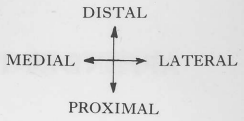
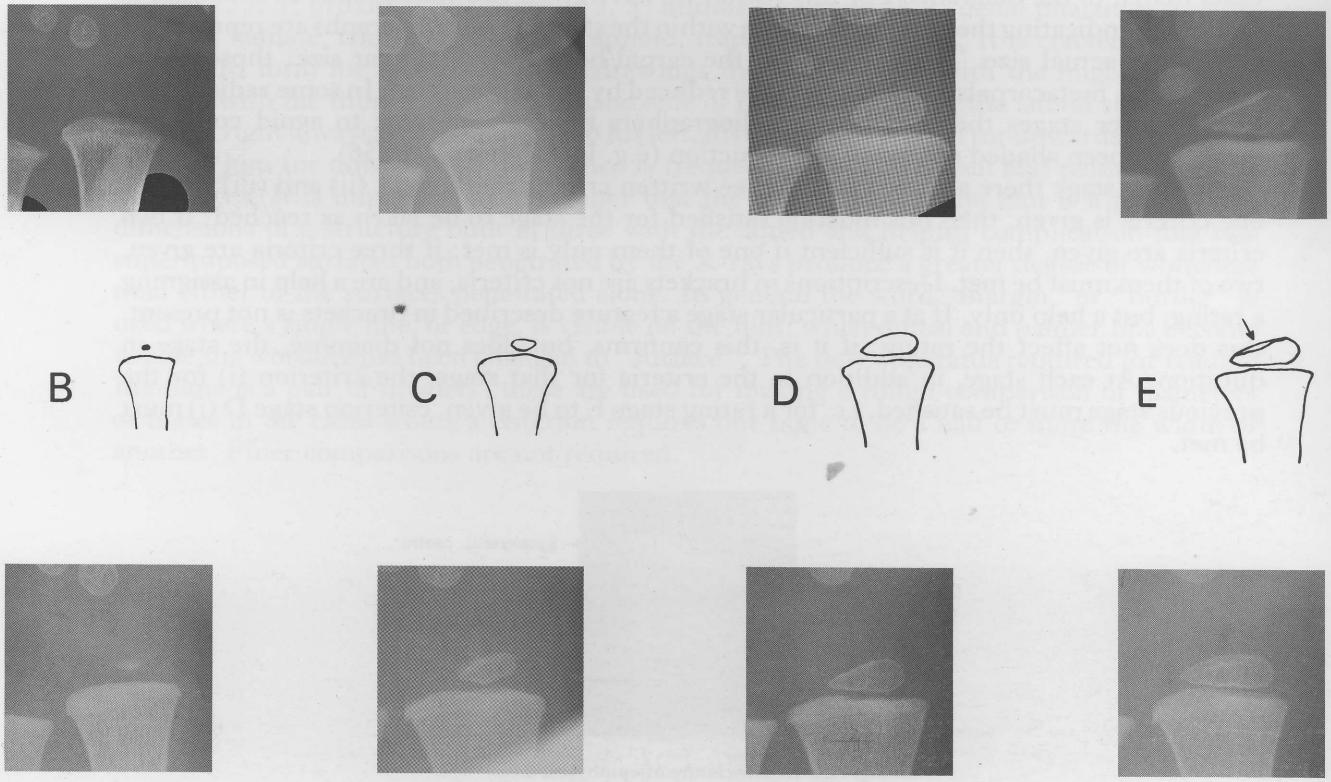
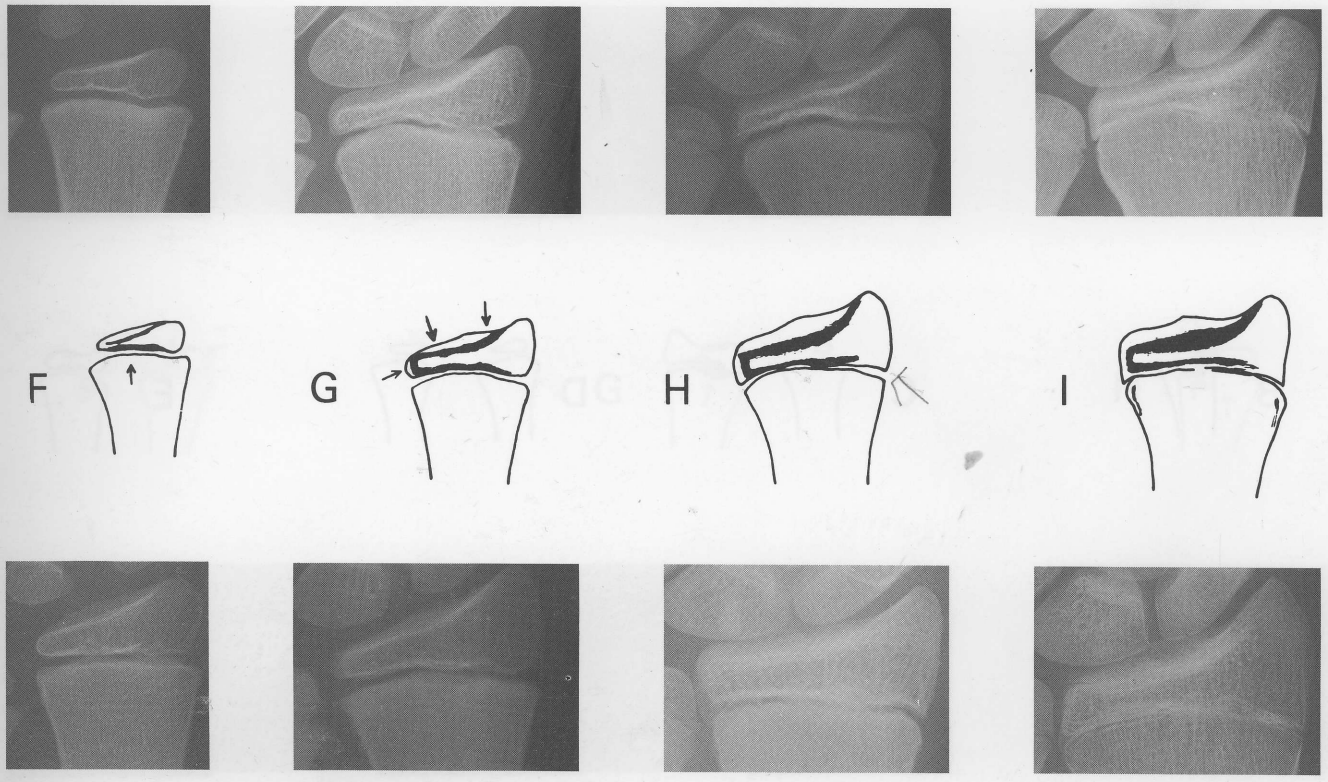
Radius



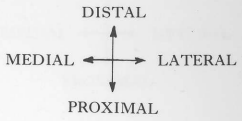


Boys' Scores			Girls' Scores	
TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS
15	16	**Stage B** (i) The centre is just visible as a single deposit of calcium, or more rarely as multiple deposits. The border is frequently ill-defined.	17	23
TW2	RUS	**Stage C** (i) The centre is distinct in appearance and oval in shape with a smooth continuous border. (The maximum diameter is less than half the width of the metaphysis.)	TW2	RUS
17	21		19	30
TW2	RUS	**Stage D** (i) The maximum diameter is half or more the width of the metaphysis. (ii) The epiphysis has broadened chiefly at its lateral side, so that this portion is thicker and more rounded, the medial portion more tapering. (iii) The centre third of the proximal surface is flat and slightly thickened and the gap between it and the radial metaphysis has narrowed to about a millimeter.	TW2	RUS
21	30		25	44
TW2	RUS	**Stage E** (i) A thickened white line has appeared just inside the distal border of the epiphysis; this represents the edge of the palmar surface and the newly appeared bone distal to it is the edge of the dorsal surface.	TW2	RUS
27	39		33	56

