Pattern	Key
	Skeletal element is preserved; white indicates skeletal element is missing
	Pathological changes attributed to scurvy or rickets and/or scurvy as indicated in the differential diagnosis
	Systemic subperiosteal new bone formation attributed to infection
	Expansive porotic lesions indicative of anemia
	Osteoblastic or osteoclastic pathological changes attributed to infectious disease (not subperiosteal new bone formation)
	Red pathological distributions indicate that the pathology is on a surface of the skeletal element not visible in the diagram, e.g. the posterior surface, plantar surface, medial surface, visceral surface etc.



























































































