

Central Lancashire Online Knowledge (CLoK)

Title	Recognition of the Presence of Bone Fractures Through Physico-Chemical Changes in Diagenetic Bone
Type	Article
URL	https://clock.uclan.ac.uk/id/eprint/49632/
DOI	https://doi.org/10.1177/00037028231213889
Date	2023
Citation	Mein, Caley, Jones, Jennifer, Tennick, Catherine Jayne and Williams, Anna orcid iconORCID: 0000-0002-5237-857X (2023) Recognition of the Presence of Bone Fractures Through Physico-Chemical Changes in Diagenetic Bone. Applied Spectroscopy. ISSN 0003-7028
Creators	Mein, Caley, Jones, Jennifer, Tennick, Catherine Jayne and Williams, Anna

It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/00037028231213889>

For information about Research at UCLan please go to <http://www.uclan.ac.uk/research/>

All outputs in CLoK are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including Copyright law. Copyright, IPR and Moral Rights for the works on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the <http://clock.uclan.ac.uk/policies/>

Supplementary Material

Recognition of the presence of bone fractures through physicochemical changes in diagenetic bone

Mein, C*; Jones, J.R; Tennick, C; Williams, A.

Research Centre for Field Archaeology and Forensic Taphonomy, School of Natural Sciences, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, PR1 2HE, UK

*Corresponding author

Email address: cmein@uclan.ac.uk

[Contents]:

Figure S1: Temperature data

Table S1: Complete statistical data for the physicochemical analysis of the perimortem fracture samples (control vs fracture samples)

Table S2: Complete statistical data for the physicochemical analysis of the postmortem fracture samples (control vs fracture samples)