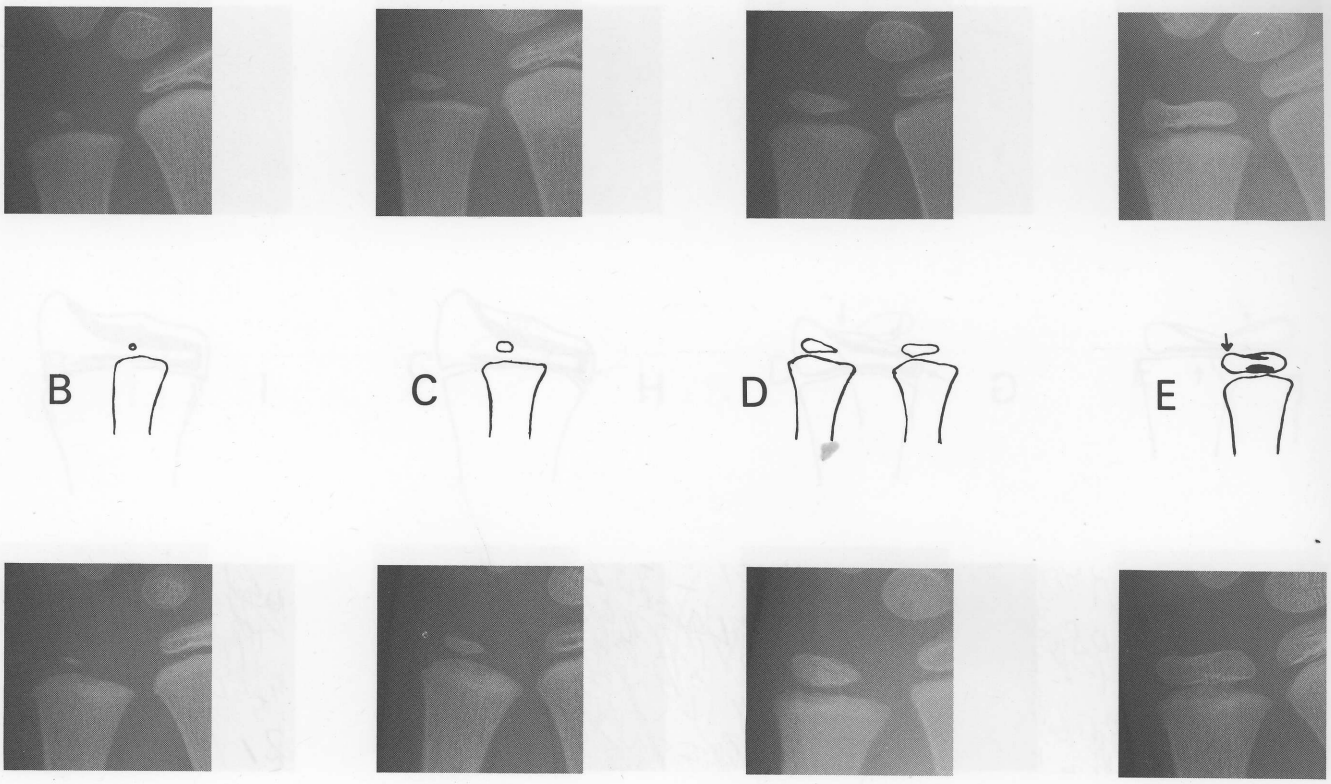
Radius



Boys' Scores			Girls' Scores	
		Stage F		
TW2	RUS	(i) The proximal border of the epiphysis is now differentiated into palmar and dorsal surfaces; the palmar surface is visible as a broad irregularly thickened white line at the proximal edge of the epiphysis.	*TW2*	*RUS*
48	59	(ii) Both ends of the epiphysis, but particularly the medial one, have grown outward and proximally since the last stage so that the proximal border now conforms to the shape of the metaphysis along most of its extent.	*54*	*78*
		Stage G		
TW2	RUS	(i) The dorsal surface now has distinct lunate and scaphoid articular edges joined at a small hump. Lateral to the scaphoid surface the styloid process carries the border distally in a distinct convexity.	*TW2*	*RUS*
77	87	(ii) The medial border of the epiphysis has developed palmar and dorsal surfaces for articulation with the ulnar epiphysis; either palmar or dorsal surface may be the one which projects medially, depending on the position of the wrist.	*85*	*114*
		(iii) The proximal border of the epiphysis is now slightly concave.		
		Stage H		
TW2	RUS	(i) The epiphysis now caps the metaphysis on one (usually the medial) or both sides.	*TW2*	*RUS*
96	138	(The styloid process is much further developed than in the last stage.)	*99*	*160*
		Stage I		
TW2	RUS	(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis has begun. A line may still be visible composed partly of black areas where the epiphyseal cartilage remains and partly of dense white areas where fusion is proceeding; or the line may have disappeared.	*TW2*	*RUS*
106	213		*106*	*218*

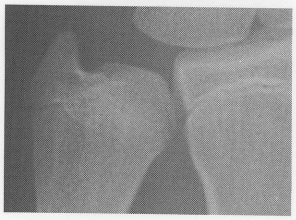


Ulna



Boys' Scores			Girls' Scores	
		Stage B		
TW2	RUS	(i) The centre is just visible as a single deposit of calcium, or more rarely as multiple deposits. The border is frequently ill-defined.	*TW2*	*RUS*
22	27		*22*	*30*
		Stage C		
TW2	RUS	(i) The centre is distinct in appearance, with a smooth continuous border. (The maximum diameter is less than half the width of the metaphysis.)	*TW2*	*RUS*
26	30		*26*	*33*
		Stage D		
		(i) The maximum diameter is half or more the width of the metaphysis.		
		(ii) The epiphysis is now elongated so that the transverse diameter is considerably greater than the longitudinal.	*TW2*	*RUS*
TW2	RUS	(iii) Proximal and distal borders are both flattened, though not necessarily parallel.	*30*	*37*
30	32	(In many children at this stage the medial half of the epiphysis has broadened in the longitudinal direction more than the lateral half, so that the epiphysis is wedge-shaped with the point facing laterally.)		
		Stage E		
		(i) The styloid process is now visible as a distinct though small projection. In some cases it is more clearly distinguished from the head by a difference in density than by actual projection distally.		
TW2	RUS	(Apart from the styloid process, the epiphysis is once more approximately symmetrical about its longitudinal axis, the wedge-shape present in many children in the previous stage now having been eliminated through growth of the lateral half of the epiphysis).	*TW2*	*RUS*
39	40		*39*	*45*

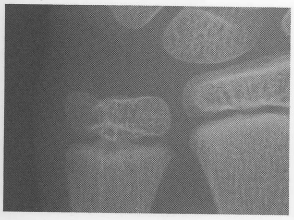
Ulna

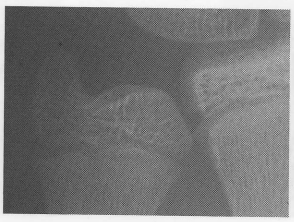


F

G

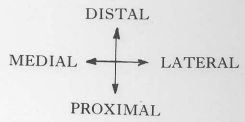
H

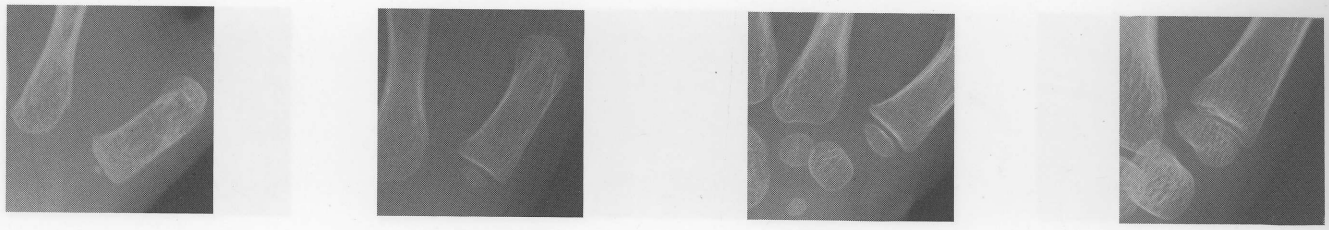


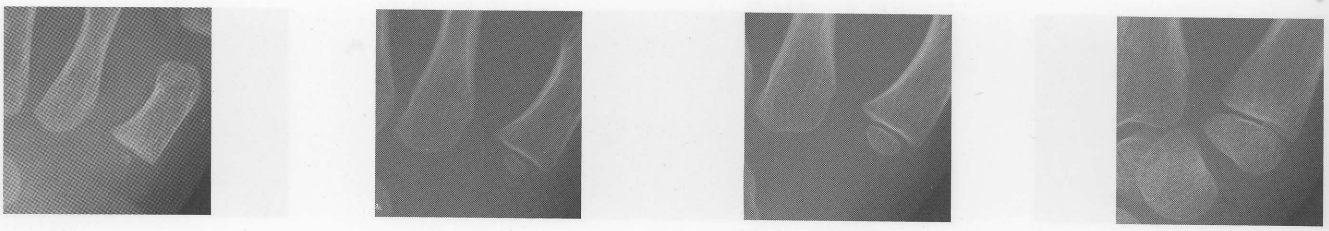


Boys' Scores			Girls' Scores	
		Stage F		
TW2	RUS	(i) The head of the ulna is now distinctly defined and denser than the styloid process. Its medial surface usually appears as a thickened white line differentiating it from the styloid process, and there is often a concavity of the proximal and or distal border of the epiphysis where the head and styloid meet.	*TW2*	*RUS*
56	58		*60*	*74*
		(ii) The border adjacent to the radial epiphysis is flattened.		
		Stage G		
		(i) The epiphysis is now as wide as the metaphysis.		
TW2	RUS	(ii) The proximal border of the epiphysis and the distal border of the metaphysis overlap in their central one-third. The metaphysis has a concavity or saddle into which the epiphyseal head appears to fit.	*TW2*	*RUS*
73	107		*73*	*118*
		Stage H		
		(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis has begun. A line may be still visible composed partly of black areas where the epiphyseal cartilage remains, and partly of dense white areas where fusion is proceeding; or the line may have disappeared.		
TW2	RUS		*TW2*	*RUS*
84	181		*80*	*173*

