

# Sažeci međunarodnog Znanstvenog simpozija dentalne antropologije

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**Organizacijski odbor • Organizing Board:** doc. dr. sc. Jelena Dumančić – predsjednica • President;  
prof. dr. sc. Hrvoje Brkić, doc. dr. sc. Ivana Savić Pavičin, doc. dr. sc. Marin Vodanović

**Znanstveni odbor • Scientific Board:** prof. dr. sc. Hrvoje Brkić – predsjednik • President;  
prof. dr. sc. Kurt W. Alt, prof. dr. sc. Zvonimir Kaić, prof. dr. sc. Jadranka Keros,  
prof. dr. sc. G. Richard Scott, prof. dr. sc. Tore Solheim, prof. dr. sc. Mario Šlaus,  
prof. dr. sc. Inger Wårdh

**Urednici • Editors:** doc. dr. sc. Jelena Dumančić, doc. dr. sc. Ivana Savić Pavičin

### PREDAVANJA

#### 01: ZAVOD ZA DENTALNU ANTROPOLOGIJU: NAŠIH 50 GODINA

Jelena Dumančić, Zvonimir Kaić

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Zavod za morfologiju zubi Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu utemeljen je 8. veljače 1966., a iste je godine utemeljen i Odjel za opću stomatologiju Klinike za stomatologiju. Nastavni predmet nazvan je „Morfologija zubi s uvodom u stomatologiju“. Prvo desetljeće pod vodstvom predstojnika dr. Mustafe Čatovića obilježili su opremanje Zavoda, širenje nastavnih sadržaja i izbor nastavnika Zvonimira Kaića (1971), Vere Njemirovskij (1973) i Jadranke Keros (1977).

Od 1978.-2003. predstojnik Zavoda je dr. Zvonimir Kaić. Nastavni predmet širi se uključivanjem komparativne dentalne antropologije 1981. godine, te obuhvaća četiri nastavne cjeline: morfologiju i histologiju zuba, embrionalni razvoj i komparativnu građu zuba. Znanstveno-istraživački rad usmjerava se na interdisciplinare projekte. Na dugogodišnjem projektu istraživanja utjecaja X-kromosoma na kraniofacijalni razvoj pod vodstvom prof. Kaića stasaju mladi istraživači Hrvoje Brkić i Jelena Dumančić. Domovinski rat obilježio je period 1991.-1995. a s oslobođanjem dijelova Hrvatske otkrivaju se masovne grobnice. Dr. Brkić prolazi forenzičku edukaciju i uključuje se u Nacionalni tim za identifikaciju žrtava Domovinskog rata. Na temelju širenja stručnih i znanstvenih aktivnosti te uvođenja novih predmeta „Uvod u stomatologiju“, „Povijest stomatologije“ i „Forenzična stomatologija“ u dodiplomski studij, prof. Kaić 1994. predlaže promjenu naziva Zavoda. Odlukom Fakultetskog vijeća 9. veljače 1995. godine naziv se mijenja u Zavod za dentalnu antropologiju, čime je zaokružen period od gotovo 30 godina razvoja Zavoda.

U periodu 2003.-2013. godine predstojnica Zavoda je prof. Vera Njemirovskij, koja razvija područje komparativne odontologije te uvođi istoimeni predmet u integrirani studij. Prof. Keros izabrana je za dekanicu Stomatološkog fakulteta za razdoblje 2003.-2008. godine a prof. Brkić za prodekanu za međunarodnu suradnju. Period je to značajnog razvoja Fakulteta prema integraciji u europsko visoko školstvo. Prof. Keros vodi projekte istraživanja koštanog tkiva stomatognatog sustava, a prof. Brkić iz područja forenzičke stomatologije i arheologije, na kojima znanstvenu edukaciju prolaze Ivana Savić Pavičin i Marin Vodanović. Godine 2012. prof. Hrvoje Brkić izabran je za dekanu te nastavlja razvoj Fakulteta i Zavoda u smjeru međunarodnog povezivanja i podizanja kvalitete studija. S odlaskom starijih nastavnika u mirovinu, mladi nastavnici preuzimaju nastavne obvezne ali istovremeno razvijaju nova područja znanstvenog i stručnog rada: paleostomatologiju, strukovno nazivljve, profesionalne bolesti, stomatološku skrb za osobe s invaliditetom, obiteljsku stomatologiju te istraživanje matičnih stanica iz oralnih tkiva. Godine 2014. za predstojnika je imenovan doc. Marin Vodanović, pod čijim je vodstvom Zavod domaćin međunarodnom kongresu ISDM IAPO 2014 s više od 200 sudionika iz 36 država. Godi-

### LECTURES

#### 01: DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY: OUR 50 YEARS

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Department of Tooth Morphology was established in the School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, on February 8, 1966. The same year the General Dentistry Division of the Dental Clinic was established too. A course of study was named "Tooth morphology with introduction to dentistry". Under the leadership of Department Chair Dr Mustafa Čatović, the first decade was marked by equipping the Department, broadening the teaching content and electing teachers Zvonimir Kaić (1971), Vera Njemirovskij (1973) and Jadranka Keros (1977).

From 1978-2003, the Department Chair was Dr Zvonimir Kaić. In 1981, the course of study was broadened by the inclusion of comparative dental anthropology, which complemented traditional teaching units in tooth morphology, histology and embryonic development. The scope of scientific work shifted to interdisciplinary projects. During long-term research on the impact of the X chromosome on craniofacial development under the leadership of prof. Kaić, young researchers Drs. Hrvoje Brkić and Jelena Dumančić were trained.

The Croatian War of Independence had a significant impact from 1991 to 1995. After deliberation of the occupied parts of the country, mass graves were discovered. Dr Brkić expanded his education in forensic science and joined the National War Victims Identification Team. Broadening the scope of scientific and professional work and the introduction of new courses in the curriculum – "Introduction to dentistry", "Tooth morphology with dental anthropology", "Forensic dentistry" and "History of Dentistry" – served as the basis for prof. Kaić to propose a change of the Department name in 1994. On February 9, 1995, the Council of the School of Dental Medicine approved the proposal and changed the name to the Department of Dental Anthropology, a milestone after almost 30 years of development.

From 2003 to 2013, the Department Chair was prof. Vera Njemirovskij. She developed the field of comparative odontology and introduced the course into the integrated program of study. Prof. Keros was elected dean of the School of Dental Medicine for the period 2003-2008 and prof. Brkić was named vice-dean for international cooperation. This was a significant period in faculty development that involved integration into the system of European higher education. Prof. Keros headed projects investigating bone tissue of the stomatognathic system. Prof. Brkić developed projects in the field of forensic dentistry and archeology. These projects involved the training of Drs. Ivana Savić Pavičin and Marin Vodanović. In 2012, prof. Brkić was elected dean and continued to move the Faculty and Department toward international recognition and improved quality of dental education and research.

na 2015. bila je plodna u pisanju i objavi čak pet knjiga i udžbenika te idejama za obilježavanje 50. obljetnice Zavoda.

Povijest Zavoda zrcali povijest Hrvatske. Svaki od djelatnika Zavoda utkao je svoju nit kvalitete i čovječnosti u ono što imamo danas. Budućnost je svijetla nastavimo li svaki sadašnji trenutak živjeti i stvarati najbolje što znamo – na ponos našem Fakultetu, Sveučilištu i na opće dobro Hrvatske.

With the retirement of senior professors, younger teachers were assuming more teaching obligations, and at the same time helped develop new fields of professional and scientific work in several areas, including: paleodontology, dental terminology, occupational diseases in dentistry, special care dentistry, family dentistry and oral tissues stem cells research. In 2014. associate professor Marin Vodanović was named Chair of the Department of Dental Anthropology. Under his leadership, the Department hosted an international congress ISDM IAPO 2014 with more than 200 participants from 36 countries. The year 2015 was fruitful in writing and publishing five books and developed ideas for marking the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Department.

