

中手骨長からの成人身長推定

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X線写真で計測した女子 286 名, 男子 88 名の中手骨長(m1~m5: mm)からの成人身長(H: cm)推定式を検討した。赤池の情報量基準 AIC が小さく且つ係数が有意なモデルは, 性別を考慮しないケースでは $H=64.04+0.949 \times m1+0.894 \times m2$ ($R^2=0.636$, 残差=4.31) が, 性別をダミー変数 (男:1, 女:0) として取り入れたケースでは $H=86.26+0.448 \times m1+0.857 \times m2+6.168 \times \text{性別}$ ($R^2=0.727$, 残差=3.74) が最良であった。ロジスティック回帰分析は, 上記の最良モデルに含まれる m1 が性別別に最も貢献している変数 (誤判別率: 15.2%) であることを示した。

Estimating stature from metacarpal lengths.

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We developed new formulae to estimate adult stature (S) from metacarpal lengths (M1-M5). The data consisted of measurements of adult stature and right hand-wrist radiographs for 286 females and 88 males from Ogi Growth Study. Multiple regression equations were computed by all possible combination of metacarpals. The equation with smaller AIC and with all significant coefficients was $S=86.26+0.448 \times M1+0.857 \times M2+6.168 \times \text{SEX}$ (SEX: 0 for females and 1 for males, $R^2=0.727$, RMSE=3.74). The model for sexes combined was $S=64.04+0.949 \times M1+0.894 \times M2$ ($R^2=0.636$, RMSE =4.31) . These models were more accurate compared to the traditional model with second metacarpal length. An additional analysis of logistic regression showed that the first metacarpal length was the most effective variable to discriminate sexes.