First Metacarpal

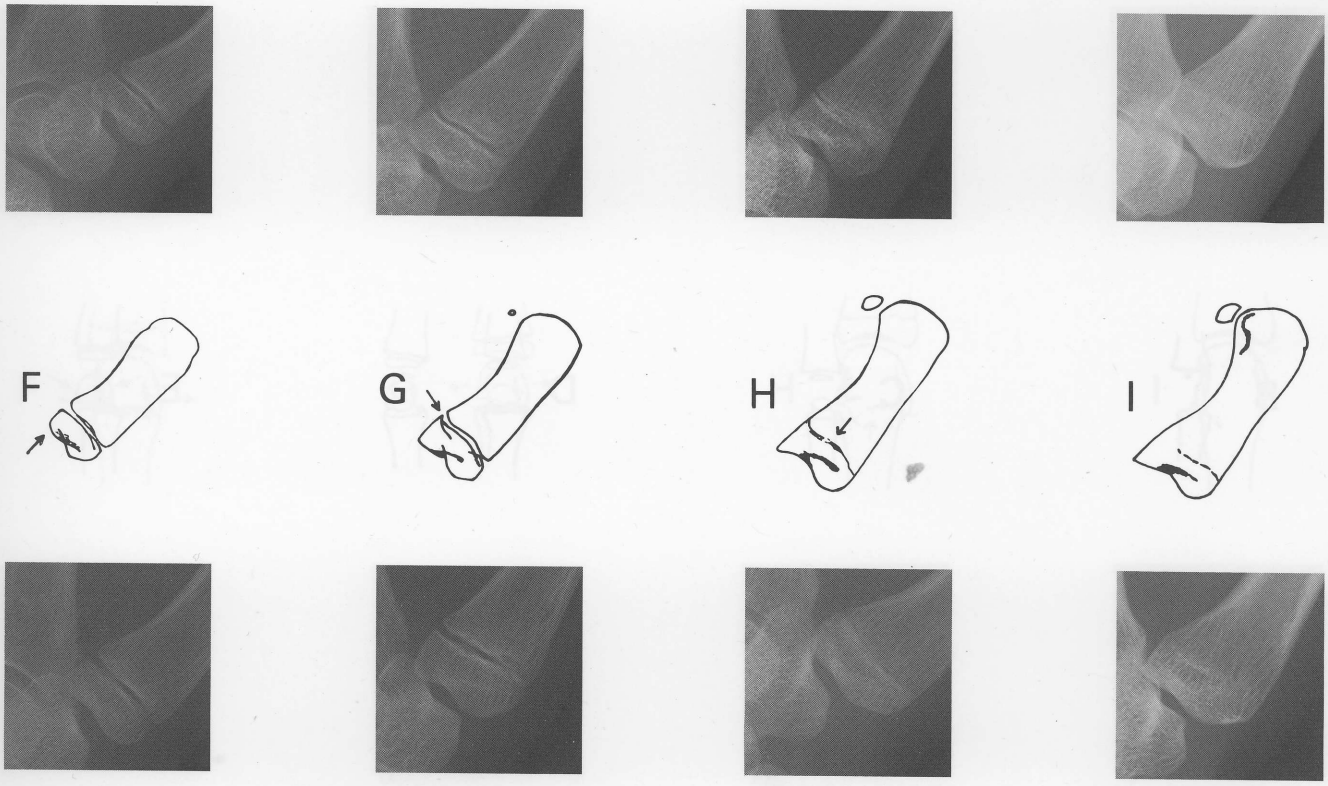




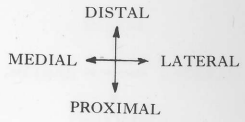


Boys' Scores			Girls' Scores	
TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS
4	6	**Stage B** (i) The centre is just visible as a single deposit of calcium, or more rarely as multiple deposits. The border is frequently ill-defined.	5	8
TW2	RUS	**Stage C** (i) The epiphysis is distinct in appearance and oval in shape, with a smooth continuous border. (The maximum diameter is less than half the width of the metaphysis.)	TW2	RUS
5	9		6	12
TW2	RUS	**Stage D** (i) The maximum diameter is half or more the width of the metaphysis. (The distal surface has flattened so that it is less convex than the proximal surface. The base of the adjacent metaphysis has a central indentation.)	TW2	RUS
11	14		11	18
TW2	RUS	**Stage E** (i) The epiphysis is as wide as the metaphysis. (ii) A concavity is present in the proximal border; this is due to the first appearance of palmar and dorsal surfaces of the epiphysis, though as yet these surfaces themselves are not distinct.	TW2	RUS
19	21		18	24

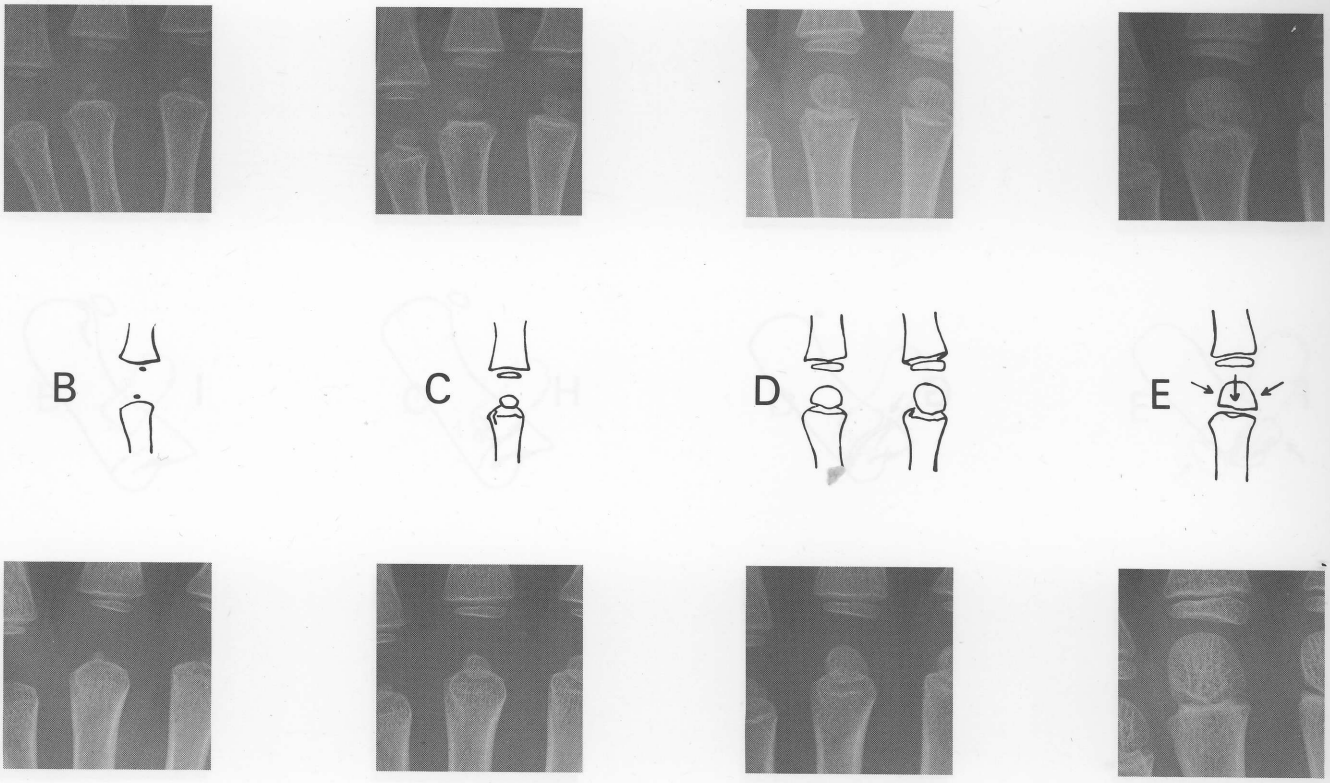
First Metacarpal



Boys' Scores			Girls' Scores	
		Stage F		
TW2	RUS	(i) The differentiation of the proximal surface into palmar and dorsal portions is now distinct and the full extent of the dorsal surface can be made out; due to the rotation of the thumb in its position on the film, these surfaces appear as latero-dorsal and medio-palmar. The saddle formed by these surfaces conforms to the adjacent border of the trapezium bone. (Towards the end of this stage the medial border of the epiphysis changes from a rounded shape to a flat distinct border.)	TW2	RUS
24	26		24	31
		Stage G		
TW2	RUS	(i) The epiphysis caps the metaphysis on one or both sides; the capping is usually seen better on the medial than on the lateral side, due to the rotation of the thumb in positioning the hand. (The medial border of the epiphysis usually overlaps the base of the second metacarpal at their point of articulation.)	TW2	RUS
28	36		29	43
		Stage H		
TW2	RUS	(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis has begun. (A line is still visible, composed partly of black areas where the epiphyseal cartilage remains and partly of dense white areas where fusion is proceeding.)	TW2	RUS
30	49		31	53
		Stage I		
TW2	RUS	(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis is completed. (Over the majority of its length the line of fusion has entirely disappeared, but some thickened remnant of it may still be visible.)	TW2	RUS
32	67		33	67



Third **(III)** and Fifth **(V)** Metacarpals



Stage B

(i) The centre is just visible as a single deposit of calcium, or more rarely as multiple deposits. The border is frequently ill-defined.

	Boys' Scores			Girls' Scores		
	TW2	RUS		*TW2*	*RUS*	
III	3	4		*3*	*5*	*III*
V	3	4		*3*	*6*	*V*

Stage C

(i) The epiphysis is distinct in appearance and rounded in shape with a smooth continuous border.
(The transverse diameter is less than half the width of the metaphysis.)

	TW2	RUS		*TW2*	*RUS*	
III	4	5		*5*	*8*	*III*
V	3	6		*4*	*9*	*V*

Stage D

(i) The transverse diameter is half or more the width of the metaphysis.
(The proximal border may or may not have begun to flatten, but the lateral and medial borders seen in the next stage are not yet visible.)

