces extending for the majority of the shaft.
Plate 15-1. Depression Fracture and Suprainion Depression
Old adult, male. Cranial vault (posterior view) with a large shallow teardrop-shaped, smooth walled depression on the left parietal boss, affecting the outer table only (likely a healed depression fracture); a suprainion depression from cranial deformation is also present and numerous Wormian bones.
Plate 15-2. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Lytic Lesion (LYT)
Old adult, male. Cranial vault (anteriolateral view) with a small oval depression with an irregular floor surface, a small compact exostosis, surrounded by a slight build-up of smooth compact remodeled bone fused with the cortex, particularly on the posterior margin; diffuse porosity and vessel impressions are also present.
Plate 15-3. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Lytic Lesion (LYT)
Old adult, male. Cranial vault (lateral view) with a small oval depression with an irregular floor surface, a small compact exostosis, surrounded by a slight build-up of smooth compact remodeled bone fused with the cortex, particularly on the posterior margin; an irregular superficial defect is also observed on the parietal; diffuse porosity and vessel impressions are also present.
Plate 15-4. Stafne’s Defect
Old adult, male. Mandible left gonial angle (medial view) with a large oval pit (Stafne’s defect) anterior to the gonial angle below the mylohyoid groove, with smooth walls and an irregular floor.
Plate 15-5. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Periostitis (PO) and Lytic Lesion (LYT)
Old adult, male. Right clavicle (superior view, inferior view) with diffuse patches of lighter
coloured bone and small plaques of darker partially remodeled periostitis; a shallow compact and
porous depression is present on the inferior mid-diaphysis.
Plate 15-6. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Periostitis (PO) and Trauma
Old adult, male. Left proximal radius (anterior view, posterior view) with compact, finely rugose periostitis plaque on the proximal posteriolateral diaphysis and diffuse patches of lighter coloured bone; and neck thickened transversely and the head angled slightly laterally, suggesting a well healed fracture of the neck, consistent with Jeffery's type I fracture in childhood.
Plate 15-7. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Periostitis (PO) and Lytic Lesion (LYT)
Old adult, male. Right radius diaphysis (anterior view, posterior view) with diffuse patches of lighter coloured bone and small plaques of dark disorganized active periostitis; a shallow compact and porous depression is present on the anterolateral diaphysis.
Plate 15-8. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Sabre Shin (SS)
Old adult, male. Left tibia diaphysis (medial view) with partially remodeled lamellar bone overlaying vertical striations and fused to the cortex, becoming dark and more disorganized at the metaphyses; thick periosteal deposition is observed on the anterior crests, and the diaphyses exhibit pseudo-bowing anteriorly.
Plate 15-9. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Sabre Shin (SS)
Old adult, male. Left tibia diaphysis (lateral view) with partially remodeled lamellar bone overlaying vertical striations and fused to the cortex, becoming dark and more disorganized at the metaphyses; vessel impressions are prominent on the lateral surfaces, thick periosteal deposition is observed on the anterior crests, and the diaphyses exhibit pseudo-bowing anteriorly.
Plate 15-10. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Sabre Shin (SS)
Old adult, male. Right tibia diaphysis (medial view) with partially remodeled lamellar bone overlaying vertical striations and fused to the cortex, becoming dark and more disorganized at the metaphyses; thick periosteal deposition is observed on the anterior crests, and the diaphyses exhibit pseudo-bowing anteriorly.
Plate 15-11. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Sabre Shin (SS)
Old adult, male. Left tibia diaphysis (medial view) with partially remodeled lamellar bone overlaying vertical striations and fused to the cortex, becoming dark and more disorganized at the metaphyses; vessel impressions are prominent on the lateral surfaces, thick periosteal deposition is observed on the anterior crests, and the diaphyses exhibit pseudo-bowing anteriorly.
Plate 16-1. Osteoperiostitis (OP)
Old adult, female. Left distal femur (posterior view) with partially remodeled striated bone and lamellar plaques infilling the striations in patches; becomes irregular and macroporous on the left popliteal surface.
Plate 16-2. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Periostitis (PO)
Old adult, female. Left distal femur (medial view) with an active darker coloured, disorganized woven bone plaque on the left lateral supracondylar ridge and distal metaphysis, flaking off in places.
Plate 16-3. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Periostitis (PO) and Sabre Shin (SS)
Old adult, female. Left tibia diaphysis (lateral view) with partially remodeled lamellar bone overlaying vertical striations and fused to the cortex, becoming more irregular and disorganized at the metaphyses; vessel impressions are prominent on the lateral surfaces, and thick periosteal deposition is observed bilaterally on the anterior crests, producing mild pseudo-bowing of the diaphyses.
Plate 16-4. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Periostitis (PO)
Old adult, female. Left tibia diaphysis (posterior view) with partially remodeled lamellar bone overlaying vertical striations and fused to the cortex, becoming more irregular and disorganized at the metaphyses.
Plate 16-5. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Sabre Shin (SS)
Old adult, female. Left distal tibia (posteromedial view) with partially remodeled lamellar bone overlaying vertical striations and fused to the cortex, becoming more irregular and disorganized at the metaphyses; a large patch of darker coloured, irregular, disorganized periostitis is present on the medial distal metaphysis.
Plate 16-6. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Sabre Shin (SS)
Old adult, female. Right distal tibia (medial view) with remodeled osteoperiostitis on the medial, posterior, and lateral distal metaphysis and a plaque of dark, active disorganized periostitis on the medial metaphysis continuing sporadically onto the distal diaphysis.
Plate 16-7. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Sabre Shin (SS)
Old adult, female. Right distal tibia (lateral view) with remodeled osteoperiostitis on the medial, posterior, and lateral distal metaphysis and a plaque of dark, active disorganized periostitis on the medial metaphysis continuing sporadically onto the distal diaphysis.
Plate 16-8. Gummatous Osteomyelitis (GOM), Node (ND) and Osteoperiostitis (OP)
Old adult, female. Right distal fibula (medial view) with inactive striated compact osteoperiostitis and localized cortical swelling of the right distal metaphysis and adjacent diaphysis, exhibiting an oval circumvallate cavitation on the medial aspect with rough margins and an irregular floor, indicative of a gummatous lesion.
Plate 16-9. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Clustered Pits (CP)
Old adult, female. Left tibia diaphysis (medial view) with inactive striated compact osteoperiostitis, a slightly swelled area and clustered pits on the lateral distal metaphysis.
Plate 17-1. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left frontals (anterior view) with cloaking lamellar remodeled periostitis, delaminated in places and small patches of partially remodeled, lighter coloured, smooth appositional bone fused to the cortex throughout with vessel impressions and diffuse porosity.
Plate 17-2. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Necrotizing Osteitis (NO)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Right parietal (lateral view) with porous, lighter coloured partially remodeled periostitis plaques along the lambdoidal borders of the parietals, and less intensively along the coronal, sagittal and squamosal suture margins. Layers of appositional build-up on the bosses with patchy osteolysis and small darker coloured disorganized woven bone plaques and small patches of partially remodeled, lighter coloured, smooth appositional bone fused to the cortex throughout, with diffuse vessel impressions and diffuse porosity.
Plate 17-3. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left zygomatics (anterior view) with several layers of remodeled lamellar periostitis evident with vessel impressions and diffuse porosity on the right and partially remodeled porous osteoperiostitis with on the left.
Plate 17-4. Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Necrotizing Osteitis (NO) and Perforation (PERF)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Occipital squamous portion (posterior view) with cloaking lamellar remodeled periostitis, a periosteal plaque inferior to lambda with confluent clustered pits surrounded increased porosity, and an ovoid perforation with smooth edges; also small patches of partially remodeled, lighter coloured, smooth appositional bone fused to the cortex throughout with vessel impressions and diffuse porosity.
Plate 17-5. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right temporal (lateral view) with cloaking periostitis over the entire squama with vessel impressions and diffuse porosity, thinly in the temporal fossae becoming thicker and less remodeled posteriorly and inferiorly, including the lateral mastoid and zygomatic processes, which are overlain with a filigree of disorganized partially remodeled periostitis along the apex of the crests, joining at the supramastoid crest.
Plate 17-6. Endocranial New Bone (OP) and Necrotizing Osteitis (NO)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right temporal (medial view) with diffuse disorganized, partially remodeled endocranial new bone superiorly and in the giri impressions; several layers of remodeled lamellar bone cloak the squamae, which becomes coarser in the depressed areas; the sigmoid sulci are coated with fine rugose compact bone; there are large plaques of partially remodeled, lighter coloured periostitis with vessel impressions filling the parietal fossae and porous plaques at bregma and lambda, small foci of osteolysis are also present on the internal vault surfaces.
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right frontal (posterior view) with diffuse disorganized, partially remodeled endocranial new bone superiorly and in the giri impressions, porous plaques at bregma and lambda, and small foci of osteolysis on the internal vault surfaces.
Plate 17-8. *Endocranial New Bone (OP) and Necrotizing Osteitis (NO)*