The history of the Department reflects the history of Croatia. All Departmental personnel have interwoven a thread of quality and humanity into what we have today. The future is bright if we continue to live and work the best we can – for the pride of our Faculty and University and for the common good of Croatia.

## 02: RAZVOJ FORENZIČKE STOMATOLOGIJE U ZAVODU ZA DENTALNU ANTROPOLOGIJU

Hrvoje Brkić

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Uključivanje akademskog djelatnika Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu u rad Nacionalnog tima za identifikaciju ekshumiranih žrtava Domovinskog rata 1994. godine bio je najznačajniji trenutak u razvoju forenzične stomatologije u Hrvatskoj. Paralelno radom na terenu, poslijesmrtnom analizom zuba na ekshumiranim tijelima, edukacijom na Karolinska institutu i Zavodu za sudsku medicinu i kriminalistiku Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu osmišljen je prvi poslijediplomski kolegij iz područja dentalne identifikacije. Na temelju stecenog iskustva i već poznate materije objavljen je 2000. godine i sveučilišni udžbenik pod naslovom Forenzična stomatologija. Godine 1997. u sklopu Zavoda za dentalnu antropologiju otvorena je i Katedra za forenzičnu stomatologiju, prva u ovom dijelu svijeta. Objavljanjem vlastitih rezultata, mentoriranjem diplomskih, magistarskih i doktorskih radova te izvođenjem nekoliko znanstvenih projekata Katedra znatno ojačava. Danas, dvadesetak godina kasnije kroz nju se provodi diplomsko, poslijediplomsko i cjeloživotno obrazovanje, te je postala vrlo cijenjena u međunarodnim dosezima osobito na području dentalne identifikacije, izrade dentalnog profila i vještačenja u stomatologiji. Voditelj Katedre sudski je vještak, član je ekspertnog Stomatološkog tima u Interpolu, ekspert za dentalnu identifikaciju u Ujedinjenim narodima te dopredsjednik Svjetske organizacije forenzične stomatologije - IOFOS.

## 02: THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORENSIC DENTISTRY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Hrvoje Brkić

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The inclusion of an academic employee from Department of Dental Anthropology of the School of Dental Medicine University of Zagreb, in the work of the National Team for identification of exhumed victims from the Croatian War of Independence, in 1994 was the most important moment in the development of forensic dentistry in Croatia. The first master's course in dental identification was designed while doing field work, as well as post-mortem analysis of teeth of exhumed human remains, and through education on Karolinska Institute in Sweden and on the Department of Forensic Medicine and Criministics of the School of Medicine in Zagreb. Based on the gained experience and already known subject, in 2000 a university textbook titled Forensic Dentistry was published. In 1997, as a part of the Department of Dental Anthropology, the first Chair of Forensic Dentistry in this part of the world was opened. By publishing their own results, mentoring graduate, master's and doctoral theses, and by carrying out several research projects, the Chair has strengthened significantly. Today, twenty years later, the Department offers graduate and postgraduate programs as well as continuing education. Throughout the years it had become highly respected internationally, especially in the fields of dental identification, dental profile-making and expertise in dentistry. Head of the Chair is a legal expert, member of the expert team of dentistry at Interpol, an expert in dental identification for the United Nations, and Vice President of International Organization for Forensic Odonto-Stomatology - IOFOS.

## 03: KRATKI PREGLED RECENTNIH ISTRAŽIVAČKIH AKTIVNOSTI U PALEOSTOMATOLOGIJI U HRVATSKOJ

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Istraživačke aktivnosti u paleostomatologiji u Hrvatskoj više ili manje su održavale istraživačke aktivnosti u fizikalnoj antropologiji. Prva istraživanja s područja fizikalne antropologije su u Hrvatskoj provedena sredinom 20.-og stoljeća. Hrvatski osteolog - Franjo Ivaniček je 1951. godine objavio prve rezultate istraživanja s područja fizikalne antropologije. Istraživao je spol, dob i metrička obilježja kostura iz srednjevjekovnog grada Ptuj u Sloveniji. U kasnim 60.-tima, Georgina Pilarić i Ilse Schwidetzky su istraživale kranijalnu tipologiju s ciljem razjašnjavanja migracija u ranom srednjem vijeku u hrvatskoj populaciji. U početcima bioarheologije u Hrvatskoj, zubi i usna šupljina nisu često bili u središtu istraživačkog interesa. Danas, se koriste istraživački protokoli utemeljeni na međunarodnim standardima, što omogućava dobivanje pouzdanih i usporedivih rezultata. Osim toga, sada je pregled zuba i usne šupljine uključen u skoro svaku bioarheološku istraživanju, kao što će to biti pokazano u predavanju.

## 03: A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF RECENT RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN PALEODONTOLOGY IN CROATIA

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Research activities in paleodontology in Croatia mirrored more or less research activities in physical anthropology. First physical anthropology investigations in Croatia are evidenced in the middle of the 20th century. The first report by a Croatian osteologist - Franjo Ivaniček was published in 1951. He examined sex, age and metric characteristics of skeletons from medieval town Ptuj in Slovenia. In the late sixties Georgina Pilarić and Ilse Schwidetzky examined cranial typology in an attempt to explain the origins and migrations of early medieval Croat populations. In the beginning of bioarcheology in Croatia teeth and mouth were not often in a focus of research interests. Today, we use research protocols based on internationally standards, providing reliable and comparable results. Additionally, examination of teeth and mouth is now included in almost each bioarchaeological research as it will be presented in the lecture.

## 04: ISTRAŽIVANJE KOSTI TIJEKOM 40 GODINA U ZAVODU ZA DENTALNU ANTROPOLOGIJU

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U Zavodu za dentalnu antropologiju istraživanja koštanog tkiva provode se gotovo od samog njegovog osnutka, a intenzivirala su se dolaskom u Zavod prof. dr sc. Jadranke Keros 1977. godine koja je svoj znanstveni interes prvenstveno usmjerila području biomehanike i ergonomije, te kasnije proučavanju bolesti i očuvanju zdravlja koštanog tkiva stoma-

## 04: FORTY YEARS OF BONE RESEARCH IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY

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Bone tissue related researches have been implemented into the Department of Dental Anthropology almost from itself establishment. Professor Jadranka Keros dedicated her whole scientific career to research of bone, from the very early stage of her scientific work. From 1976. she occupied particular scientific interest at bone tissue, at first to biomechanics

tognatskog sustava. Prof.dr.sc. Jadranka Keros magistrirala je 1978. godine temom iz biomehanike, a 1984. je godine obranila doktorski rad „Istraživanja deformacija koštane strukture orofacijalnog skeleta u stomatološki značajnim područjima“. Istraživanje je provedeno u suradnji tadašnjeg Zavoda za morfologiju Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zavoda za mehaničke konstrukcije Fakulteta strojarstva i brodogradnje Sveučilišta u Zagrebu i Zavoda za anatomiju „Drago Perović“ Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Dizertacija donosi sustavni pregled temeljnih biomehaničkih postavki s prikazom funkcijeske morfologije i biomehaničkih odnosa u području orofacijalnog sustava: mjerjenjima sila, unutrašnjih naprezanja i deformacija, te modelskim istraživanjima na biološkim, arteficijskim i matematičkim modelima.