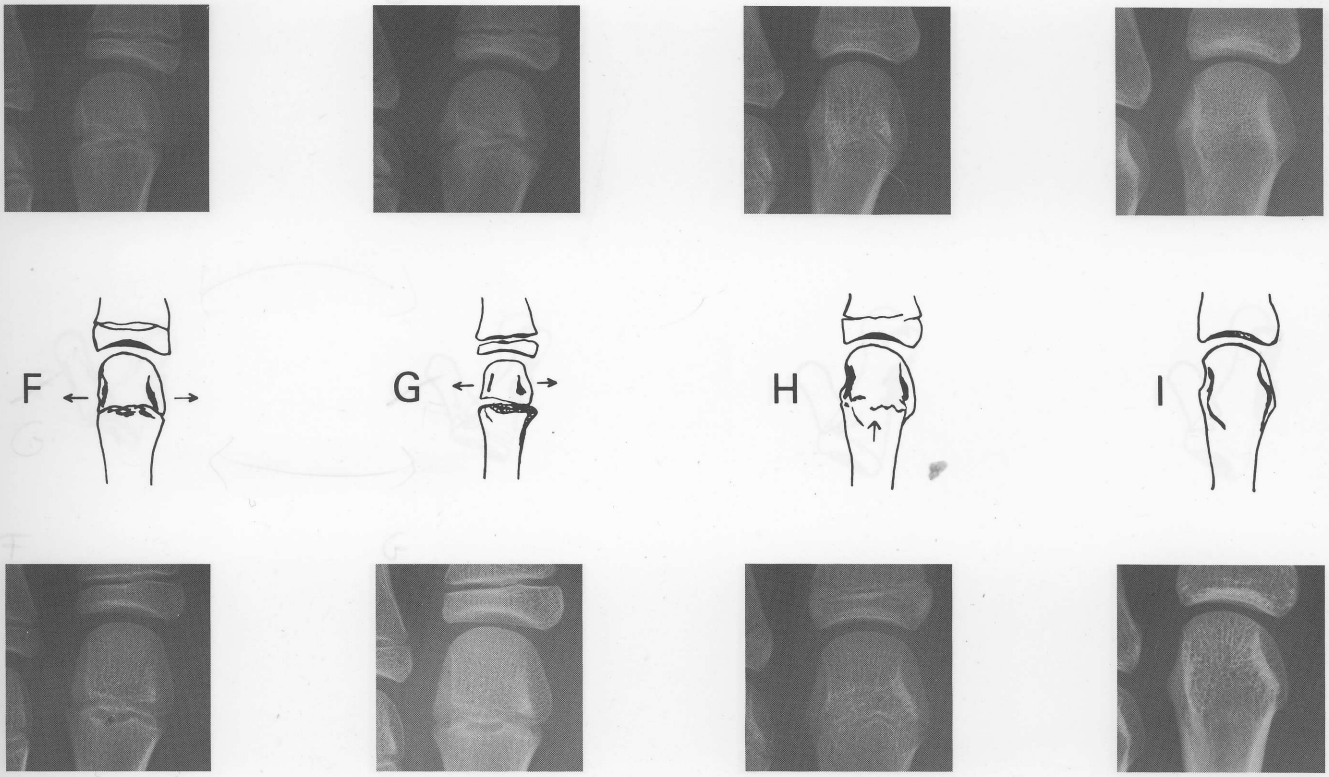
	TW2	RUS		*TW2*	*RUS*	
III	6	9		*7*	*12*	*III*
V	6	9		*7*	*12*	*V*

Stage E

(i) Since the last stage the shape of the epiphysis has changed from being an oval or semicircle to that of a spade or finger-nail. This occurs by virtue of the lateral, medial and proximal borders of the epiphysis becoming distinct one from another.
(The palmar and dorsal surfaces are not yet differentiated.)

	TW2	RUS		*TW2*	*RUS*	
III	10	12		*11*	*16*	*III*
V	12	14		*12*	*17*	*V*

Third (III) and Fifth (V) Metacarpals



Stage F

(i) It is now possible, in a good film, to distinguish the palmar from the dorsal surface of the epiphysis. Since the last stage the medial and or lateral edges of the dorsal surface have grown outwards to overlap the palmar surface of the epiphysis. The outlines of the palmar edges now appear as longitudinal thickened white lines.

(The epiphysis is not yet as wide as the metaphysis.)

Boys' Scores	TW2	RUS
III	16	19
V	17	18

Girls' Scores	*TW2*	*RUS*
III	*17*	*23*
V	*18*	*23*

Stage G

(i) The epiphysis is as wide as, or wider than, the metaphysis. (This stage would seem to be the equivalent of the stage of capping in the epiphysis of the phalanges.)

(The longitudinal white lines that signify the edges of the palmar surface now curve outwards to the proximal corners.)

(A translucent line of cartilage still remains, but due to positioning of the hand it does not usually extend right across the bone; it should, however, be visible over at least three-quarters of the bone's breadth.)

	TW2	RUS
III	22	31
V	21	29

	TW2	*RUS*
III	*23*	*37*
V	*22*	*35*

Stage H

(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis has begun. (The dark line of cartilage extends over less than three-quarters of the bone's breadth, but is not entirely obliterated.)

	TW2	RUS
III	23	43
V	23	43

	TW2	*RUS*
III	*24*	*47*
V	*24*	*48*

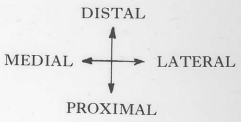
Stage I

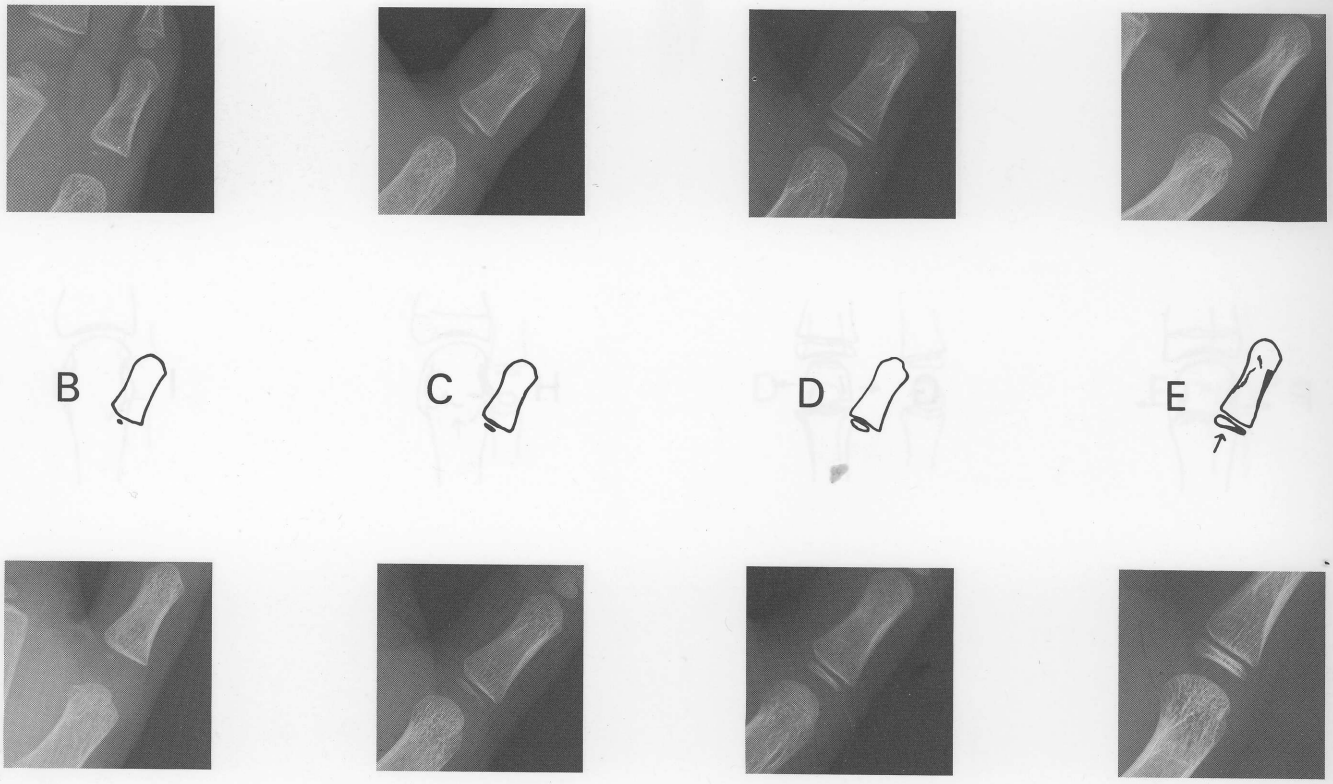
(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis is completed. (Over the majority of its length the line of fusion has entirely disappeared, but some thickened remnant of it may still be visible.)