Infant, indeterminate sex. Right parietal (medial view) with diffuse disorganized, partially remodeled endocranial new bone superiorly and in the giri impressions; there are large plaques of partially remodeled, lighter coloured bone with vessel impressions filling the parietal fossae and porous plaques at bregma and lambda, small foci of osteolysis are also present on the internal vault surfaces.
Plate 17-9. Endocranial New Bone (OP) and Necrotizing Osteitis (NO)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Occipital squamous portion (anterior view) with diffuse disorganized, partially remodeled endocranial new bone superiorly, and porous bone plaques at bregma and lambda, small foci of osteolysis are also present on the internal vault surfaces; an ovoid perforation with smooth edges is present exhibiting a curvilinear irregularity along the inferiolateral border.
Plate 17-10. Endocranial New Bone (OP) and Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right condylar portion of occipital (inferior view) and basilar portion of occipital (superior view) with superior surfaces of the occipital basilar and condylar portions cloaked in coarse, porous partially remodeled new bone with diffuse disorganized woven bone; externally they are overlain with lighter coloured compact, porous remodeled plaques of periostitis fused to the cortex.
Plate 17-11. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right frontals (inferior view) and ethmoid left labyrinth (lateral view); orbital surfaces of the frontals are rough laterally with granular, disorganized woven bone deposition becoming lamellar, finely porous and lighter coloured medially (and continuing on to the glabellar and supraorbital region), becoming thick and compact on the ethmoidal orbital surface.
Plate 17-12. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Clustered Pits (CP)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right maxillae (superioanterior view) with remodeled lamellar periostitis cloaking, clustered pits on the nasal margins and around the infraorbital foramina becoming finely porous on the inferior zygomatic process and posterior alveolus; the maxillary orbital plates are cloaked with lighter coloured porous partially remodeled periostitis.
Plate 17-13. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Clustered Pits (CP) and Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Left maxilla (lateral view) with remodeled lamellar periostitis cloaking, clustered pits on the nasal margins and around the infraorbital foramina becoming finely porous on the inferior zygomatic process and posterior alveolus.
Plate 17-14. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Rhinomaxillary Changes (RM)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right maxillae (superior view) with internal nasal surfaces cloaked in remodeled lamellar bone with vessel impressions; the orbital plates are cloaked with lighter coloured porous partially remodeled periostitis.
Plate 17-15. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D), Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P), Moon’s Molars (CDS-M) and Rhinomaxillary Changes (RM)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right maxillae (inferior view) with thick porous partially remodeled periostitis becoming compact at the alveolar margins and the palate is high and pitted. Several occlusal pit defects of the deciduous molars and the distal margin of the lingual right canine, a plane defect is present on the left dm² beginning on the mesial occlusal margin and continuing on to the mesial surface forming a furrow, and plane defects may be present on the lingual first deciduous molars but these are obscured by wear. The deciduous enamel has diffuse yellowish patches and the first incisors are a darker, slightly brownish-tan colour. The upper first molars are also visible in their crypts, and display converging cusps, plane defects and are discoloured brownish-tan.
Plate 17-16. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Rhinomaxillary Changes (RM)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left palatine (superior view) and left and right nasal bones (posterior view) with internal nasal surfaces covered in remodeled lamellar bone, vessel impressions and diffuse porosity.
Plate 17-17. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Clustered Pits (CP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D) and Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Mandible and dentition (lateral views) with cloaked with remodeled and remodeling appositional lamellar periostitis and clustered pits are present on the left inferior body.
Infant, indeterminate sex. Mandible and dentition (medial views) cloaked with remodeled and remodeling appositional lamellar periostitis, which becomes thickened and porous internally at the mandibular notch and in patches on the gonial angle, with deep vessel impressions on the left side. Several occlusal pit defects on the deciduous molars and on the distal margin of the lingual right canine, and the deciduous enamel is diffusely discoloured.
Plate 17-19. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D) and Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Mandible and dentition (superior view) cloaked with remodeled and remodeling appositional lamellar periostitis. Several occlusal pit defects on the deciduous molars and on the distal margin of the lingual right canine, and the deciduous enamel is diffusely discoloured.
Plate 17-20. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D) and Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Mandible and dentition (superior view) cloaked with remodeled and remodeling appositional lamellar periostitis. Several occlusal pit defects on the deciduous molars and on the distal margin of the lingual right canine, and the deciduous enamel is diffusely discoloured.
Plate 17-21. Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right upper incisors (labial view, lingual view); the upper first incisor has pronounced mamelons with narrowing incisal edges and notches that appear to be enamel deficiencies and two deep, closely spaced discontinuous furrow defects encircling the base of the crown. The second incisor has three circular enamel defects on the labial surface and also has a pair of encircling deep furrow defects; both crowns look pinched above the neck and pit defects posteriorly in the furrow. The second incisor also has a posterior incisal defect between the mesial and central mamelons and a small circular defect between the central and distal mamelons just above the incisal edge and the central mamelon is like a tubercle. The enamel of both is discoloured brownish-tan, and is a lighter shade in the defects and incisal edges.
Plate 17-22. Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right frontals (anterior view) with a discontinuous furrow encircling the base (a deep wide band anteriorly), and two circular defects above, and a small defect on the distal cusp margin.
Plate 17-23. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left first and second ribs (superior view) with patches of lighter coloured remodeled lamellar periostitis and patches of remodeling appositional deposits, and build-up particularly on the superior first and second ribs, and becoming rough and disorganized at the sternal ends.
Plate 17-24. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right clavicles (superior view) with patchy remodeled and remodeling lamellar periostitis and a partially remodeled, lighter coloured plaque deposit superiorly, with porosity and poorly defined borders.