Osim pet projekata u kojima je bila suradnik posebno značenje imaju projekti MZOS-a s prof.dr.sc. Jadrankom Keros kao glavnim istraživačem („Kost u stomatološkim istraživanjima“ 2002-2006; „Istraživanje koštanog tkiva stomatognatskog sustava“ 2007-2014). Istraživanja su se velikim dijelom odnosila na proučavanje promjena koštanog sustava orofacijalnog područja kod pacijentica oboljelih od osteoporoze. Na uzorku pacijentica starijih od 45 godina izrađena je baza digitalnih ortopantomograma, potom je snimana gustoča kosti DEXA tehnologijom. Analiza TMJ-a radena je pomoću MR-a. U softverskom sustavu DIGORA analizirane su snimke čeljusti i mjerena gustoča mandibule. Rezultati istraživanja su pokazali kako promjene uočljive na ortopantomogramu, kojima doktori dentalne medicine svakodnevno rukuju, mogu ukazati na moguću pojavu osteoporoze kod žena u rizičnoj skupini.

## 05: POVIESNI OSVRT NA DENTALNU ANTROPOLOGIJU

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Povijest dentalne antropologije datira još iz antičkog doba. Dentalna antropologija se razvila iz komparativne anatomije zuba, koja je dugo vremena prevladavala u istraživanjima. Moderna verzija dentalne antropologije pojavila se prvi puta 1840.-45., kada je Richard Owen objavio svoje djelo u dva volumena pod nazivom Odontografija. Ono sadrži prvi sveobuhvatni prikaz komparativne anatomije kraljalješnjaka. Ova publikacija je bila snažan pokretač skorog utemeljenja odontologije kao nezavisnog područja u istraživanju. U početku, većina istraživača iz područja dentalne anatomije, ontogeneze, filogeneze i paleodontologije bili su uključeni u daljnji razvoj discipline. Dugo vremena komparativno-morfološke temeljno područje bilo je u središtu njihovog interesa, kao i općenito teorije o filogenetskom razvoju zuba. U 20-tom stoljeću započelo je novo razdoblje dentalne antropologije. Ključni događaj pri tome bila je 1963.g. pojave Brothwellove Dentalne antropologije. U današnje doba zubi predstavljaju važan doprinos u različitim prirodnim i kulturno povijesnim područjima, zahvaljujući prvenstveno njihovoj značajnoj boljoj očuvanosti u tlu u usporedbi s kostima. Krug istraživača se postupno proširio pa danas obuhvaća biologe, evolucijske biologe, populacijske genetičare, stomatologe, medicinske forenzičare i druge. Posljednjih nekoliko desetljeća označena su snažnim porastom znanja kao i medusobnim umrežavanjem znanstvenika. Uvažavajući medicinske, biološke, biogeografske, biomehaničke, genetske, funkcione i ekološke činjenice moguće je preciznije odgovoriti i na složena klinička stomatološka pitanja. Predavanje prikazuje koncept razvoja dentalne antropologije, naglašava važne povijesne točke, predstavlja zasluzne osobe i iznosi dosadašnja postignuća.

## 06: NOVA PRIMJENA U PROCJENI PODRIJETLA PUTEM MORFOLOGIJE ZUBNIH KRUNA I KORIJENOVA: RASUDAS

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David Navega i João Coelho (Laboratoriј za forenzičnu antropologiju, Sveučilište u Coimbi, Portugal) razvili su aplikaciju koja razvrstava pojedince u geografske podskupine čovječanstva na bazi frekvencija obilježja kruna i korijenova, objavljenoj u *Antropologiji suvremenih ljudskih zuba*. Sve što je potrebno je na datoj dentičiji pojedinca obaviti vrednovanje obilježja kao prisutno (u jednoj ili dvije kategorije, ovisno o rasponu eksprezije), odsutno ili nemoguće vrednovati. Metoda je razvijena u dvije faze. Prvo, izračunata je matrica *Nei distance* uporabom svakog pojedinačnog krunskog i korijenskog obilježja, iz koje je kreirano hijerarhijsko stablo klastera uporabom UPGMA algoritma s potpunom povezanosti. Na osnovu vizualnog pregleda klasterskog stabla definirano je sedam biogeografskih populacijskih klastera. Drugo, probabilistički biogeografski modeli predikcije podrijetla prilagođeni su uporabom *naive Bayes* klasifikacijskog algoritma, jednostavnom ali moćnom tehnikom koja koristi Bayesov teorem kao predikcijski stroj. Izlazni podatci ovog algoritma je skupina podrijetla i njezina posteriorna vjerojatnost. Algoritam se nazi-

cal properties and later to research of pathology and health maintenance of stomatognathic system. She was employed in the Department of Dental Anthropology from 1977. and received her PhD in 1984. with thesis entitled „Investigation of bone structure deformation in the orofacial skeleton in dental significant areas“. The research was conducted in collaboration of Department of Dental Morphology, Department of Mechanical Constructions (Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture) and Department of Anatomy (School of Medicine), University of Zagreb. Thesis is disclosing systematical review of fundamental biomechanical settings with functional morphology and biomechanical relationship in the area of orofacial system with complex analyses of stress and strain on biological, artificial and mathematical models.

Two major projects financed by Croatian Ministry of Science, with professor Keros as principal investigator (2002.-2006. „Bone in dental researches“; 2007.-2013. „Research of the bone tissue in stomatognathic system“) were mainly based on researches including analyses of mandibular changes in patients with osteoporosis. Digital orthopantomograms collection database was made, of women older than 45 years and DEXA measurement. Analysis of TMJ was made using MRI. Special software programme was used to measure mandibular bone density and panoramic indices. Results showed some significant changes indicating signs of osteoporosis that could be recognized by dentists on orthopantomograms.

## 05: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY

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The History of Dental Anthropology dates back to antiquity. It has developed from a comparative anatomy of teeth, which dominated the research for a long time. Dental Anthropology modern appearance occurred first 1840-45, when Richard Owen published his two-volume work Odontography. It includes the first comprehensive presentation of comparative anatomy of vertebrates. This publication gave an important impetus to the establishment of odontology as an independent field of study a short time later. At the beginning, mainly researchers from the fields of dental anatomy, ontogeny, phylogeny and palaeontology were involved at the further development of the discipline. For a long time their focus lay on comparative-morphological basic research and, in general, on theories of phylogeny of the teeth. In the 20th century, a new era of dental anthropology started. A key turning point was certainly also the appearance of Brothwell's 1963 work Dental Anthropology. Nowadays teeth provide an important input to numerous natural and cultural historical issues. This is, above all, due to their significantly better preservation in the soil compared to bones. Disciplinary the circle of researchers expanded gradually to population biologists, evolutionary biologists, population geneticists, dentists, forensic medical and others. The last few decades have been marked by a strong increase in knowledge as well as by an increase in networking. Considering medical, biological, biogeographic, biomechanical, genetical, functional and ecological facts, complex clinical dental problems can be answered much more precise, too. The lecture outlines the historical development of dental anthropology, marks its turning points in history, introduces its protagonists and acknowledges the results, which have been achieved.

## 06: A NEW APPLICATION FOR ESTIMATING ANCESTRY FROM TOOTH CROWN AND ROOT MORPHOLOGY: RASUDAS

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Based on crown and root trait frequencies reported in *The Anthropology of Modern Human Teeth*, David Navega and João Coelho (Laboratory of Forensic Anthropology, University of Coimbra, Portugal) developed an application that assigns individuals to a geographic subdivision of humankind. All that is required is to take an individual dentition and score traits as present (in one or two categories, depending on range of expression), absent, or unobservable. The method was developed in two stages. First, Nei's distance matrix was computed using each crown and root trait, from which a hierarchical clustering tree was created using UPGMA algorithm with *complete* linkage. Based on a visual inspection of the clustering tree, seven biogeographic population clusters were defined. Second, probabilistic biogeographic ancestry prediction models were fitted using *naive Bayes* classifier algorithm, a simple yet powerful technique that uses Bayes' theorem as a prediction engine. This algorithm outputs the ancestral group and its associated posterior probability. It is called *naive* because the algorithm assumes total conditional independence between

va naivnim jer podrazumijeva potpunu uvjetnu nezavisnost između obilježja, što pojednostavljuje izračun potpune multivarijatne prediktivne gustoće. Matematička uvjetna nezavisnost je značajna pretpostavka ali u skladu je s radnom pretpostavkom da se obilježja kruna i korijena ispoljavaju neovisno jedni o drugima. Da bi se pojednostavila i proširila uporaba ove metode razvijen je jednostavni program i web aplikacija pod imenom rASUDAS. Testiranje se obavlja na 150 baza podataka svjetskih populacija i doseže točnost u rasponu od 57 do 92 posto, ovisno o broju biogeografskih skupina uključenih u analizu.