	TW2	RUS
III	25	52
V	25	52

	TW2	*RUS*
III	*26*	*53*
V	*25*	*52*

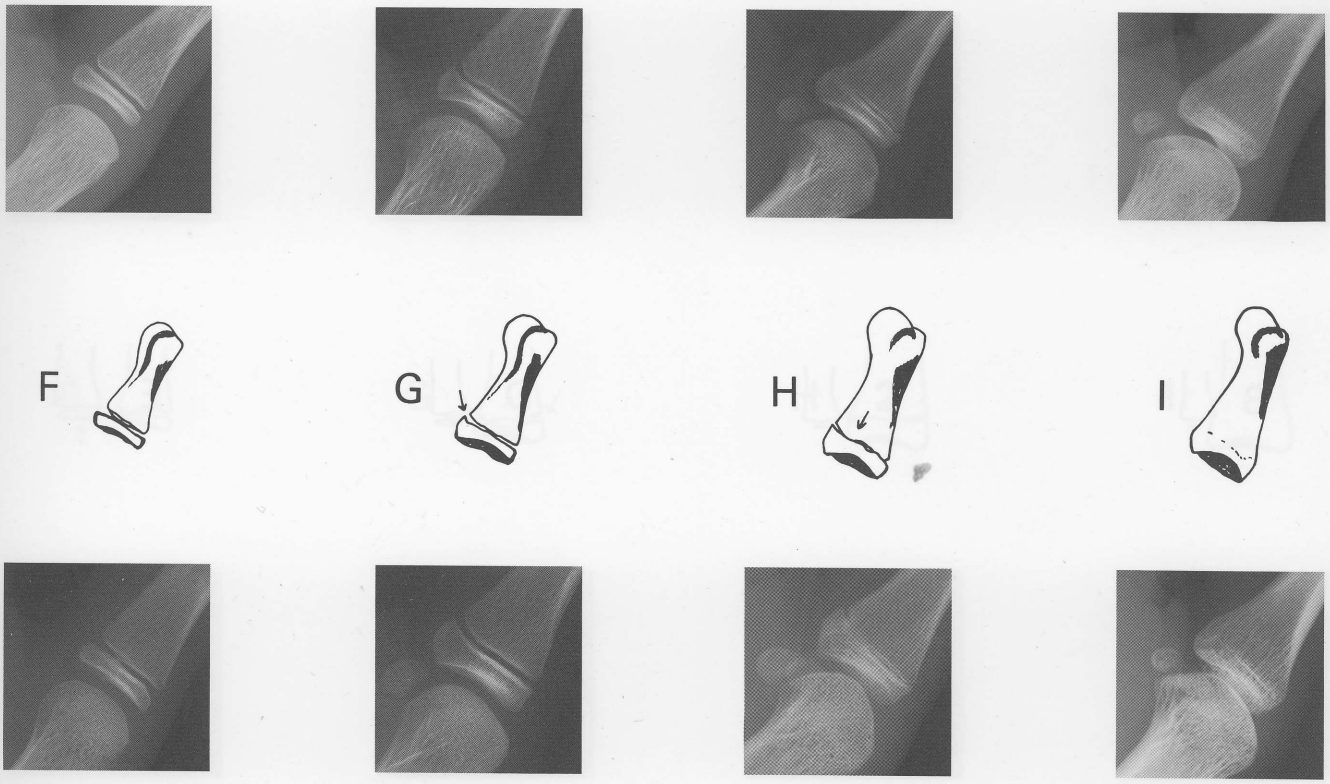
Proximal Phalanx of the Thumb





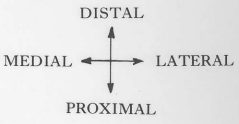
Boys' Scores			*Girls' Scores*	
TW2	RUS		*TW2*	*RUS*
4	7	**Stage B** (i) The centre is just visible as a single deposit of calcium or more rarely as multiple deposits. The border is frequently ill-defined.	*5*	*9*
TW2	RUS	**Stage C** (i) The centre is distinct in appearance and disc-shaped, with a smooth continuous border. (The maximum diameter is less than half the width of the metaphysis.) (Multiple centres may occur whose summed maximum diameters exceed half the width of the metaphysis, they should however be rated stage C.)	*TW2*	*RUS*
5	8		*5*	*11*
TW2	RUS	**Stage D** (i) The maximum diameter is half or more the width of the metaphysis. (The epiphysis has acquired distinct blunt medial and lateral ends and has the appearance of a broad ring; the borders may or may not show slight thickening.)	*TW2*	*RUS*
8	11		*8*	*14*
TW2	RUS	**Stage E** (i) The proximal border is concave and usually thickened, which is a forerunner of its differentiation into palmar and dorsal surfaces seen in the next stage. (ii) The medial side is longer than the lateral, giving a wedge-shaped appearance. (The epiphysis is very nearly as wide as the metaphysis.)	*TW2*	*RUS*
15	17		*14*	*20*

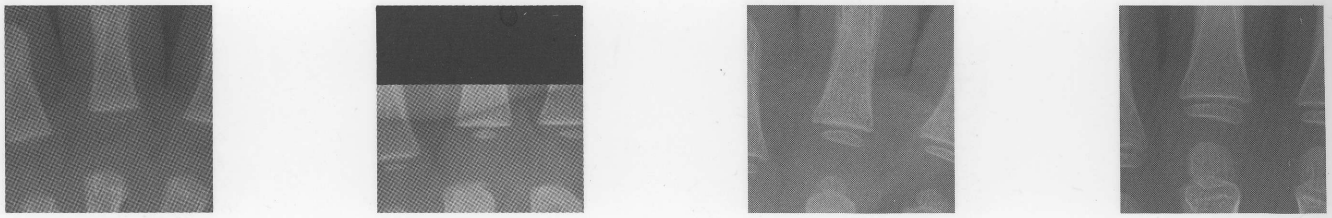
Proximal Phalanx of the Thumb



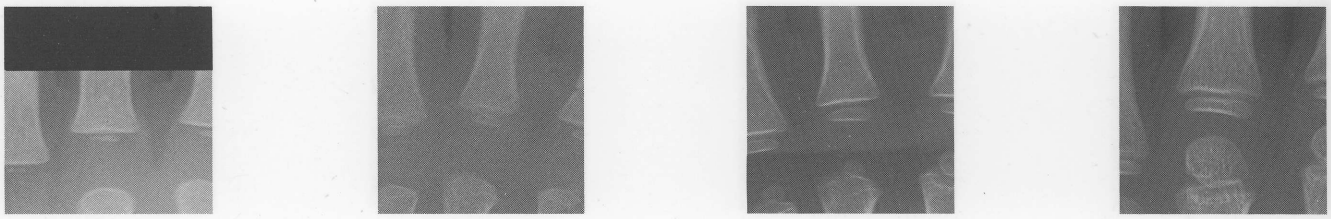
Boys' Scores			Girls' Scores	
		Stage F		
TW2	RUS	(i) The epiphysis is distinctly wider than the metaphysis, particularly at the medial side; it follows closely its shape although it does not yet cap it at the edges. (Further development of the metacarpal articular surfaces has produced a differentiation of palmar and dorsal edges, which are now visible. The dorsal edge is represented by a thickened white line, which runs in an arc concentric with the end of the metacarpal head, from one proximal corner of the epiphysis to the other. The palmar surface is visible as the proximal border of the epiphysis.)	*TW2*	*RUS*
23	26		*24*	*31*
		Stage G		
TW2	RUS	(i) The epiphysis caps the metaphysis; the capping is seen better on the medial than on the lateral side.	*TW2*	*RUS*
28	38		*29*	*44*
		Stage H		
TW2	RUS	(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis has begun. (A line is still visible, composed partly of black areas where the epiphyseal cartilage remains and partly of dense white areas where fusion is proceeding.)	*TW2*	*RUS*
30	52		*30*	*56*
		Stage I		
TW2	RUS	(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis is completed. (Over the majority of its length the line of fusion has entirely disappeared, but some thickened remnant of it may still be visible.)	*TW2*	*RUS*
32	67		*32*	*67*

Proximal Phalanges of Third (III) and Fifth (V) Fingers





B C D E



Stage B

(i) The centre is just visible as a single deposit of calcium, or more rarely as multiple deposits. The border is frequently ill-defined.

	Boys' Scores			Girls' Scores		
	TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS	
III	3	4		4	5	III
V	3	4		4	6	V

Stage C

(i) The centre is distinct in appearance and disc-shaped, with a smooth continuous border.
(The maximum diameter is less than half the width of the metaphysis.)

	TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS	
III	4	4		4	7	III
V	3	5		4	7	V

Stage D

(i) The epiphysis is half or more the width of the metaphysis.