Plate 17-25. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left humerus diaphyses (anterior view) sheathed with remodeled and remodeling lamellar periostitis, becoming increasingly rough and disorganized anteriolaterally and towards the proximal metaphyses. Partially remodeled, lighter coloured appositional deposition fused to the cortex.
Plate 17-26. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right humerus diaphyses (posterior view) sheathed with remodeled and remodeling lamellar periostitis, becoming increasingly rough and disorganized anterolaterally and towards the proximal metaphyses. Partially remodeled, lighter coloured appositional deposition is fused to the cortex, particularly the posterior left, where layers are apparent at eroded areas.
Plate 17-27. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left radius diaphyses (anterior view) sheathed with remodeled lamellar periostitis, with patches of lighter coloured partially remodeled bone, becoming rough and disorganized distally.
Plate 17-28. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left ulna diaphyses (medial view) with sheathed with remodeled lamellar periostitis, with patches of lighter coloured partially remodeled bone, becoming rough and disorganized distally.
Plate 17-29. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Radiograph of right and left humerus and radius diaphyses (anterior-posterior view) with slight cortical thickening, cloaking periostitis, and slight medullary narrowing are also visible on all the upper limb diaphyses radiographically. Radiopacities in the humerus diaphyses are embedded matrix.
Plate 17-30. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left femur diaphyses (anterior view) sheathed with remodeled lamellar periostitis with thick smooth deposits on the mid diaphysis with partially remodeled, lighter coloured patches, transitioning to rough, disorganized periostitis towards the metaphyses and irregular at the entheses.
Plate 17-31. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right femur diaphyses (posterior view) with sheathed with remodeled lamellar periostitis with thick smooth deposits on the mid diaphysis with partially remodeled, lighter coloured patches, transitioning to rough, disorganized periostitis towards the metaphyses and irregular at the entheses.
Plate 17-32. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Harris’ Lines
Infant, indeterminate sex. Radiograph of right and left femur diaphyses (anterior-posterior view) with cortical thickening, cloaking periostitis, and slight medullary narrowing, and Harris’ lines distally. Radiopacities in the diaphyses are embedded matrix.
Plate 17-33. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left tibia diaphyses (anterior view) sheathed with compact remodeled lamellar periostitis with vessel impressions, becoming striated and disorganized posteriorly, and rough and disorganized towards the metaphyses. The right tibia diaphysis has a large plaque of partially remodeled, finely porous lamellar periostitis covering the anterior surface.
Plate 17-34. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Cloaking Periostitis (POC)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right tibia diaphyses (posterior view) with sheathed with compact remodeled lamellar periostitis with vessel impressions, becoming striated and disorganized posteriorly, and rough and disorganized towards the metaphyses. The right tibia diaphysis has a large plaque of partially remodeled, finely porous lamellar periostitis covering the anterior surface.
Plate 17-35. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Expansion (EXP)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right frontals (anterior view) sheathed with remodeled periostitis, becoming coarse and disorganized at the metaphyses. The left is significantly expanded with multiple appositional layers observable at break edges, and the right has a plaque of partially remodeled, finely porous and lighter coloured periostitis.
Plate 17-36. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Expansion (EXP)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right frontals (anterior view) sheathed with remodeled periostitis, becoming coarse and disorganized at the metaphyses. The left is significantly expanded with multiple appositional layers observable at break edges, and the right has a plaque of partially remodeled, finely porous and lighter coloured periostitis.
Plate 17-37. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Expansion (EXP)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Radiograph of right and left tibia and fibula diaphyses (anterior-posterior view) with cortical thickening, cloaking periostitis, and slight medullary narrowing. Radiopacities in the diaphyses are embedded matrix.
Plate 17-38. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right first and second metatarsals (medial view) with patchy remodeling lamellar periostitis with thickening and porosity dorsally; the phalanges are also patchy with diffuse lighter coloured remodeled periostitis (POP) fused to the cortex.
Plate 18-1. Clustered Pits (CP)
Young adult, male. Right parietal (posterior view) with clustered pits near the lambdoidal suture and the cortex of the vault is generally porous.
Plate 18-2. Clustered Pits (CP)
Young adult, male. Right parietal (posterior view) with clustered pits near the lambdoidal suture and the cortex of the vault is generally porous.
Plate 18-3. **Endocranial New Bone (POP)**
Young adult, male. Right inferior parietal (medial view) with compact plaques of much lighter colour new bone fused with the endocranial cortex and deep vessel impressions.
Plate 18-4. Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Young adult, male. Occipital squama (anterior view) with compact plaques of much lighter colour new bone fused with the endocranial cortex and deep vessel impressions in the sulci.
Plate 18-5. Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Young adult, male. Left temporal (medial view) with compact plaques of much lighter colour new bone fused with the endocranial cortex and deep vessel impressions in the sulci.
Plate 18-6. Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Young adult, male. Right parietal (medial view) with compact plaques of much lighter colour new bone fused with the endocranial cortex and deep vessel impressions in the sagittal sulcus. In some areas the appositional bone becomes delaminated revealing lighter coloured cortex beneath.
Plate 18-7. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Young adult, male. Left ilium (lateral view) with a large plaque of lighter coloured remodeled periostitis with patches of micro- to macroporosity on the lateral side extending from the anterior inferior iliac spine to the greater sciatic notch, and from the acetabulum superiorly to the anterior gluteal line, as well as on the medial side of the anterior inferior iliac spine. The superioposterior acetabular rim is depressed and irregular inferior to the origin of the posterior head of the rectus femoris muscle.
Plate 18-8. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Young adult, male. Left and right first and second metatarsals (medial view) with a plaque of lighter coloured remodeled periostitis with patches of micro- to macroporosity on the medial side of the anterior inferior iliac spine.
Plate 18-9. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR)