## 07: ZNANSTVENO – ISTRAŽIVAČKA I EDUKATIVNA ORIJENTACIJA U DENTALNOJ ANTROPOLOGIJI

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Dentalna antropologija pripada skupini temeljnih predmeta u kurikulumu edukacije stomatologa. Sadržaji ovog predmeta trebaju uvodno motivirati studente tijekom edukacije za bolje razumijevanje kliničke, preventivne i socijalne problematike a time koncipiranja i usvajanja stavova i vještina za svoj budući profesionalni rad – unaprijeđenje oralnog zdravlja.

Nastavnici ovog predmeta trebaju biti prihvaćeni pedagozi, sa stazom iskusnih kliničara, informirani u fundamentalnim istraživanjima i osobe sposobne vidjeti korijene pojave a ne samo njenu fasadu. (Život, rad i djelo akademika Drage Perovića i akademkinje Jelene Krmpotić su primjer za idealan profil nastavnika Dentalne antropologije). Neka moja osobna i suautorska istraživanja kao i mentorstvo u disertacijama mogu se svesti pod zajednički nazivnik dentalne antropologije a vezana su za mikrocirkulaciju u Zubnoj pulpi, Sr-90 u Zubima, mikrosastojeke u oralnim uzorcima, skeletne studije od krapinskog neandertalca do recentnih ljudi (karijes i parodontna bolest) i gubitak alveolarne kosti u dinamici starenja.

U vremenski ograničenom izlaganju rezultati istraživanja navest će se taksativno-sintetički uz relevantnu bibliografiju. Mikrocirkulacija se odnosi na volumen krvi u Zubnoj pulpi i hematokrit zuba i Zubne pulpe. Ova istraživanja mogu se nadovezati sa istraživanjima Eduarda Radoševića, koji je na principima fizikalne kemijske promatrao Zub kao semipermeabilnu membranu. Sr-90 u Zubima je posljedica površinskih nuklearnih eksplozija u periodu 1945-1958. Krapinski neandertalac živio je prije 130.000 godina (281 Zub) nije bolevao od karijesa ali jest od parodontne bolesti. Kvantificiranje gubitka alveolarne kosti u procesima starenja istraživano je na forenzičnim uzorcima žrtava posljednjeg rata u BiH. Dentalna antropologija sa forenzičnom stomatologijom u našim prilikama do svog PEDESETOGODIŠNJEV JUBILEJA imala je dinamičan i kreativan put od rascjepkane morfologije zuba, preko normalne odontologije do dentalne antropologije sa forenzičnom stomatologijom. Priznana zaštujući svi koji su sudjelovali u gradnji i razvoju tog puta. Katedra i Zavod za Dentalnu Antropologiju Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu danas je prepoznatljiva u svjetskoj antropološkoj znanosti, što najbolje pokazuje današnji ZNANSTVENI JUBILARNI SIMPOZIJ.

**Ključne riječi:** mikrocirkulacija, mirkočestice, osteološka istraživanja, karijes, parodontna bolest

## 08: PREVALENCIJA PULNIH KAMENACA U ARHEOLOŠKOJ POPULACIJI IZ RADOMA (POLJSKA) IZ 18. I 19. STOLJEĆA

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**Svrha:** Predstavljamo istraživanje o pulnim kamencima u seriji uzoraka arheološkog podrijetla iz 18. i 19. stoljeća iz Radoma (Poljska). Svrha istraživanja je utvrditi prevalenciju i položaj pulnih kamencima; odrediti da li se prevalencija pulnih kamencima povećava s dobi, spolom ili trošenjem zuba (abrasijom).

**Metode:** Analiza je ograničena na gornje i donje kutnjake. Uzorak je podijeljen u dobine skupine: 17. – 25., 26. – 35., 36. – 45. i više od 46 godina. Trošenje zuba je vrednovano prema stupnju izloženosti dentina. Ukupno je analizirano 794 zuba od 122 odrasle osobe oba spola (45 žena i 77 muškaraca). Pulni kamenci su registrirani pomoću mobilnog rendgenskog uređaja EZX-60, Edlen Imaging, SAD.

**Rezultati:** Pulni kamenci su pronađeni kod 89 od 122 osobe (73%) i u 284 od 794 (36%) zuba. Razlika u prevalenciji pulnih kamencima između spolova nije statistički značajna. Osobe sa srednje ili jače izraženim trošenjem zuba imaju značajno više pulnih kamencima od osoba kod kojih je trošenje zuba ograničeno na nevidljive ili vrlo male fasete.

traits, which simplifies the full multivariate predictive density computation. Mathematical conditional independence is a strong assumption, but this conforms to the working assumption that crown and root traits are expressed independently of one another. To simplify and expand the usage of this method, a simple program and web application named rASUDAS was developed. Test runs on 150 data sheets from world populations arrived at correct classifications ranging from 57 to 92 percent, depending on the number of biogeographic groups included in the analysis.

## 07: SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL ORIENTATION IN DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY

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Dental anthropology belongs to a group of basic subjects in the curriculum of dental medicine doctors. The contents of this subject should initially motivate students during their education to better understand the clinical, preventive and social issues, and thereby the concepts and acquisition of attitudes and skills for their future professional work, i.e. oral health promotion.

The lecturers in this subject should be recognized teachers with rich experience in clinical work, well informed about fundamental research, and persons capable to perceive the roots of the phenomenon rather than just its façade. (The life and work of Academicians Drago Perović and Jelena Krmpotić are examples of the ideal profile of the lecturer in Dental Anthropology). Some of my personal and co-authorship researches, as well as my activities as supervisor to dissertations related to dental pulp microcirculation, Sr-90 in teeth, microparticles in oral samples, skeletal studies from the Krapina Man through contemporary humans (caries and periodontal disease), and loss of alveolar bone in aging dynamics can be brought under the common denominator of dental anthropology. In this time-limited presentation, results of the study will be listed synthetically with relevant bibliography. Microcirculation refers to blood volume in dental pulp, and to tooth and dental pulp hematocrit. This study can be related to the research performed by Eduard Radošević, who observed tooth as a semipermeable membrane on the principles of physical chemistry. The presence of Sr-90 in teeth is a consequence of superficial nuclear explosions during the 1945–1958 period. The Krapina Man lived 130,000 years ago (281 teeth), did not suffer from caries but did suffer from periodontal disease. Alveolar bone loss during the process of aging was quantitatively investigated on forensic specimens obtained from victims of the last war in Bosnia & Herzegovina.

Dental anthropology with forensic odontology has passed a dynamic and creative pathway to its 50th ANNIVERSARY, from fragmentary tooth morphology through normal odontology to dental anthropology with forensic dental medicine. Merits go to all those who have taken part in building and developing this discipline. The Chair and Department of Dental Anthropology and Forensic Dental Medicine of the School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb today are well recognized in the international anthropological and forensic sciences, as best demonstrated by this SCIENTIFIC JUBILEE SYMPOSIUM.

**Key words:** microcirculation, microparticles, skeletal studies, caries, periodontal disease

## 08: THE PREVALENCE OF PULP STONES IN HISTORICAL POPULATION FROM RADOM (POLAND) IN THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY

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**Objective:** We present a study of pulp stones in a series of archaeologically derived samples from the eighteenth/nineteenth-century Radom (Poland). The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence, location of pulp stones; determine whether pulp stones tend to increase in prevalence with advancing age-at-death, sex and dental wear (abrasion).