Figure S2: FTIR sample spectra from the winter study

Figure S3: Scatterplots for the 1540cm^{-1} and 1640cm^{-1} correlations

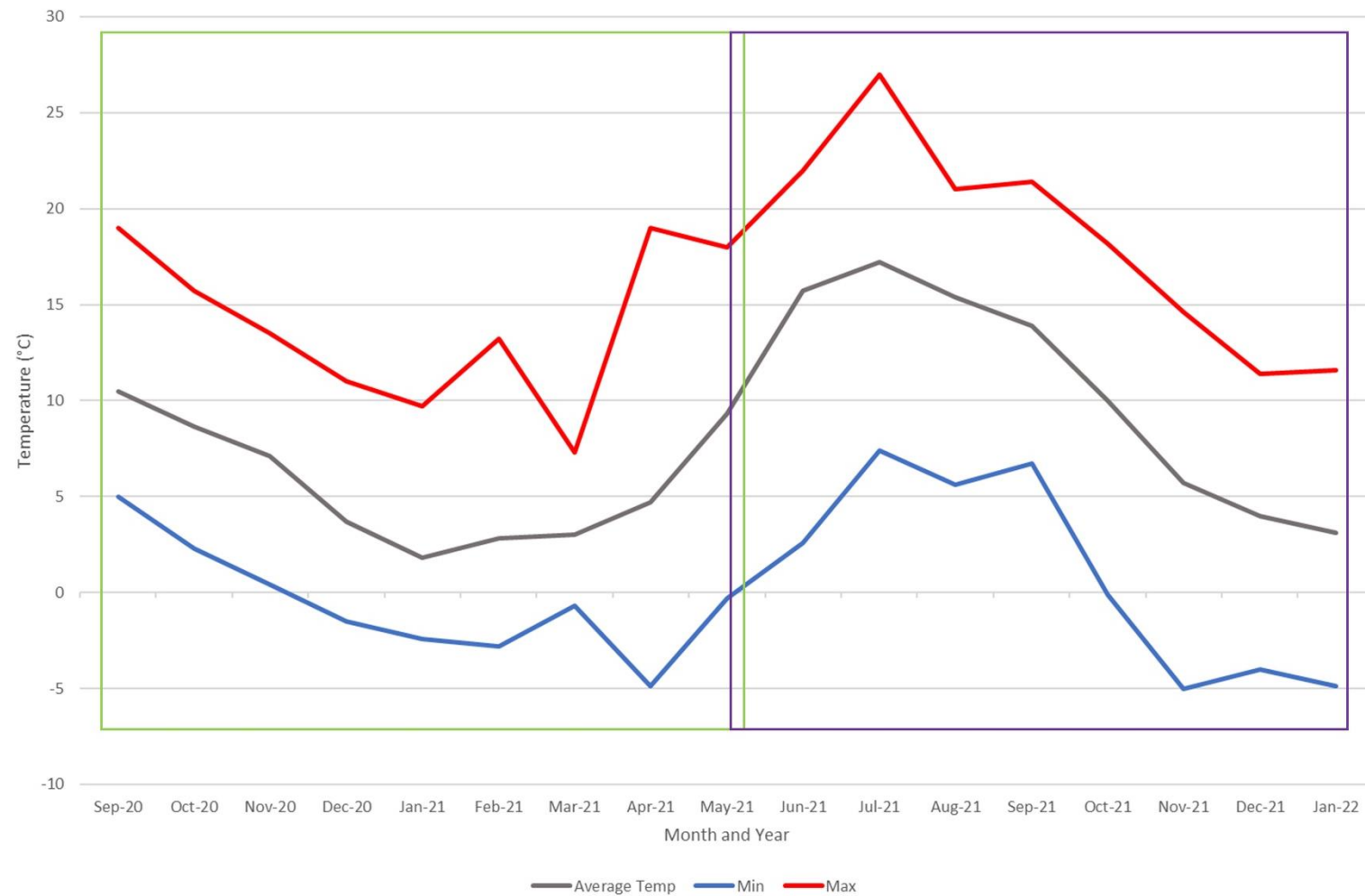


Figure S1 Temperature data for the two studies. The winter study was conducted between September '20 – May '21 (green box), the summer study was conducted between May '21 – Jan '22 (purple box).

Table S1 Complete statistical data for the physicochemical analysis of the perimortem fracture samples (control vs fracture samples)

[illegible]

Table S2 Complete statistical data of the physicochemical analysis of the postmortem fracture samples (control vs fracture samples)

	Grouping Variables	Dependant Variable												
		Na	Mg	P	K	Ca	Fe	Zn	Ba	IRSF	API	BPI	BAI	Am/P
Winter Experiment	Fracture vs control – all (n=27)	ns	0.04	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Control vs BFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Control vs SFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	BFT vs SFT	ns	0.011	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Fracture vs control – 90 days post-fracture (n=14)	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.049	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Control vs BFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Control vs SFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	BFT vs SFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.016	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Fracture vs control – 180 days post-fracture (n=13)	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.036	0.044	ns	0.037	ns
	Control vs BFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.01	0.024	ns	0.014	ns
	Control vs SFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	BFT vs SFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.049	ns	ns	ns
Summer Experiment	Fracture vs control – all (n=29)	0.002	0.007	0.046	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Control vs BFT	0.006	0.026	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Control vs SFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	BFT vs SFT	<0.001	0.002	0.013	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Fracture vs control – 90 days post-fracture (n=15)	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Control vs BFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Control vs SFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	BFT vs SFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Fracture vs control – 180 days post-fracture (n=14)	0.014	ns	0.013	ns	0.015	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Control vs BFT	0.032	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Control vs SFT	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.049	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	BFT vs SFT	0.004	ns	0.004	ns	0.005	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

Table S3 Complete statistical data of the physicochemical analysis of all samples (perimortem trauma vs postmortem trauma)

	Grouping Variables	Dependent Variable												
		Na	Mg	P	K	Ca	Fe	Zn	Ba	IRSF	API	BPI	BAI	Am/P
Winter	Peri vs post – control samples (n=20)	0.031	0.049	0.028	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.005
	Peri vs post – BFT samples (n=24)	ns	ns	ns	0.001	ns	ns	0.008	ns	ns	ns	ns	Ns	0.038
	Peri vs post – SFT samples (n=24)	0.029	0.001	0.029	ns	0.011	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	Ns	0.034
Summer	Peri vs post – control samples (n=24)	0.015	0.009	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Peri vs post – BFT samples (n=24)	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Peri vs post – SFT samples (n=25)	0.005	0.001	ns	ns	0.04	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.004	ns	0.025	ns