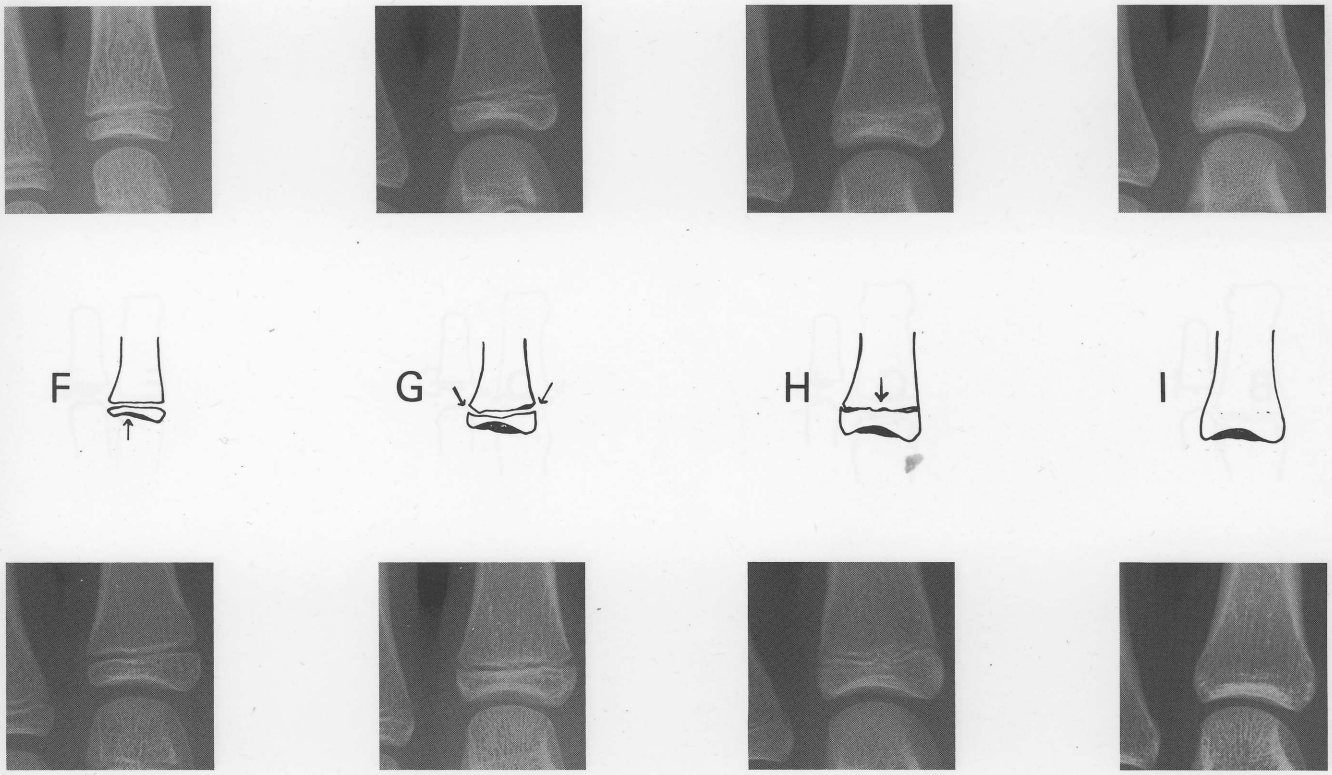
	TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS	
III	6	9		7	12	III
V	6	9		7	12	V

Stage E

(i) The proximal border of the epiphysis is concave and distinctly thickened.
(This is the forerunner of the development of the metacarpal articular surface, which usually takes place only in the next stage. Sometimes in stage E, however, some differentiation into palmar and dorsal surfaces, as described in stage F, can be seen.)
(The epiphysis is not yet as wide as the metaphysis.)

	TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS	
III	13	15		13	19	III
V	13	15		13	18	V

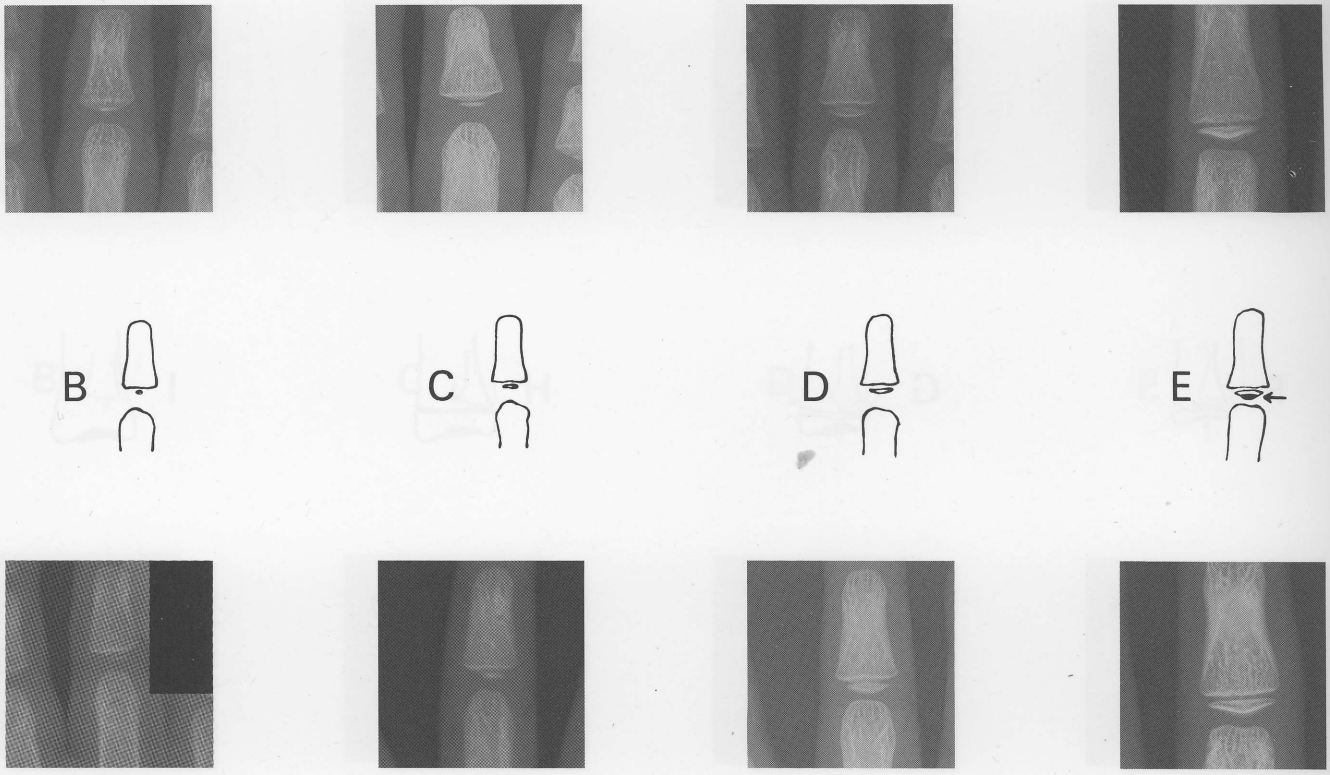
Proximal Phalanges of Third (III) and Fifth (V) Fingers



Boys' Scores				Girls' Scores		
			Stage F			
	TW2	RUS	(i) The epiphysis is as wide as the metaphysis and follows closely its shape, although it does not yet cap it at the edges. (Further development of the metacarpal articular surface has taken place since the last stage and, at least on the third metacarpal at this stage, although not always on the fifth, a distinct differentiation of palmar and dorsal edges can be seen. The palmar surface is visible as the proximal border of the epiphysis. The dorsal edge is represented by the thickened white line which runs in an arc concentric with the end of the metacarpal head from one proximal corner of the epiphysis to the other. In some positions of the hand, however, the palmar edge may coincide with the dorsal, and the dorsal thickened concave white line is all that can be seen.)	*TW2*	*RUS*	
III	20	23		*20*	*27*	*III*
V	19	21		*19*	*26*	*V*
			Stage G			
	TW2	RUS		*TW2*	*RUS*	
III	23	31	(i) The epiphysis caps the metaphysis.	*24*	*37*	*III*
V	22	30		*23*	*35*	*V*
			Stage H			
	TW2	RUS	(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis has now begun. (A line is still visible composed partly of black areas where the epiphyseal cartilage remains and partly of dense white areas where fusion is proceeding.)	*TW2*	*RUS*	
III	24	40		*25*	*44*	*III*
V	23	39		*24*	*42*	*V*
			Stage I			
	TW2	RUS	(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis is completed. (Over the majority of its length the line of fusion has entirely disappeared, but some thickened remnant of it may still be visible.)	*TW2*	*RUS*	
III	26	53		*26*	*54*	*III*
V	25	51		*25*	*51*	*V*

DISTAL
MEDIAL ↔ LATERAL
PROXIMAL

Middle Phalanges of Third (III) and Fifth (V) Fingers



Stage B

(i) The centre is just visible as a single deposit of calcium, or more rarely as multiple deposits. The border is frequently ill-defined.

	Boys' Scores		*Girls' Scores*	
	TW2	RUS	*TW2*	*RUS*
III	3	4	*4*	*6*
V	4	6	*4*	*7*

Stage C

(i) The centre is distinct in appearance and disc-shaped, with a smooth continuous border.
(The maximum diameter is less than half the width of the metaphysis.)

	TW2	RUS	*TW2*	*RUS*
III	4	6	*4*	*8*
V	4	7	*5*	*8*

Stage D

(i) The maximum diameter is half or more the width of the metaphysis.
(The borders are slightly thickened, and the proximal border somewhat convex.)