**Methods:** Analysis was limited to maxillary and mandibular molars. The sample was divided into the following age classes: 17–25, 26–35, 36–45 and >46, while tooth wear was graded according to the degree of dentin exposure. A total of 794 teeth representing 122 adult individuals of both sexes (45 females, 77 males) were examined. Pulp stones were identified by a portable dental X-ray machine (EZX-60, Edlen Imaging, USA).

**Results:** Pulp stones were found in 89 of 122 individuals (73%) and in 284 of 794 (36%) teeth. The difference in prevalence of pulp stones between sexes is not statistically significant. Individuals with moderate to highly advanced dental wear have pulp stones signifi-

Regresijska analiza je pokazala da ne postoji statistički značajna korelacija između pulpnih kamenaca i dobi ( $p=0,106$ ), dok je pronađena veza između pulpnih kamenaca i trošenja zuba ( $p<0.0001$ ).

**Zaključak:** Puljni kamenci se obično stvaraju u Zubima s izloženim dentinom neovisno o dobi osobe, što podupire teoriju da dugotrajna iritacija dentina može biti čimbenik u razvoju patoloških kalcifikacija pulpe.

**Ključne riječi:** puljni kamenci, dob, trošenje zuba, Radom

#### 09: RAZLIKE U DENTALNOJ FLUKTUIRAJUĆOJ ASIMETRIJI IZMEĐU POJEDINACA UMRLIH OD ZARAZNIH BOLESTI I OSTALIH UZROKA

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**Svrha:** Fluktuirajuća asimetrija neizravno mjeri razvojnu nestabilnost. Razvojna nestabilnost – reakcija organizma na ontogenetske smetnje - može biti povezana s budućim zdravljem. Svra ovog rada bila je testirati hipotezu da veća učestalost fluktuirajuće asimetrije upućuje na mogućnost prisustva zaraznih bolesti (uglavnom tuberkuloze).

**Metode:** Uzorak od 572 pojedinaca (284 žena, 288 muškaraca), iz 19. i 20. stoljeća liječenih na Department of Life Sciences, University of Coimbra (iz International Trades and Medical Schools kolekcije) analiziran je u pogledu 58 dentalnih i oralnih ne-metričkih obilježja. Pojedinci su bili podijeljeni, prema uzroku smrti iz medicinskih izvješća, u skupinu zaraznih bolesti i skupinu ostalih stanja. Mann-Whitney U test korišten je za testiranje razlike u proporcijama fluktuirajuće asimetrije, prosječne dobi i prosječnog opaženog mesta između dvije ispitivane skupine.

**Rezultati:** Ukupna fluktuirajuća asimetrija bila je značajno viša kod pojedinaca koji su umrli uslijed zaraznih bolesti ( $U = 34467.0$ ,  $p = 0.003$ ), dok usporedna fluktuirajuća asimetrija (uzimajući u obzir samo mjesto s obostranim opažanjima i prisustvom obilježja) nije bila značajna ( $U = 37624.5$ ,  $p = 0.163$ ). To se može objasniti razlikom u dobroj distribuciji unutar skupina i posljedičnim razlikama u opaženim mjestima, zbog gubitka zuba i trošenja. Stoga, fluktuirajuća asimetrija bila je testirana izuzimajući pojedince s manje od četiri opažena mesta ( $U = 16595.5$ ,  $p = 0.344$ ) i pojedince koji su umrli u dobi starijoj od 23 godine ( $U = 1917.5$ ,  $p = 0.025$ ), s mješovitim rezultatima.

**Zaključak:** Rezultati ukazuju na zaključak da su pojedinci s većom fluktuirajućom asimetrijom bili podložniji zaraznim bolestima, premda su potrebna daljnja istraživanja s bolje definiranim uzorkom.

**Ključne riječi:** 19. i 20. stoljeće, Portugal, razvojna nestabilnost, asimetrična svojstva, identificirane kranijalne i mandibularne kolekcije Coimbra

#### 010: ODREDIVANJE DOBI LJUDSKIH OSTATAKA IZ RANOSREDNJEVJEKOVNE NEKROPOLE PRONADENE TIJEKOM ARHEOLOŠKIH ISKOPOVANJA ISPOD MUZEJA UFFIZI U FIRENCI U ITALIJI

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**Opis slučaja:** Tijekom iskopanja 2008. do 2014. godine ispod muzeja Uffizi pronađena je ranosrednjevjekovna nekropola. Prema postojećim istraživanjima, datirana je u 4. do 6. stoljeće. Prema stratigrafskim i tafonomskim opažanjima pretpostavlja se da su sve osobe umrle u vrlo kratkom vremenskom razdoblju. U tijeku su C14 datiranje, antropološko, biomedicinsko, ekološko, palinološko, paleopatološko, paleogenetsko i paleobakteriološko istraživanje koštanih ostataka i okoliša. Dob koštanih ostataka je procijenjena pomoću zuba. Jedan od ciljeva arheološkog istraživanja je procjena dobi u trenutku smrti koštanih ostataka (većina su djeca), jer to može dovesti do otkrivanja uzroka smrti zbog korelacije između uzroka smrti i stupnja mortaliteta u populaciji. Dentalna dob je određena na 45 lubanja mjerjenjem smanjenja volumena pulpne komorice pomoću CBCT-a metodom koja je razvijena na Zavodu za forenzične medicinske znanosti Sveučilišta u Firenci.

cantly more often than individuals whose tooth wear is limited to invisible or very small facets. Logistic regression showed that there is not statistically significant correlation between pulp stones and age ( $p=0.106$ ), while the relationship was found between pulp stones and dental wear ( $p<0.0001$ ).

**Conclusion:** Pulp stones usually form in teeth where the dentin is exposed, regardless of the age of the individual, and support the theory that long-term irritation of dentin may be a factor in the development of pathological pulpal calcification.

**Key words:** pulp stones, age, dental wear, Radom

#### 09: DIFFERENCES IN DENTAL FLUCTUATING ASYMMETRY BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS WHO DIED OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND OTHER CAUSES

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**Objective:** Fluctuating asymmetry measures developmental instability indirectly. Developmental instability -- the organism's reaction to ontogenetic disturbances -- can be related to future health. This work aims to test the hypothesis that higher exposure to fluctuating asymmetry relates to susceptibility to infectious diseases (mainly tuberculosis).

**Methods:** A sample of 572 individuals (284 females, 288 males), from the 19th and 20th centuries and curated at the Department of Life Sciences, University of Coimbra (from International Trades and Medical Schools collections) were scored for 58 dental and oral non-metric traits. The individuals were divided into infectious diseases and other conditions, according to causes of death reported by coeval medicine. Mann-Whitney U was used to test differences in fluctuating asymmetry proportions, mean age and mean observable sites between the groups.

**Results:** Overall fluctuating asymmetry was significantly higher for individuals who died from infectious diseases ( $U = 34467.0$ ,  $p = 0.003$ ), but comparable fluctuating asymmetry (considering only sites with bilateral observations and trait presence) was not ( $U = 37624.5$ ,  $p = 0.163$ ). This could be related to differences in age distribution of the groups and consequent differences in observable sites, due to dental loss and wear. So, comparable fluctuating asymmetry was tested excluding individuals with less than four observable sites ( $U = 16595.5$ ,  $p = 0.344$ ) and individuals who died at ages over 23 years ( $U = 1917.5$ ,  $p = 0.025$ ), with mixed results.

**Conclusion:** Results indicate individuals with higher fluctuating asymmetry could show susceptibility to infectious diseases, yet further research and better sample definition are needed.