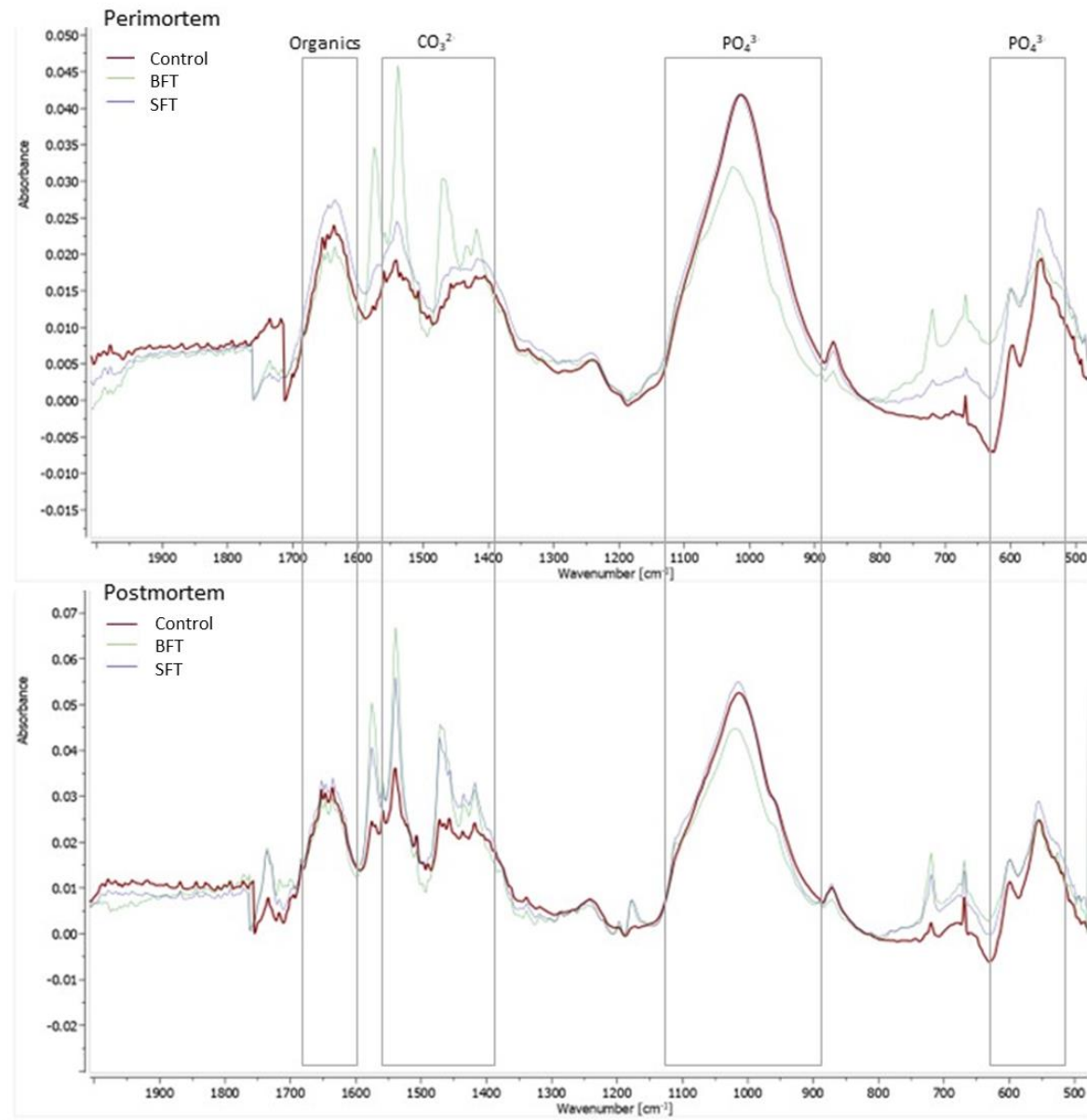


Figure S2 FTIR-ATR sample spectra from the winter study. All spectra were taken at 180 days post-fracture. Peak of interest are highlighted

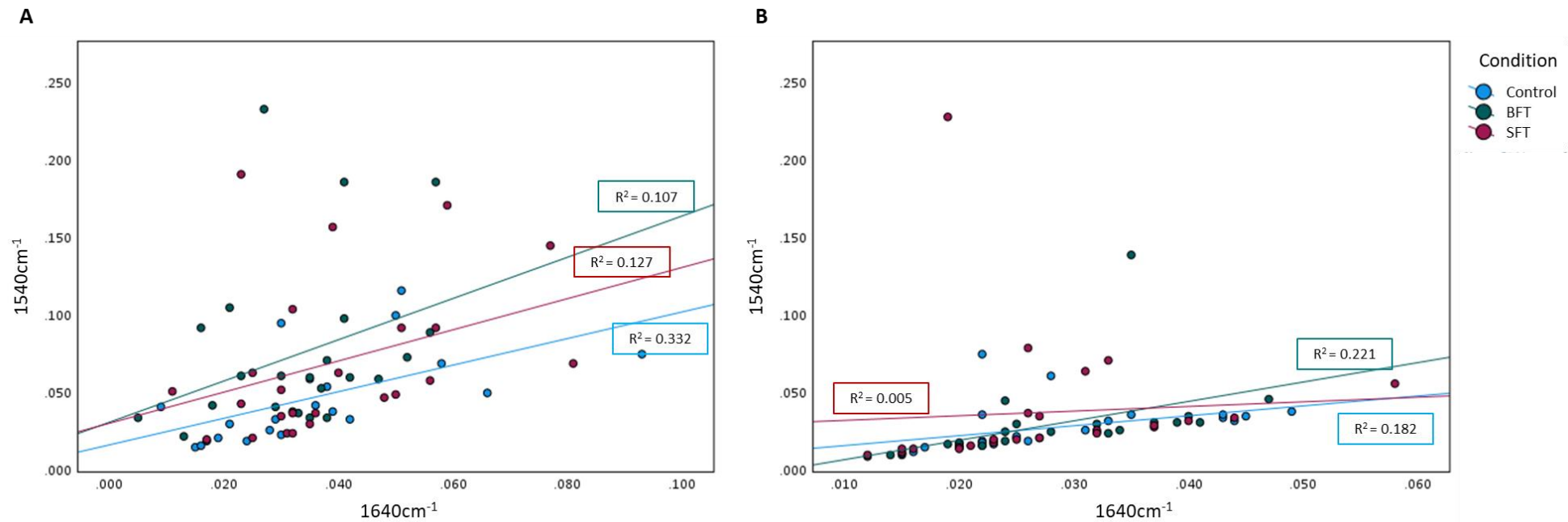


Figure S3 Scatter plots to show the relationship between the absorbance heights at 1540cm⁻¹ and 1640cm⁻¹ for all samples. **A)** Winter study **B)** Summer study