Young adult, male. Right femur proximal diaphysis (anteriolateral view) with large plaque of darker coloured disorganized woven periostitis is present on the proximal anterior diaphysis and metaphysis; flaked-off in places revealing frosted, lighter coloured cortex beneath. Remodeled, striated osteoperiostitis covers the entire diaphysis and a partially remodeled, porous periosteal plaque is also present along the intertrochanteric line.
Plate 18-10. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Periostitis (PO) and Striations (STR)

Young adult, male. Right femur proximal diaphysis (anterior view) with large plaque of darker coloured disorganized woven periostitis is present on the proximal anterior diaphysis and metaphysis. Remodeled, striated osteoperiostitis covers the entire diaphysis and a partially remodeled, porous periosteal plaque is also present along the intertrochanteric line.
Young adult, male. Left tibia diaphysis (medial view) with pseudo-bowing anteriorly from build-up of appositional bone, covered with remodeled striated appositional bone fused to the cortex, and large plaques of striated active periostitis.
Plate 18-12. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Periostitis (PO), Striations (STR) and Sabre Shin (SS)
Young adult, male. Left tibia diaphysis (posteriomedial view) with pseudo-bowing anteriorly from build-up of appositional bone, covered with remodeled striated appositional bone fused to the cortex, and large plaques of striated active periostitis.
Plate 18-13. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Periostitis (PO), Striations (STR) and Sabre Shin (SS).

Young adult, male. Left tibia diaphysis (lateral view) with pseudo-bowing anteriorly from build-up of appositional bone, covered with remodeled striated appositional bone fused to the cortex, and large plaques of striated active periostitis.
Plate 18-14. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Periostitis (PO), Striations (STR) and Sabre Shin (SS)

Young adult, male. Radiograph of right femur (anterior-posterior view) and left tibia diaphyses (medial-lateral view) with osteoperiostitis, periostitis, and with anterior tibial pseudo-bowing from build-up of appositional bone.
Plate 18-15. Proliferative Periostitis (PPO)
Young adult, male. Right and left calcanei (medial view) with periosteal deposition bilaterally on the medial and superior calcanei, more prominently on the right.
Plate 18-16. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Confluent Clustered Pits (CCP) and Focal Superficial Cavitation (CAV)

Young adult, male. Right and left naviculars (superior view) with a circular superficial focal cavitation on the superior left navicular, presenting a depressed and sharp margin surrounded with coarse, irregular partially remodeled osteoperiostitis. The right navicular exhibits confluent clustered pits and irregular cortex at the same location.
Plate 18-17. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Dactylitis (DAC) and Brachymetapodia

Young adult, male. Left and right metatarsals (superior view) with remodeled lamellar periostitis fused to the cortex and foreshortened metatarsal diaphyses –brachymetapodia (brachydactyly).
Plate 18-18. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP), Dactylitis (DAC) and Brachymetapodia