**Key words:** 19th and 20th century, Portugal, developmental instability, nonmetric traits, Coimbra identified cranial and mandibular collections

#### 010: AGE ESTIMATION OF HUMAN REMAINS FROM AN EARLY MEDIEVAL NECROPOLIS FOUND DURING ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS UNDER THE UFFIZI MUSEUM IN FIRENZE, ITALY

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**Case Description:** During the 2008–2014 excavations under the Uffizi Museum, an early medieval necropolis was found. According to recent studies, it can be traced back to the IV–VI century AD. Based on stratigraphic and taphonomic observations it is assumed that all the individuals died in a very short period of time. Along with C14 dating, anthropological, bio-medical, environmental, palinological, paleopathological, paleogenetical and paleobacteriological studies of the remains and the surrounding milieu, still in progress, the age estimation of the remains has been performed with an odontological method. One of the objectives of the archeological research is the evaluation of the age at death of the remains (many of them children) for the important information that the age at death composition of the sample can give to the causes of death diagnosis, because of the correlation between cause of death and mortality rate per age in the

**Rasprava i zaključak:** Metoda je već predstavljena u prethodnim istraživanjima, statistički istražena, te validirana fizičkom i CT usporednom rezultatom. U prezentaciji će biti predstavljana dosadašnja i tekuća istraživanja, metoda za određivanje dentalne dobi, te postignuti rezultati.

**Ključne riječi:** određivanje dobi, antropologija, CBCT, arheologija

### O11: CAKLINSKO-DENTINSKO SPOJIŠTE KOD DONJIH TREĆI I ČETVRTIH LJUDSKIH PREKUTNJAKA

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**Svrha:** Istraživanjem se želi pružiti sveobuhvatna 3D procjena caklinsko-cementnog spojišta i vanjske caklinske površine donjih trećih i četvrtih kutnjaka (P3 i P4) u različitim svremenim ljudskim populacijama.

**Metode:** Kod recentnih ljudskih vrsta iz različitih zemljopisnih područja i različitim načinima života napravljena je geometrijsko-morfometrijska tehnika analize 3D površinskih modela dobivenih iz µCT-a (P3 n=38; P4 n=37). Površinski modeli su predstavljeni sa četiri fiksna obilježja na vrškovima krvizicama i udabinama, te 20 polubilježja duž rubnog grebena. Dodatno su na krunskim i vratnim obrisima zabilježena 24 pseudobilježja. 2D i 3D obilježja su pretvorena u Procrustes koordinate i analizirane analizom glavnih komponenti, te drugim multivarijatnim statističkim tehnikama. Dodatno, je kvantificirano sedam diskretnih obilježja na caklinsko-dentinskem spojištu (npr. poprečni greben, dodatne krvizice), te je napravljen katalog značajki.

**Rezultati:** Multivarijatna analiza je pokazala veliku morfološku varijabilnost kod P3 i P4 sa značajnim preklapanjem kod različitih populacija. Ne-okludirajući dijelovi zuba, poput jezične krvizice pokazuju veću plastičnost u odnosu na okludirajuće elemente na obraznoj strani zuba. Zemljopisni trendovi se mogu opaziti samo kod diskretnih obilježja i analize veličine, s tim da to zbog malo uzorka treba tumačiti s oprezom.

**Zaključak:** Diferencijacija modernih ljudskih populacija na temelju odabranih značajki nije moguća zbog visokih i preklapajućih međugrupnih varijacija. Razlike u plastičnosti između okludirajućih i ne-okludirajućih elemenata upućuju na važnost funkcionalnih značajki u odnosu na moguće razlike u načinu prehrane.

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**Ključne riječi:** caklinsko-dentinsko spojište, geometrijska morfometrija, 3D, okluzija

### O12: SUVREMENO STARENJE U ŠVEDSKOJ: KLINIČKI ASPEKTI DENTALNE ANTROPOLOGIJE

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Starija životna dob ranije se povezivala s bezubošću i protezama. Danas u Švedskoj, kao i u ostatku Zapadne Europe, zadržavamo vlastite zube do poznje dobi ili se nadomještaju fiksnim nadomjesnicima. Dobro očuvana žvačna funkcija povezana je s mnogim aspektima dobrog zdravlja i kvalitetu života, čak i s očuvanjem kognitivnih funkcija. To podrazumijeva dovoljan broj zuba u međusobnim kontaktima ali također i odsustvo boli i infekcija. Ovo je izazov i paradox: uspjeli smo sačuvati kompletnu denticiju ali i stvoriti situaciju povećanog rizika za oralne i Zubne bolesti. Današnja populacija starijih osoba u Švedskoj predstavlja novi oralni scenarij za koji stomatologija nije u potpunosti spremna.

Situacija dobrog zubnog statusa u zdrave starije osobe može se, sa slabljenjem zdravlja i povećanjem farmakoterapije, pretvoriti u oralnu katastrofu. Primjena puno lijekova uzrokuje suhoću usta, koja zauzvrat povećava rizik za karies i bolesti sluznice. Za krhku stariju osobu s teškoćama gutanja porast će rizik aspiracijske upale pluća.

Sposobnost održavanja odgovarajuće oralne higijene smanjuje se s porastom dobi, zbog funkcionalnih ograničenja kao i smanjene motivacije. Dnevne životne aktivnosti postaju tako zahtjevne da preostaje malo snage za oralnu higijenu. Švedska ima sustav besplatnih oralnih pregleda u kućnoj posjeti i subvencioniranu osnovnu stomatološku skrb za starije osobe ovisne o tuđoj brzi. Sustav djeluje dobro u specijalnim ustanovama ali slabije za ovisne starije osobe kojima pomaže kućna njega, skupina u širem.

Preventivne stomatološke mjere i produljeni životni vijek rezultirali su "stomatološkim

population. The dental age estimation has been performed on 45 skulls by the measurement of the reduction of the volume of the dental pulp chamber on CBCTs applying the method developed by the Forensic Medical Sciences Departmental Section of the University of Firenze.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** The adopted method has already been presented in past researches, statistically studied and validated with physical and micro-CT comparison of the results. The researches performed and currently in progress, the method adopted for dental age estimation, and the results obtained, are illustrated in the presentation.

**Key words:** age estimation, anthropology, Cone beam CT, archeology

### O11: THE ENAMEL-DENTINE JUNCTION IN HUMAN MANDIBULAR THIRD AND FOURTH PREMOLARS

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**Objective:** This study's purpose was to provide a comprehensive assessment of the 3D enamel-dentine junction and outer enamel surface of mandibular third and fourth premolars (P3 and P4) across diverse modern human groups.

**Methods:** We applied geometric morphometric techniques on 3D surface models from µCT, focusing on geographically diverse recent humans with different subsistence strategies (P3 n=38; P4 n=37). The surface models were represented by four fixed landmarks on cusp tips and fossae and 20 semilandmarks along the marginal ridge. Additionally, we sampled crown and cervical outlines using 24 pseudolandmarks. The 2D and 3D landmark sets were converted into Procrustes shape coordinates and analyzed using principal components and other multivariate statistical approaches. Additionally seven discrete traits on the enamel-dentine junction (e.g., transversal crest, accessory cusps) were qualitatively investigated and a catalog of features was established.

**Results:** All multivariate shape analyses show a great morphological variability for P3 and P4 but considerable overlap in the various populations. Non-occluding tooth elements, such as the lingual cusp tip show greater plasticity than occluding elements on the buccal tooth side. Geographic trends can only be observed for the discrete traits and size analyses, which, due to the small sample size, have to be interpreted with caution.

**Conclusion:** A differentiation of modern human populations based on the chosen landmark configurations was not possible, owing to the very high and overlapping intragroup variation. Nevertheless, the differences in plasticity of occluding and non-occluding elements suggest a dominance of functional constraints over possible differences related to dietary regime.