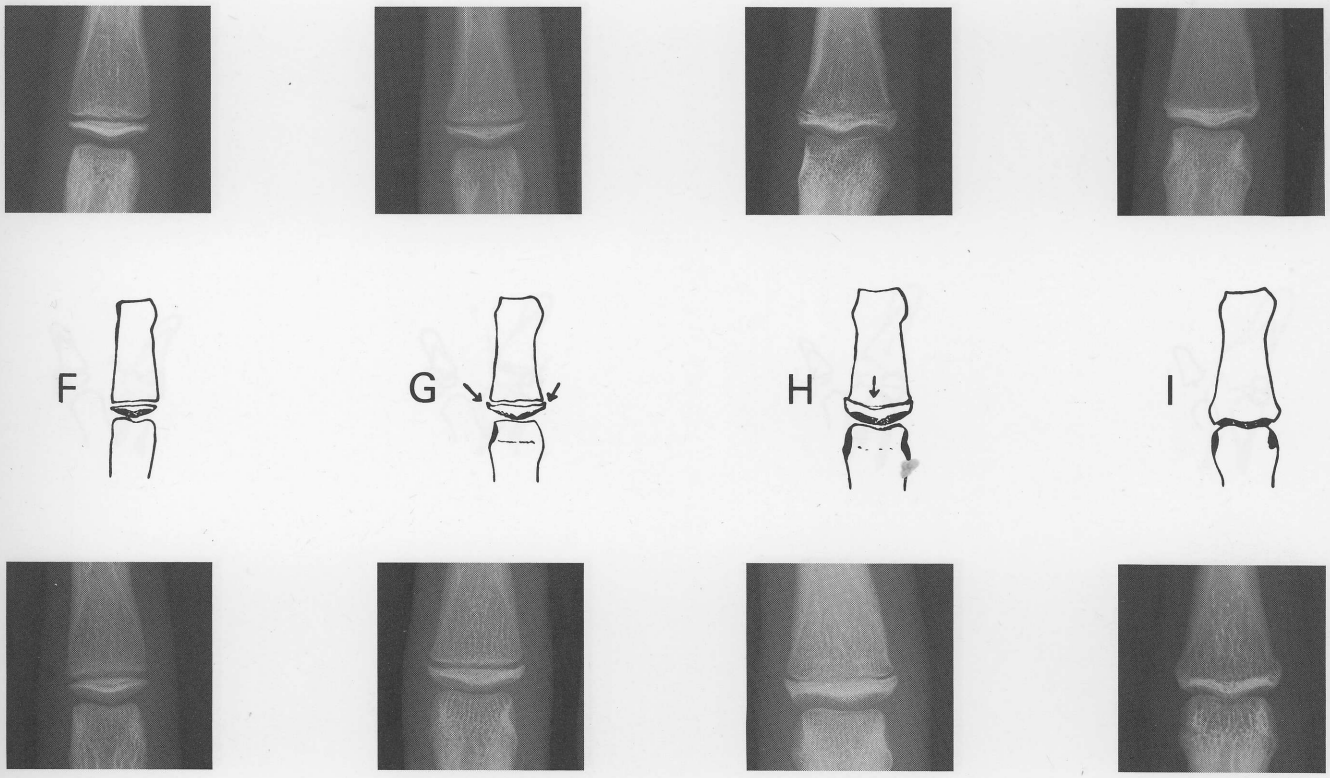
	TW2	RUS	*TW2*	*RUS*
III	7	9	*7*	*12*
V	8	9	*8*	*12*

Stage E

(i) The central portion of the proximal border has thickened and grown towards the end of the adjacent phalanx, shaping to its trochlear surface.
(This thickened white line represents the dorsal surface of the epiphysis; proximal to it the palmar surface is usually visible on one or both sides as a convex projection. In some positions of the hand, however, these proximal edges of palmar and dorsal surfaces appear superimposed.)
(The distal border of the proximal phalanx shows a small concavity.)

	TW2	RUS	*TW2*	*RUS*
III	13	15	*13*	*18*
V	14	15	*14*	*18*

Middle Phalanges of Third **(III)** and Fifth **(V)** Fingers



Boys' Scores				Girls' Scores		
	TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS	
III	19	22		20	27	III
V	19	23		20	28	V

Stage F

(i) The epiphysis is as wide as the metaphysis.

(The thickened dorsal proximal surface shows an out-growth at its centre to fit into the now well marked concavity at the distal border of the proximal phalanx.)

	TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS	
III	22	32		23	36	III
V	21	32		22	35	V

Stage G

(i) The epiphysis caps the metaphysis.

(The facets for the collateral ligaments are now visible on either side of the head of the proximal phalanx. This is largely a result of the outward growth of the sides of the phalanx in its terminal portion, which creates the appearance of a distinct head.)

	TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS	
III	23	43		24	45	III
V	22	42		22	43	V

Stage H

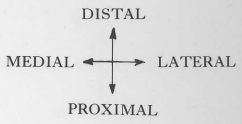
(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis has begun. A line is still visible, composed partly of black areas where the epiphyseal cartilage remains and partly of dense white areas where fusion is proceeding.

(The facets for the collateral ligaments on the head of the proximal phalanx have developed further since the last stage so that their palmar and dorsal borders can often be distinguished.)

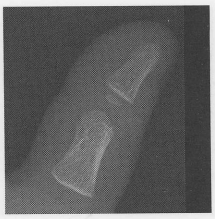
	TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS	
III	25	52		25	52	III
V	23	49		23	49	V

Stage I

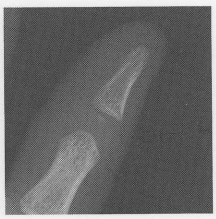
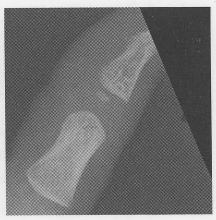
(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis is completed. (Over the majority of its length the line of fusion has entirely disappeared, but some thickened remnant of it may still be visible.)



Distal Phalanx of the Thumb

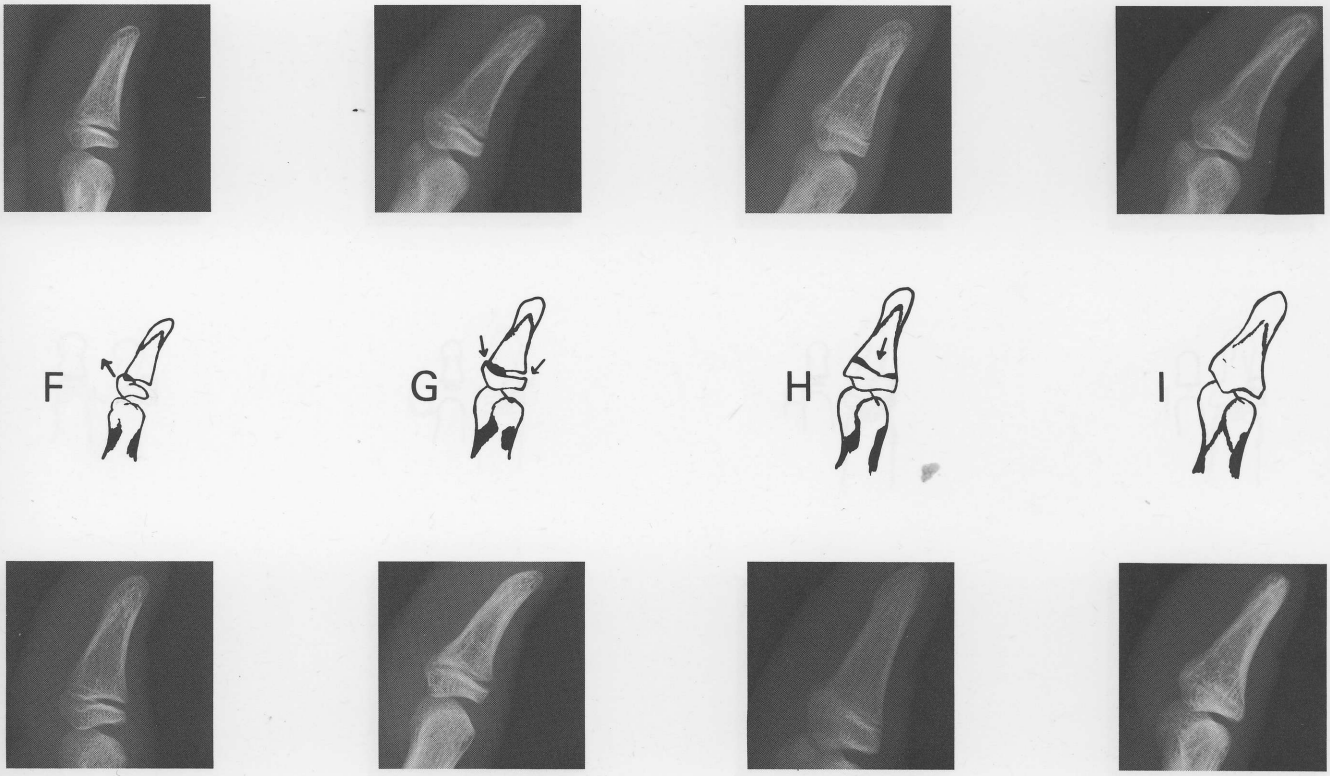



B C D E

Boys' Scores			Girls' Scores	
		Stage B		
TW2	RUS	(i) The centre is just visible as a single deposit of calcium, or more rarely as multiple deposits. The border is frequently ill-defined.	*TW2*	*RUS*
4	5		*5*	*7*
		Stage C		
TW2	RUS	(i) The centre is distinct in appearance and disc-shaped, with a smooth continuous border. (The maximum diameter is less than half the width of the metaphysis.)	*TW2*	*RUS*
4	6		*5*	*9*
		Stage D		
TW2	RUS	(i) The maximum diameter is half or more the width of the metaphysis. (The epiphysis is oval in shape.)	*TW2*	*RUS*
7	11		*8*	*15*
		Stage E		
		(i) The epiphysis is as wide as the metaphysis.		
		(ii) The shape has changed, so that there is now a somewhat flattened distal border and an angulated proximal border. (The change in shape of the proximal border comes about through a down-growth similar to that seen at this stage in the epiphysis of the middle and distal phalanges of the fingers in their central axis. Due to the rotation of the thumb in its position on the film, however, this down-growth appears usually at the proximo-medial edge, although sometimes it may be nearly central.)		
TW2	RUS		*TW2*	*RUS*
14	17		*15*	*22*