Young adult, male. Right fifth metatarsal (medial view) with expanded diaphysis and covered in partially remodeled porous osteoperiostitis and foreshortened diaphysis –brachymetapodia (brachydactyly).
Plate 19-1. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Clustered Pits (CP)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Frontal glabella (anterior view) with smooth lamellar periostitis that has been remodeled into the cortex in most locations, although patches of porous, lighter coloured bone where the remodeling is incomplete are also present; clustered pits are observed at glabella.
Plate 19-2. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Necrotizing Osteitis (NO)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Frontal right orbit and squama (anteriolateral view) with smooth lamellar periostitis, porosity and vessel impressions that has been remodeled into the cortex in most locations, although patches of porous, lighter coloured bone where the remodeling is incomplete are also present; and smooth-walled osteolytic cortical lesions are present on the inferior squama (arrows).
Plate 19-3. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Necrotizing Osteitis (NO)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left parietal (superioposterior view) with smooth lamellar periostitis, porosity and vessel impressions that has been remodeled into the cortex in most locations, although patches of porous, lighter coloured bone where the remodeling is incomplete are also present and osteolytic cortical lesions are observed on all the vault bones – in particular the lambdoidal margins of the parietals.
Plate 19-4. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Clustered Pits (CP)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right temporal (inferiolateral view) with smooth lamellar periostitis, porosity and vessel impressions that has been remodeled into the cortex in most locations, although patches of porous, lighter coloured bone where the remodeling is incomplete are also present; a plaque of disorganized coarse periostitis is present on the left lateral mastoid, posterior to the mastoid and around the supramastoid crest; clustered pits are observed above the external auditory meatus.
Plate 19-5. Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Clustered Pits (CP), Perforation (PERF) and Necrotizing Osteitis (NO)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Occipital squama (posterior view) with smooth lamellar periostitis, porosity and vessel impressions remodeled into the cortex in most locations, and patches of porous, lighter coloured bone where the remodeling is incomplete; clustered pits are observed superiorly; small circular perforations bilaterally in the superior fossae with smooth edges (a postmortem perforation of the squama is also present inferiorly on the right, and root etching on the inferior squama).
Plate 19-6. Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Frontal squama and orbit (inferioposterior view) with appositional bone forming smooth compact new bone in the cranial fossae with vessel impressions, becoming rough and disorganized marginally and in the orbits.
Plate 19-7. Endocranial New Bone (POP), Clustered Pits (CP) and Necrotizing Osteitis (NO)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Parietal squama (medial view) with thick cloaking appositional bone forming smooth compact lamellar bone with vessel impressions, becoming rough and disorganized marginally; with clustered pits and areas of osteolysis of the cortex (arrows).
Plate 19-8. Endocranial New Bone (POP) and Necrotizing Osteitis (NO)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Parietal squama (medial view) with thick cloaking appositional bone forming smooth compact lamellar bone and vessel impressions, becoming rough and disorganized marginally, with areas of osteolysis of the cortex.
Plate 19-9. Endocranial New Bone (POP), Clustered Pits (CP) and Necrotizing Osteitis (NO)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Parietal squama (medial view) with thick cloaking appositional bone forming smooth compact lamellar bone and vessel impressions, becoming rough and disorganized marginally; with clustered pits and areas of osteolysis of the cortex.
Plate 19-10. Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left temporal (medial view) with appositional bone forming rough disorganized new bone in the fossae and sulci, and compact lighter coloured remodeled lamellar bone plaques on the posterior petrous portions.
Plate 19-11. Endocranial New Bone (POP), Perforation (PERF) and Necrotizing Osteitis (NO)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Occipital squama (anterior view) with cloaking appositional bone forming smooth compact lamellar bone in the fossae with vessel impressions, becoming rough and disorganized marginally; with clustered pits and areas of osteolysis of the cortex; small circular perforations bilaterally in the superior fossae with smooth edges and faint rings around each (a postmortem perforation of the squama is also present inferiorly on the right).
Plate 19-12. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Occipital pars basilaris and left and right pars lateralis (inferior view) with lighter coloured, remodeled lamellar periostitis plaques, vessel impressions and porosity.
Plate 19-13. Endocranial New Bone (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Sphenoid right medial greater wing (superior view) with lighter coloured, porous remodeled lamellar new bone around the medial foramina.
Plate 19-14. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left zygomatics (anterior view) with remodeled lamellar periostitis inferiorly and posteriorly, and lighter coloured patches where remodeling is still incomplete, becoming coarse and disorganized superiorly and around the orbital rim on the frontal processes.
Plate 19-15. Osteoperiostitis (OP)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Frontal right orbit (inferior view) and right zygomatic orbital surface (medial view) with coarse and disorganized osteoperiostitis.
Plate 19-16. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Clustered Pits (CP) and Rhinomaxillary Changes (RM)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left nasal bones (anterior view, posterior view) with compact, remodeled compact osteoperiostitis, vessel impressions and clustered pits anteriorly.
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left maxillae (superior view) with the interior of the nasal cavity cloaked in remodeled compact osteoperiostitis with vessel impressions, and layers of remodeled and remodeling porous lamellar periostitis cloaking the external surfaces, with fine porosity along the posterior alveolar bone, and the inferior orbits.
Plate 19-18. Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D) and Rhinomaxillary Changes (RM)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left maxillae (anterior view) with the interior of the nasal cavity cloaked in remodeled compact osteoperiostitis with vessel impressions, and layers of remodeled and remodeling porous lamellar periostitis cloaking the external surfaces, with fine porosity along the posterior alveolar bone; and deciduous tooth enamel defects and discolouration.
Plate 19-19. Osteoperiostitis (OP), Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P), Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D) and Rhinomaxillary Changes (RM)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Left maxilla and deciduous molars (medial view) with the interior of the nasal cavity cloaked in remodeled compact osteoperiostitis with vessel impressions; high, arched palate cloaked in compact, partially remodeled, fine to coarsely porous periostitis and the sinuses are lined with coarse partially remodeled periostitis (sinusitis); and deciduous molar enamel pit defects and discoloration.
Plate 19-20. Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D), Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P) and Rhinomaxillary Changes (RM)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left maxillae and upper deciduous dentition (inferior view) with high, arched palate cloaked in compact, partially remodeled, fine to coarsely porous periostitis; and deciduous tooth enamel pit and plane defects and discoloration.
Plate 19-21. Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P) and Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Mandible and lower deciduous dentition (superiolateral view, inferiomedial view) cloaked in remodeled and remodeling lamellar periostitis; porous at the chin and alveolus, thick and compact with vessel impressions along the internal inferior body, with an irregular, partially remodeled, porous plaque on the left posterior buccal alveolar bone. Large portions of the dm₁s and left dm₂ crowns lack enamel formation in an irregular pattern, some cusps are capped with enamel while others have only dentine, and some fissures also lack enamel.
Plate 19-22. Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P) and Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Mandible and lower deciduous dentition (superioposterior view) cloaked in remodeled and remodeling lamellar periostitis. Large portions of the dm1s and left dm2 crowns lack enamel formation in an irregular pattern separated by plane form defects, and the enamel is entirely absent from the crown of the imPOCted right dm2, except a narrow band at the neck.
Infant, indeterminate sex. Mandible and deciduous dentition (medial view) cloaked in remodeled and remodeling lamellar periostitis, thick and compact with vessel impressions along the internal inferior body. Large portions of the dm₁-s and left dm₂ crowns lack enamel formation in an irregular pattern separated by plane form defects.
Plate 19-24. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Mandible and lower deciduous dentition (superior view) cloaked in remodeled and remodeling lamellar periostitis. Large portions of the dm1s and left dm2 crowns lack enamel formation in an irregular pattern separated by plane form defects, and the enamel is entirely absent from the crown of the imPOCted right dm2, except a narrow band at the neck.
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right lower deciduous canines (labia view) with areas where enamel failed to form separated by plane form defects; the left also with pit defects labially. The right is missing enamel in the centre of the labial face of the crown, as well as small patches on the mesial and distal margins of both canines. Upper right first molar (occlusal view) with greyish-brown enamel with a cracked appearance.
Plate 19-26. Moon’s Molar (CDS-M) and Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left lower first molar crowns (occlusal view) with greyish-brown enamel with a cracked appearance, the lower first molars exhibit converging cusps, narrower that the necks with faint plane form defects mesially and distally, and a pit form defect on the right.
Plate 19-27. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Lumbar neural arches (posterior view) with remodeled lamellar osteoperiostitis covering the cortical bone of the arches, with diffuse patches of lighter coloured, partially remodeled areas, and build-up with porosity on the superior pedicles, particularly among the lumbars.
Plate 19-28. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left humerus diaphysis (anterior view, posterior view) with remodeled lamellar periostitis transitioning to coarse disorganized periostitis towards the proximal metaphyses.
Plate 19-29. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)

Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right radius diaphyses (posterior view) with remodeled lamellar sheathing periostitis becoming coarser and partially remodeled distally, with compact porous build-up posteriorly and on the lateral proximal metaphysis. Diffuse granular active periostitis is present on the posterior diaphyses on the left (obscured by postmortem damage) and partially remodeled and lighter coloured on the right.
Plate 19-30. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right ulna diaphyses (medial view) with remodeled lamellar sheathing periostitis with thickening and compact build-up at the proximal metaphyses and vessel impressions, transitioning into coarser partially remodeled periostitis towards the distal end.
Plate 19-31. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Radiograph of upper limb diaphyses (medial view) with cortical thickening, lamina and medullary narrowing.
Plate 19-32. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left femur diaphysis (medial view) with compact remodeled, lamellar periostitis sheathing the anterior diaphyses, becoming porous, coarse disorganized periostitis at the metaphyses and posteriorly around the linea aspera and its confluent lines, and becoming disorganized and ruffled along the gluteal lines.
Plate 19-33. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Harris’ Lines
Infant, indeterminate sex. Radiograph of right and left femur diaphyses (anterior-posterior view) with cortical thickening, lamina, medullary narrowing, and Harris’ lines.
Plate 19-34. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Left tibia diaphysis (anterior view, posterior view) with in compact remodeled sheathing periostitis, becoming coarse and disorganized towards the metaphyses and rough partially remodeled bone on the tuberosity and striated patches on the lateral aspect.
Plate 19-35. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Harris’ Lines
Infant, indeterminate sex. Radiograph of left fibula, left and right tibia diaphyses (anterior-posterior view) with cortical thickening, lamina, medullary narrowing, and Harris’ lines. Radiopacities in the diaphyses are embedded matrix.
Plate 19-36. Osteoperiostitis (OP)
Infant, indeterminate sex. Right first metatarsal (medial view, lateral view) with a plaque of partially remodeled, finely porous periostitis on the medial diaphysis.
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right hemi-frontal (anterior view) with cloaking periostitis on all surfaces; lamellar and remodeled on the squama, glabella, and medial orbits, and becoming disorganized and porous at the sutural margins and lateral orbits; postmortem erosion at glabella reveals several layers of lamellae and clustered pits and larger osteolytic pits are present on the bosses; a jagged-edged perforation of the right hemi-frontal with radiating cracks and hinging of the lateral margin that indicates plastic deformation from perimortem trauma.
Plate 20-2. Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Clustered Pits (CP), Necrotizing Osteitis (NO) and Trauma

Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right hemi-frontal (anterior view, close-up) with cloaking periostitis on all surfaces; lamellar and remodeled on the squama, glabella, and medial orbits, and becoming disorganized and porous at the sutural margins and lateral orbits; postmortem erosion at glabella reveals several layers of lamellae and clustered pits and larger osteolytic pits are present on the bosses; a jagged-edged perforation of the right hemi-frontal with radiating cracks and hinging of the lateral margin that indicates plastic deformation from perimortem trauma.
Plate 20-3. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Trauma
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right hemi-frontal (anterior view) with cloaking periostitis on all surfaces; lamellar and remodeled on the squama, glabella, and medial orbits, and becoming disorganized and porous at the sutural margins and lateral orbits; a jagged-edged perforation of the right hemi-frontal with radiating cracks and hinging of the lateral margin that indicates plastic deformation from perimortem trauma.
Plate 20-4. Endocranial New Bone (POP) and Trauma

Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right hemi-frontal (posterior view) with endocranial new bone on all surfaces; lamellar and remodeled on the squama, becoming disorganized and porous at the sutural margins and lateral orbits; a jagged-edged perforation of the right hemi-frontal with radiating cracks and hinging of the lateral margin that indicates plastic deformation from perimortem trauma.
Plate 20-5. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Parietal fragment (lateral view, medial view) with cloaking periostitis on external surface and new bone formation on the endocranial surface, partially remodeled becoming disorganized and porous at the sutural margins.
Plate 20-6. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Parietal fragment (lateral view, medial view) with cloaking periostitis on external surface and new bone formation on the endocranial surface, partially remodeled becoming disorganized and porous at the sutural margins.
Plate 20-7. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Occipital squama fragment (lateral view, medial view) with cloaking periostitis on external surface and new bone formation on the endocranial surface, partially remodeled becoming disorganized and porous at the sutural margins.
Plate 20-8. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right occipital pars lateralis (inferior view, superior view) with cloaking periostitis on external surface and new bone formation on the endocranial surfaces; the jugular limb and ridge is remodeled and compact with microporosity.
Plate 20-9. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Sphenoid fragments (superior view) with porous, partially remodeled cloaking periostitis on all the outer surfaces and disorganized new bone on the endocranial surfaces.
Plate 20-10. Endocranial New Bone (POP)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right petrous temporal (superior view, posterior view) with porous, partially remodeled endocranial new bone on all the outer surfaces and disorganized on the interior surfaces; and built-up, smooth and compact around the rim of the superior arcuate canal of the petrous.
Plate 20-11. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Left hemi-mandible (lateral view) with remodeled lamellar cloaking periostitis, overlain with coarse irregular and disorganized, active and partially remodeled periostitis, except at the inferior, internal margin and gonial angles – but built-up on the external ascending rami; inflammatory bone is also present in the crypts.
Plate 20-12. Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CSD-D)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Unerupted decidous lower first molar and incisor crowns (occlusal view, labial view) with discoloured enamel and a slight anterior incisal enamel defect is observed on all three incisors (CDS-D), particularly di₁ and the first molar cusps have anomalous tubercles.
Plate 20-13. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Left C1 neural arch (superior view, inferior view) with thick, lighter coloured, microporous, compact remodeled sheathing periostitis of the arch superiorly.
Plate 20-14. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right rib (anterior view, posterior view) with the external bodies from the angle to the sternal end cloaked in partially remodeled, porous lamellar periostitis on the observable ribs; the internal surfaces are remodeled lamellar bone.
Plate 20-15. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right scapula (posterior view, anterior view) with thick, compact, porous and irregular remodeled lamellar periostitis cloaking the body anteriorly and posteriorly, becoming coarser and disorganized around the borders, glenoid and acromion.
Plate 20-16. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right humerus (anterior view) with remodeled lamellar and irregular sheathing periostitis, becoming more irregular towards the metaphysis, with lighter coloured, remodeled compact plaques covering the medial and distal mid shaft.
Plate 20-17. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right humerus (posterior view) with remodeled lamellar and irregular sheathing periostitis, becoming more irregular towards the metaphysis, with lighter coloured, remodeled compact plaques covering the medial and distal mid shaft.
Plate 20-18. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Left radius (anterior view) with remodeled lamellar, striated and irregular sheathing periostitis, with thicker apposition on the posterior surface and at the mid shaft circumferentially.
Plate 20-19. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Left ulna (lateral view) with remodeled lamellar, striated and irregular sheathing periostitis, with thicker apposition on the medial and posterior surfaces; fine granular active periostitis is also present sporadically.
Plate 20-20. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Osteochondritis (OCH)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Radiograph of right humerus and left radius and ulna diaphyses (anterior-posterior view, medial-lateral view of ulna) with radiolucencies, and expanded and poorly defined zones of ossification in the metaphyses; cortical thickening, lamina and medullary narrowing.
Plate 20-21. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Left femur diaphysis (anterior view, posterior view) with remodeled and remodeling, porous lamellar sheathing periostitis, becoming diffuse and active towards the metaphyses, bilaterally and symmetrically.
Plate 20-22. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Osteochondritis (OCH)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Radiograph of right and left femur diaphyses (anterior-posterior view) with radiolucencies, and expanded and poorly defined zones of ossification in the metaphyses.
Plate 21-1. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Endocranial New Bone
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Occipital pars basilaris (inferior view, superior view) with thick, porous cloaking periostitis that appears to have begun remodeling externally and partially remodeled endocranial new bone.
Plate 21-2. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Endocranial New Bone
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Occipital right pars lateralis (inferior view, superior view) with thick, porous cloaking periostitis that appears to have begun remodeling externally and partially remodeled endocranial new bone.
Plate 21-3. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Endocranial New Bone
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Sphenoid body (superior view, inferior view) with thick, porous cloaking periostitis that appears to have begun remodeling externally and partially remodeled endocranial new bone.
Plate 21-4. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Endocranial New Bone

Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Sphenoid right greater wing (inferior view, superior view) with thick, porous cloaking periostitis that appears to have begun remodeling externally and partially remodeled endocranial new bone, becoming compact in the middle cranial fossa.
Plate 21-5. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Endocranial New Bone
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Sphenoid right greater wing orbital plate (anterior view) with thick, porous cloaking periostitis that appears to have begun remodeling externally and partially remodeled endocranial new bone.
Plate 21-6. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left temporals (lateral view) with thick, porous cloaking periostitis that appears to have begun remodeling.
Plate 21-7. Endocranial New Bone
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left temporals (medial view) with thick porous cloaking endocranial new bone in the depressions, transitioning to compact smooth partially remodeled and lighter coloured lamellar bone, becoming thick and porous on the superior and posterior petrous, and where the petrous joins the inferior squama and the sigmoid sinuses are slightly compact and rugose; diffuse granular compact bone is present on the posterior temporal squama (particularly the left, right mostly remodeling) and sporadically elsewhere.
Plate 21-8. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left zygomatics (anterior view) with thick, porous remodeled cloaking periostitis.
Plate 21-9. Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Clustered Pits (CP) and Rhinomaxillary Change (RM)

Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right palatines (superioposterior view) with layers of lamellar and porous appositional bone, compact in some areas and irregular and remodeling in others in the nasal cavity floor; small plaques of partially remodeled, lighter coloured porous periostitis with clustered pits are present on the superior horizontal plates.
Plate 21-10. Cloaking Periostitis (POC), Clustered Pits (CP) and Rhinomaxillary Change (RM)

Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right maxilla (medial view) with the nasal cavity and maxillary sinuses exhibiting layers of lamellar and porous appositional bone, compact in some areas and irregular and active in others observed in the nasal cavity floor; the palate is high, arched and pitted. Small plaques of partially remodeled, lighter coloured porous periostitis with clustered pits are present on the nasal processes.
Plate 21-11. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Rhinomaxillary Change (RM)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left maxillae (anterior view) with in active porous cloaking periostitis, with thick line of compact remodeled bone slanting from the base of the nasal aperture under the orbits. A small dome of smooth remodeled lamellar bone is present on the right canine jugum with a postmortem perforation.
Plate 21-12. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Rhinomaxillary Change (RM)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right maxilla (anteriolateral view) with in active porous cloaking periostitis, with thick line of compact remodeled bone slanting from the base of the nasal aperture under the orbits. A small dome of smooth remodeled lamellar bone is present on the right canine jugum with a postmortem perforation.
Plate 21-13. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Rhinomaxillary Change (RM)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left maxillae (anterior view) with in active porous cloaking periostitis, with thick line of compact remodeled bone slanting from the base of the nasal aperture under the orbits; the palate is high, arched and pitted, and inflammation is present in the tooth crypts.
Plate 21-14. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Left hemi-mandible (lateral view, medial view) with porous cloaking periostitis, build-up at the external ascending ramus, bilaterally and symmetrically; smooth remodeled lamellar bone covers most of the inferior interior border of the bodies.
Plate 21-15. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right hemi-mandible (lateral view, medial view) with porous cloaking periostitis, build-up at the external ascending ramus, bilaterally and symmetrically; smooth remodeled lamellar bone covers most of the inferior interior border of the bodies.
Plate 21-16. Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Unerupted deciduous dentition (occlusal view and labial view, lingual view) with discolouration, poor enamel quality, particularly the molars and canines where enamel appears to be largely absent, but also the incisal edges, where some appear notched and lack central mamelons and subtle depressions are present on the labial right di₁ and di₂; the molar cusps are rudimentary and have tubercles.
Plate 21-17. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. First and second cervical vertebra neural arches (superior view, inferior view) with remodeled and remodeling porous lamellar periostitis thickly coating the C1 and C2 neural arches and cortical surfaces of all the centra, and diffusely on all the other neural arches.
Plate 21-18. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right ribs (anterior view) with rough porous partially remodeled periostitis cloaking the external bodies from the angle forward and the costal groove internally, becoming diffuse and active at the sternal ends (anteriorly and posteriorly). The posterior ends and interior surfaces are mostly smooth remodeled lamellar bone.
Plate 21-19. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left clavicles (superior view, inferior view) with in compact porous lamellar sheathing appositional bone, overlain with granular active periostitis at the metaphyses, and smooth lamellar bone inferiorly.
Plate 21-20. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left scapulae (posterior view) with cloaking periostitis on all surfaces; thick remodeled layers of compact lamellar bone with diffuse macroporosity covers the anterior, and irregular plaques of disorganized, lighter coloured porous periostitis in the subscapular fossae (especially the right). The posterior surfaces are similar, but the plaques of disorganized, lighter coloured porous periostitis entirely overlay the lamellar bone and are overlain in turn by sporadic granular active periostitis.
Plate 21-21. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left scapulae (anterior view) with cloaking periostitis on all surfaces; thick remodeled layers of compact lamellar bone with diffuse macroporosity covers the anterior, and irregular plaques of disorganized, lighter coloured porous periostitis in the subscapular fossae (especially the right). The posterior surfaces are similar, but the plaques of disorganized, lighter coloured porous periostitis entirely overlay the lamellar bone and are overlain in turn by sporadic granular active periostitis.
Plate 21-22. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left ilia (lateral view) with thick deposits of porous cloaking periostitis with a ‘honey-comb’ appearance, built-up and vascularized, radiating from the acetabula becoming compact above the acetebula and transitioning into partially remodeled and then active granular periostitis at the crests and anterior inferior iliac spines. Medially the ilia are covered in thick remodeled layers of lamellar bone, and a partially remodeled, lighter coloured plaque fills most of the iliac fossa, with vessel impressions radiating from the nutrient foramina. Active granular periostitis is also present on the medial acetabular margins, iliac crest margins and retroauricular area.
Plate 21-23. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left ilia (medial view) with thick deposits of porous cloaking periostitis with a ‘honey-comb’ appearance, built-up and vascularized, radiating from the acetabula becoming compact above the acetebula and transitioning into partially remodeled and then active granular periostitis at the crests and anterior inferior iliac spines. Medially the ilia are covered in thick remodeled layers of lamellar bone, and a partially remodeled, lighter coloured plaque fills most of the iliac fossa, with vessel impressions radiating from the nutrient foramina. Active granular periostitis is also present on the medial acetabular margins, iliac crest margins and retroauricular area.
Plate 21-24. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Left ischium (lateral view, medial view) with thick deposits of porous cloaking periostitis with a ‘honey-comb’ appearance, built-up and vascularized, transitioning into partially remodeled and then active granular periostitis; medially thick remodeled layers of lamellar bone, and a partially remodeled, lighter coloured plaque fills most of the surface, with vessel impressions radiating from the nutrient foramina.
Plate 21-25. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right humerus (anterior view) with sheathed in thick rough periostitis plaques transitioning into irregular and granular active periostitis over striations on the proximal metaphyses. The build-up is greater and smoother on the posterior, medial and distal surfaces of the diaphyses.
Plate 21-26. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)

Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right humerus (posterior view) with sheathed in thick rough periostitis plaques transitioning into irregular and granular active periostitis over striations on the proximal metaphyses. The build-up is greater and smoother on the posterior, medial and distal surfaces of the diaphyses.
Plate 21-27. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left radius diaphyses (anterior view) with compact, remodeled smooth sheathing lamellar bone; the anterior surfaces have diffuse pitting producing an irregular surface; the metaphyses have granular active periostitis over striations, particularly distally.
Plate 21-28. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left (medial view) with compact, remodeled smooth sheathing lamellar bone; the medial and lateral surfaces have diffuse pitting producing an irregular surface; thicker medially.
Plate 21-29. Cloaking Periostitis (POC) and Osteochondritis (OCH)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Radiograph of left and right humerus, radius and ulna diaphyses (anterior-posterior view, medial-lateral view of ulna) with cortical thickening, lamina and medullary narrowing and metaphyseal radiolucencies adjacent to expanded and poorly defined ossification zones on the metaphyses.
Plate 21-30. Proliferative Osteoperiostitis (POP)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right hemi-mandible (lateral view) with remodeled and remodeling lamellar osteoperiostitis.
Plate 21-31. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right femur diaphysis (anterior view) with remodeled and remodeling, porous lamellar sheathing periostitis, becoming diffuse and disorganized towards the metaphyses, bilaterally and symmetrically. A thick porous, lighter coloured plaque occurs circumferentially around both the mid diaphyses, extending on to the distal metaphyses anteriorly.
Plate 21-32. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right femur diaphysis (posterior view) with remodeled and remodeling, porous lamellar sheathing periostitis, becoming diffuse and disorganized towards the metaphyses, bilaterally and symmetrically. A thick porous, lighter coloured plaque occurs circumferentially around both the mid diaphyses, extending on to the distal metaphyses anteriorly.
Plate 21-33. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)

Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Radiograph of left and right femur, tibia and fibula diaphyses (anterior-posterior view) with cortical thickening, lamina and medullary narrowing are observed radiographically and metaphyseal radiolucencies are revealed adjacent to expanded and poorly defined ossification zones on the metaphyses.
Plate 21-34. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left tibia diaphyses (anterior view) with remodeled and remodeling, porous lamellar sheathing periostitis, becoming dark, diffuse, granular and disorganized towards the metaphyses (particularly the medial proximal metaphyses), bilaterally and symmetrically. A thick compact, lighter coloured plaque occurs irregularly around both the mid diaphyses (but consistently on the anterior crests) with striations visible in the gaps. The plaques extend on to the lateral metaphyses anteriorly.
Plate 21-35. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left tibia diaphyses (posterior view) with remodeled and remodeling, porous lamellar sheathing periostitis, becoming dark, diffuse, granular and disorganized towards the metaphyses (particularly the medial proximal metaphyses), bilaterally and symmetrically. A thick compact, lighter coloured plaque occurs irregularly around both the mid diaphyses (but consistently on the anterior crests) with striations visible in the gaps. The plaques extend on to the lateral metaphyses anteriorly.
Plate 21-36. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Radiograph of left and right femur, tibia and fibula diaphyses (anterior-posterior view) with cortical thickening, lamina and medullary narrowing are observed radiographically and metaphyseal radiolucencies are revealed adjacent to expanded and poorly defined ossification zones (OCH) on the metaphyses.
Plate 21-37. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Right and left fibula diaphyses (anterior view) with incompact, remodeled striated lamellar sheathing periostitis with patchy infilling forming lamellar plaques; the anterior surfaces have diffuse pitting producing an irregular surface. The medial surfaces are smoother and remodeled and the lateral surfaces built-up and rough.
Plate 21-38. Cloaking Periostitis (POC)
Neonatal infant, indeterminate sex. Left and right metatarsals (medial view) with remodeled and remodeling lamellar osteoperiostitis; patches of partially remodeled, lighter coloured plaques are apparent, particularly on the dorsal surfaces and circumferentially on the MC1s.
Plate 22-1. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Rhinomaxillary Change (RM)
Child, indeterminate sex. Right maxilla nasal process (medial view, lateral view) with remodeled osteoperiostitis on the internal and external surfaces.
Plate 22-2. Osteoperiostitis (OP) and Rhinomaxillary Change (RM)
Child, indeterminate sex. Right and left nasal bones (anterior view) with remodeled osteoperiostitis on the internal and external surfaces.
Plate 22-3. Hutchinson’s Incisor (CDS-H), Moon’s Molar (CDS-M) and Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)

Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted permanent dentition (labial view, occlusal view) with poorly mineralized and are discoloured grey with dark grey mottling. The upper first incisors have narrowed incisal edges with crescentic notches. The permanent first molars all exhibit pit defects, and plane defects are present around multiple cusps on each, and the cusps converge on the lower first molars.
Plate 22-4. Hutchinson’s Incisors (CDS-H)
Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted right and left upper first incisor crowns (labial view) with narrowed incisal edges with crescentic notches and discolouration.
Plate 22-5. Moon’s Molar (CDS-M) and Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P)
Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted right and left lower and upper first molars (occlusal view) with discolouration, pit defects, plane defects around multiple cusps on each crown, and the cusps converge on the lower first molars.
Plate 23-1. Moon’s Molars (CDS-M), Fournier’s Tooth (CDS-F), Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P) and Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)

Child, indeterminate sex. Mandible, left I₂, dM₁, dM₂ and M₁ (superiolateral view); deciduous teeth with diffuse discoloration and poor enamel, plane and pit form enamel defects, and dentine visible in some fissures. The first molar has converging crowns with cusps narrower than the neck, as well as plane form defects circumscribing the cusps and circumference of the crowns, and multiple pit form defects.
Plate 23-2. Moon’s Molars (CDS-M), Fournier’s Tooth (CDS-F), Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P) and Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)

Child, indeterminate sex. Mandible, left I2, dm1, dm2 and M1 (superior view); deciduous teeth with diffuse discolouration and poor enamel, plane and pit form enamel defects, and dentine visible in some fissures. The first molar has converging crowns with cusps narrower than the neck, as well as plane form defects circumscribing the cusps and circumference of the crowns, and multiple pit form defects.
Plate 23-3. Hutchinsons' Incisors (CDS-H), Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P), and Linear Enamel Hypoplasia (CDS-L)

Child, indeterminate sex. Unerupted permanent first incisor (labial view, lingual view) with hypertrophied central mamelons, an incisal notch and plane defect on the incisal edge, as well as centrally displaced distal and mesial mamelons, forming a contracting appearance; several bands of LEH one are present and the enamel becomes discoloured beige to brown towards the neck.
Plate 23-4. Moon’s Molars (CDS-M), Fournier’s Tooth (CDS-F), Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P) and Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)

Child, indeterminate sex. Left maxilla, dm₁, dm₂, M₁ (inferior/occlusal view) with deciduous teeth with diffuse discolouration and poor enamel, plane and pit form enamel defects, and dentine visible in some fissures. The first molar has converging crowns with cusps narrower than the neck, as well as plane form defects circumscribing some of the cusps, and multiple pit form defects.
Plate 23-5. Moon’s Molars (CDS-M), Fournier’s Tooth (CDS-F), Pit and Plane Form Defects (CDS-P) and Deciduous Dental Stigmata (CDS-D)

Child, indeterminate sex. Left maxilla, dm₁, dm₂, M₁ (posterior/distal view) with deciduous teeth with diffuse discoloration and poor enamel, plane and pit form enamel defects, and dentine visible in some fissures. The first molar has converging crowns with cusps narrower than the neck, as well as plane form defects circumscribing some of the cusps, and multiple pit form defects.