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**Key words:** enamel dentine junction, geometric morphometrics, 3D, occlusion

### O12: MODERN AGEING IN SWEDEN: CLINICAL ASPECTS OF DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY

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Old age was earlier connected with edentulousness and dentures. Today in Sweden, as well as in the rest of Western Europe, we keep our own teeth high up in the ages or receive fixed tooth replacements. A well preserved chewing function is correlated to many aspects of good health and quality of life, even preserved cognitive functions. It means a sufficient number of teeth in contact with each other but also teeth that do not cause pain or infections. This is a challenge and a paradox; we have succeeded to keep complete dentitions but also created an increased risk situation for oral and dental diseases. The elderly Swedes of today present a new oral scenario that dentistry is not quite prepared for.

A situation with a good dentition in a healthy elderly person can with decreased health and increased medication turn into an oral catastrophe. High medication usage causes oral dryness, which in turn increases the risk for caries and mucosal infections. For frail elderly with swallowing difficulties, the risk for aspiration pneumonia will increase.

The ability to perform proper oral hygiene measures decreases in higher ages, due to functional limitations as well as decreased motivation. Daily life activities become so demanding that little energy is left for oral care. Sweden has a system of free oral health assessment at home and subsidized basic dental care to dependent elderly. It works well in special facilities but less for dependent elderly supported by home care aides, an expanding group. Preventive dentistry measures and prolonged life span resulted in "dental success", that requires a changed dental market where both traditional dentistry and oral care educa-

uspjehom”, koji zahtijeva promjenu u stomatološkoj djelatnosti gdje će se nuditi tradicionalna stomatologija i poduka o oralnoj skrbi te logistička poboljšanja da bi se starijim osobama pomoglo očuvati dobro oralno zdravlje.

### O13: ARHITEKTURA I VARIJACIJE MAKSILOFACIJALOG SKELETA. KOJI JE ARHITEKT OGOVORAN?

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Evolucijski i tijekom života ljudsko se lice mijenja i prilagođava. Njegov rast i razvoj pod snažnim su evolucijskim utjecajem koji se iskazuje mehanizmima prilagodbe i promjena nastalim međudjelovanjem gena i okoliša. Na relativno malom prostoru lica smješteno je svih pet osjeta i devet funkcijalnih cjelina koje se međusobno isprepliću i formiraju jedinstveni kranijalni sustav. Arhitektura lica odražava odnos s neurokranijom, posturom tjelesa te međusobni odnos funkcijalnih kranijalnih komponenata. Složeni genetički kaskadni obrasci kontrole rasta i razvoja određuju morfološku strukturu pojedinih cjelina lica. Aktivacija i ekspresija pojedinih skupina gena dobno su programirane uz posebno djelovanje hormonskog sustava i sustava povratne sprege. Uključivanjem u procese aktivacije i ekspresije okolišni čimbenici mogu modificirati zadane procese rasta i razvoja. Takva razvojna prilagodba (adaptacija) dovodi do visoke varijabilnosti izgleda lica.

Morfološke varijacije kraniofacijskog skeleta imaju biološki, društveni i medicinski značaj. Jesu li evolucijske promjene aktivan ili pasivni proces? Kako se mijenja izgled? Možemo li mijenjanjem okoliša promjeniti sebe? Koliko su blizu ili daleko kraniofacijsala antropologija i maksilosfacijska i dentalna medicina te treba li mijenjati obrase razmišljanja u dentalnoj medicini i drugim granama medicine? Ovo predavanje pokušat će odgovoriti na pitanje kako nastaju varijacije izgleda, trebamo li promatrati varijacije kao poremećaje, a poremećaje kao varijacije, vrijede li evolucijski zakoni i danas ili ćemo se radije pozvati na sekundarne promjene te gdje možemo tražiti arhitekta morfoloških varijacija kraniofacijskog skeleta čovjeka.

### O14: ANALIZA DENTALNE PATOLOGIJE I TROŠENJA U SREDNJEVJEKOVNOM GRADU GLOUCESTERU I USPOREDBA S DRUGIM NALAZIŠTIMA

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**Svrha:** Pružiti uvid u promjene načina prehrane, kulturne običaje, te zdravlje i bolesti srednjevjekovnih engleskih populacija kroz proučavanje dentalne patologije i trošenja zuba.

**Metode:** Kod 41 odrasle osobe (914 zuba) ekshumiranih iz srednjevjekovnog groblja u Gloucesteru u Velikoj Britaniji pronađene evidentirane su patološke promjene i trošenje zuba. Rezultati su uspoređeni sa suvremenim nalazištima i drugim arheološkim materijalom.

**Rezultati:** 88% osoba je imalo najmanje jedan kariozan zub, s ukupno 24% zahvaćenih zuba. Zubni kamenac je također učestao u uzorku, za 74% zahvaćenih zuba, od čega su kod 5,4% osoba registrirane obilne naslage. Žene su češće imale opsežne karijesne lezije (žene 19,2%, muškarci 5,8%).

**Zaključak:** Učestalost karijesa je slična kao kod mnogih starijih nalazišta i vjerojatno je posljedica povećane konzumacije rafimiranog šećera i brašna. Zanimljivo je da, koštani ostaci iz istog područja, ali ranijeg, rimskog perioda imaju sličnu prevalenciju karijesa i zubnog kamenca. Ovo je moguće uslijed kontinuiteta u konzumaciji pojedinih namirnica i sličnih prehrabnenih navika. Rezultati ovog istraživanja skupa s drugim sličnim analizama pokazuju da pojedinačna nalazišta mogu značajno varirati u određenom periodu, a što je slučaj i u kasnom srednjem vijeku. Ovo može biti povezano s povećanim prehrabnenjem i kulturološkim razlikama između ruralnih i urbanih populacija. Trošenje i hipoplazija cakline su također proučavane i usporedbe su napravljene s drugim nalazištima kako bi se pružio uvid u način života, uključujući prehranu, kulturne običaje, bolesti i zdravlje.

**Ključne riječi:** dentalna patologija, karijes, kamenac, hipoplazija cakline

tion will be offered as well as logistic improvements to help the elderly to keep a good oral health.

### O13: ARCHITECTURE AND VARIATION OF THE CRANIOFACIAL SYSTEM. WHERE IS THE ARCHITECT?

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During life and physical evolution, the human face continuously changes and adapts. Facial growth and development are under strong evolutionary influence. This is expressed by the mechanisms of adaptation and morphological changes, which result from genetic and environmental interaction. All five senses and nine functional units are located on a relatively small area, forming a unique cranial system. Facial architecture reflects the relationship of the neurocranium, body posture and different functional cranial components. Complex genetic cascade patterns of growth and development control determine the structure of the facial units. The activation and expression of gene groups are programmed by age with hormonal and mutual feedback systems playing an important role. By engaging in gene activation and expression processes, environmental factors modify the process of growth and development. Such adaptation to environmental conditions increases the variability of facial traits.

Craniofacial morphological variations have biological, social and medical implications. Are evolutionary changes an active or a passive process? How do facial traits change? Can we change ourselves by changing the environment? How close or distant are craniofacial anthropology and maxillofacial and dental medicine, and is it necessary to change thinking patterns in dental medicine and other medical fields? This lecture will try to answer the questions of how morphological variations arise, should we accept variations as disorders and disorders as variations, do evolutionary laws still apply today or will we rather refer to secondary changes, and where we can look for the architect of morphological variation of the human craniofacial skeleton.

### O14: AN ANALYSIS OF DENTAL PATHOLOGY AND WEAR IN THE MEDIEVAL CITY OF GLOUCESTER AND COMPARISONS WITH OTHER SITES

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**Objective:** To provide insight into the changing diet, cultural practices, health and disease of medieval English populations through studying dental pathology and wear.

**Methods:** A range of pathologies and wear are recorded for 41 individuals (914 adult teeth), excavated from a medieval cemetery in Gloucester, UK. Results are compared to contemporary sites as well as other archaeological material.