Distal Phalanx of the Thumb

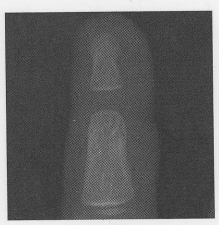
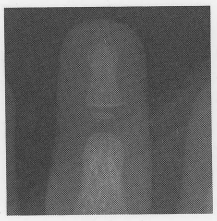
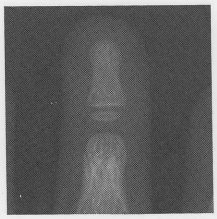
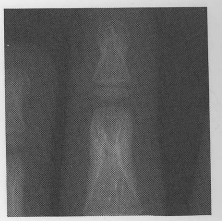


Boys' Scores			Girls' Scores	
		Stage F		
		(i) The proximo-lateral border of the epiphysis is now concave and shapes to the head of the proximal phalanx. (In some positions of the thumb this border is not visible as such. Instead the articular surface of the epiphysis can be seen shaping to the trochlear head of the proximal phalanx.)		
TW2	RUS		*TW2*	*RUS*
23	26	(ii) On the distal border the medial and lateral surfaces can both be seen, with the base of the terminal phalanx conforming to the saddle shape between them.	*24*	*33*
		(iii) The epiphysis is now considerably wider than the metaphysis.		
		Stage G		
		(i) The epiphysis caps the metaphysis; because of the position of the thumb this is better seen on the medial side.		
TW2	RUS		*TW2*	*RUS*
30	38	(The head of the proximal phalanx has developed its saddle shape into which the medio-proximal projection of the epiphysis fits.)	*31*	*48*
		Stage H		
		(i) Fusion of the epiphysis and metaphysis has begun. (A line is still visible, composed partly of black areas where the epiphyseal cartilage remains, and partly of dense white areas where fusion is proceeding.)		
TW2	RUS		*TW2*	*RUS*
31	46	(Differentiation of the head of the proximal phalanx has progressed so that its medial and lateral enlargements can be clearly seen, being medio-dorsal and latero-palmar in this projection.)	*32*	*51*
		Stage I		
		(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis is completed. (Over the majority of its length the line of fusion has entirely disappeared, but some thickened remnant of it may still be visible.)		
TW2	RUS		*TW2*	*RUS*
33	66		*34*	*68*

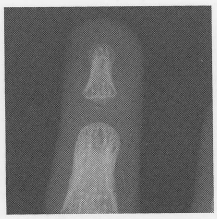
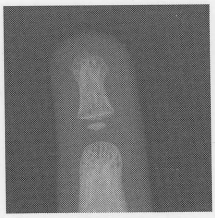
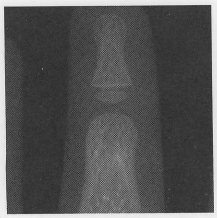
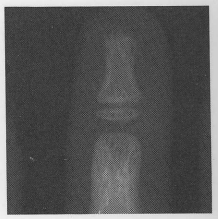
12 - 13

DISTAL
MEDIAL LATERAL
PROXIMAL

Distal Phalanges of Third (III) and Fifth (V) Fingers

B C D E

Stage B

(i) The centre is just visible as a single deposit of calcium, or more rarely as multiple deposits. The border is frequently ill-defined.

	Boys' Scores		*Girls' Scores*	
	TW2	RUS	*TW2*	*RUS*
III	3	4	*3*	*7*
V	3	5	*3*	*7*

Stage C

(i) The centre is distinct in appearance and disc-shaped, with a smooth continuous border.
(The maximum diameter is less than half the width of the metaphysis.)

	TW2	RUS	*TW2*	*RUS*
III	4	6	*4*	*8*
V	4	6	*4*	*8*

Stage D

(i) The maximum diameter is half or more the width of the metaphysis.
(The borders are slightly thickened, and the proximal border somewhat convex.)

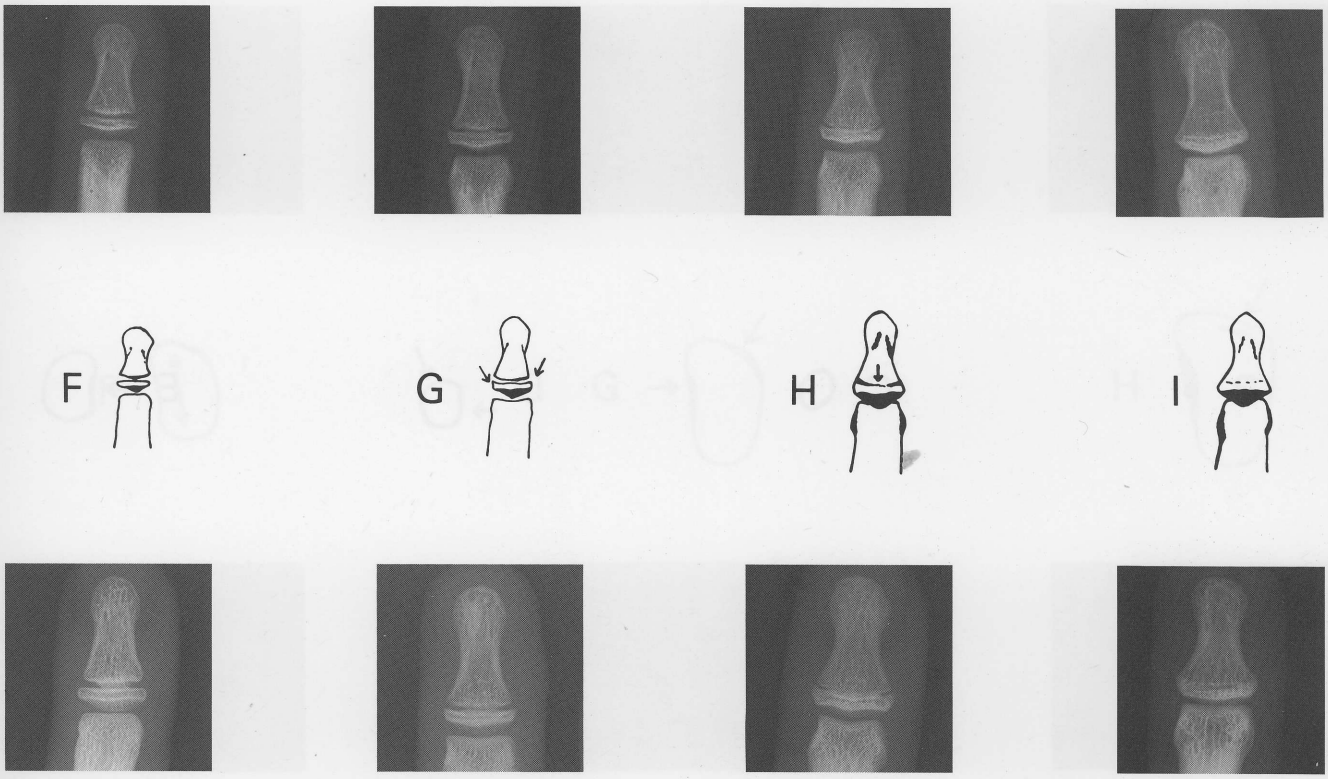
	TW2	RUS	*TW2*	*RUS*
III	6	8	*6*	*11*
V	7	9	*7*	*11*

Stage E

(i) The epiphysis is as wide as the metaphysis.
(ii) The central portion of the proximal border has grown towards the end of the middle phalanx, so that the proximal border no longer consists of a single convex surface; no differentiation into palmar and dorsal surfaces, however, can yet be seen.
(The distal border of the head of the middle phalanx is flat or still slightly convex.)

	TW2	RUS	*TW2*	*RUS*
III	10	13	*10*	*15*
V	11	13	*11*	*15*

Distal Phalanges of Third **(III)** and Fifth **(V)** Fingers



Boys' Scores				Girls' Scores		
	TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS	
III	16	18		17	22	III
V	16	18		17	22	V

Stage F

(i) Palmar and dorsal proximal surfaces are distinct, and each has shaped to the trochlear articulation of the middle phalanx. The palmar surface appears as a projection proximal to the thickened white line representing the dorsal surface.

(The distal border of the middle phalanx is flat or slightly concave.)

	TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS	
III	21	28		22	33	III
V	20	27		21	32	V

Stage G

(i) The epiphysis caps the metaphysis.

(The facets for the collateral ligaments are now visible on either side of the head of the middle phalanx. This is largely a result of the outward growth of the sides of the phalanx in its distal portion, which creates the appearance of a distinct head.)

	TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS	
III	22	34		23	37	III
V	21	34		22	36	V

Stage H

(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis has begun. (A line is still visible, composed partly of black areas where the epiphyseal cartilage remains and partly of dense white areas where fusion is proceeding.)

(The facets for the collateral ligaments on the head of the middle phalanx have developed further since the last stage so that their palmar and dorsal surfaces can often be distinguished.)

	TW2	RUS		TW2	RUS	
III	24	49		24	49	III
V	23	48		23	47	V

Stage I

(i) Fusion of epiphysis and metaphysis is completed. (Over the majority of its length the line of fusion has entirely disappeared, but some thickened remnant of it may still be visible.)