**Results:** 88% of individuals have at least one carious tooth, with 24% of teeth affected. Calculus is also common throughout the sample with 74% of teeth affected; of these, 5.4% are severely affected. Females have much higher rates of gross caries (females: 19.2%; males: 5.8%).

**Conclusion:** Caries frequency is similar to those in much later sites and is likely a consequence of increased consumption of refined sugar and flour. It is interesting, however, that remains from the same area, but the earlier Roman period, show similarly high rates of both caries and calculus. This could be due to the continuation of certain foods and other behavioural practices passed down in the area. Results from the present research along with other multi-site analyses highlight that individual sites can vary dramatically for a given period and that this is particularly the case for the late medieval. This temporal pattern may be related to increasing dietary and cultural differences between rural and urban populations. Cultural wear and enamel hypoplasia are also studied and comparisons made with other sites to help provide insight into their way of life, including diet, cultural practices, disease and health.

**Key words:** dental pathology, caries, calculus, enamel hypoplasia

### 015: ODNOŠ IZMEĐU TROŠENJA ZUBA I PREHRAMBIH NAVIKA U DREVNIH STANOVNIIKA PATARE

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**Svrha:** Protumačiti i razjasniti neočekivano visok stupanj trošenja zuba kod odraslih osoba iz Patare.

**Metode:** Materijal za ovo istraživanje se sastojao od 155 humanih kostura iz Patare – drevnog grada u području Lycia u Kašu, u pokrajini Antalya u južnoj Turskoj. Stupanj trošenja zuba je analiziran u skladu s Bouvilleovim dijagramom za trošenje zuba (1983).

**Rezultati:** Istraživanje je pokazalo da je stupanj potrošenosti zuba varirao od stupnja 1 do 7, a da je prosječna vrijednost bila stupanj 4.

**Zaključak:** Za očekivati je da će se kod populacija koje žive u blizini mora, pronaći niska razina potrošenosti zuba zbog prehrane koja se sastoje uglavnom od povrća, voće i proizvoda iz mora. Međutim, kod stanovnika Patare se ne nalazi očekivani obrazac trošenja zuba. Retrospektivno istraživanje je pokazalo da je Patara bila važno transportno središte u kojem se nalazilo jedno od tri skladišta za žitarice u mediteranskom području. Osim toga, bila je važna luga za skladištenje žitarica transportiranih iz Anatolije u Rim. Iako Patara nije imala plodne doline za uzgoj žitarica, utemeljena je na važnom raskrižju u blizini anatolijskih dolina, pri čemu je imala važnu ulogu u transportu žitarica. Sve ovo objašnjava obrazac trošenja zuba, jer ukazuje da su ljudi uz morske proizvode, voće i povrće konzumirali i veliku količinu žitarica.

**Ključne riječi:** Patara, trošenje zuba, konzumacija žitarica

### 016: DENTALNO-ANTROPOLOŠKI DOKAZI O PREKOLUMBIJSKOM SIFILISU U ENGLESKOJ

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**Svrha:** Prikazati dodatne dokaze o prekolumbijskom kongenitalnom sifilisu u Europi prikazujući tri juvenilna slučaja s dijagnosticiranim hipoplastičnim defektima, dva iz suvremenih srednjovjekovnih nalazišta i jedan iz rimske grobnice.

**Metode:** Prikupljeni zubi iz tri različite lokacije (n=300) makroskopski su pregledani s ciljem utvrđivanja znakova kongenitalnog sifilisa. Dinolite digitalni mikroskop korišten je za daljnju analizu hipoplastičnih defekata.

**Rezultati:** Znaci malinastog kutnjaka, sa karakterističnom ravnom uslijed hipoplazije pronađeni su kod tri pojedinca, kod jednog iz svake skupine. Pronadene su i jamicе na zubima trajne denticije. Defekt u obliku ravne plohe pronađen je okluzalno na prvim molarima u sva tri slučaja. Prednji zubi koji su bili istovremeno u fazi razvoja također su imali defekt na okluzalnom području. Svi su bili mlađi od 6 godina a defekti su nastali za vrijeme prve godine i prve polovice života.

**Zaključak:** Vrijeme u kojem su nastali defekti na zubima odgovara kongenitalnom sifilisu, također njihov položaj i vrsta. Izostanak Hutchinsonovih sjekutiča se može objasniti time što oni ne moraju nužno biti prisutni kod svih oboljelih pojedinaca. Moguće je da su ovi defekti nastali uslijed jakog ne-specifičnog stresa. Međutim, lokalizacija, vrijeme nastanka i karakterističnost lezija značajno upućuju na kongenitalni sifilis što predstavlja dodatne dokaze o prisutnom prekolumbijskom sifilisu.

**Ključne riječi:** kongenitalni sifilis, caklinska hipoplazija, malinasti kutnjak, srednji vijek, rimska doba, prekolumbijski

### 015: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DENTAL MACRO WEAR AND DIETARY HABITS IN ANCIENT PATARA PEOPLE

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**Objective:** To understand and clarify the unexpectedly high level of dental wear in adult Patara people.

**Methods:** The materials of this study comprise human skeletons from Patara, which was one of the ancient cities in the area of Lycia in Kaş, situated in the province of Antalya in the south of Turkey. The study showed that these skeletons belong to 155 individuals. The level of dental macro wear in these individuals was examined in accordance with Bouville's (1983) dental wear diagram.

**Results:** Current state of the study shows that the dental wear spans from level one to seven in these individuals, with an average of level four.

**Conclusion:** It is expected to see a low level of dental wear in populations living close to sea, since they mainly form a nautical and vegetative dietary habit. However, it is clear that the people of Patara do not follow this pattern of dental wear. A retrospective research shows that Patara had been an important transportation center, since it housed one of the three grain storages in Mediterranean area. It was also an important port for storing grains that were being transported from Anatolia to Rome. Although Patara did not have fertile plains to grow grains, it was founded on an important crossroad with its proximity to Anatolian plains, thus playing an effective role in grain transportation. All these features explain the state of dental wear, since it indicates that these people should have consumed high amounts of grain along with nautical and vegetative food.

**Key words:** Patara, dental macro wear, grain consumption

### 016: TITLE: EVIDENCE FROM DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY OF PRE-COLUMBIAN SYPHILIS IN ENGLAND

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**Objective:** To provide further evidence of pre-Columbus congenital syphilis in Europe by presenting three cases of juveniles with diagnostic hypoplastic defects from two contemporary medieval sites, and one Roman cemetery.

**Methods:** The available dentition from three different collections (n=300) was examined macroscopically for evidence of congenital syphilis. A Dinolite digital microscope was used for further analysis of any hypoplastic defects found.

**Results:** Evidence of mulberry molars, with its characteristic plane form hypoplasia, was found on three individuals, one from each collection. Pitting was also found on the permanent dentition. The plane form defect was found on the occlusal surface of the first molars in all three cases. Anterior teeth forming during this time also show plane form defects on the occlusal surface. All were under the age 6, and the defects formed during the first year and a half of life.

**Conclusion:** The timing of the defect formation fits with congenital syphilis, as does the position and type. The lack of Hutchinson's incisors can be explained because not all individuals exhibit this indicator. It is possible that these defects were caused by severe non-specific stress. However the location, timing, and characteristics of the defects are highly suggestive of congenital syphilis and this provides further proof for the argument of pre-Columbus syphilis.

**Key words:** congenital syphilis, enamel hypoplasia, mulberry molar, medieval, roman, pre-Columbus

**O17: DEVIJACIJA NOSNOG SEPTUMA I KLASIFIKACIJA:  
GEOMETRIJSKO-MORFOMETRIJSKA ANALIZA  
KOMPJUTORIZIRANIH TOMOGRAAMA**

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**Svrha:** Analizirati klasifikaciju devijacija nosnog septuma s obzirom na njegovu geometriju i odnos prema Mladina klasifikaciji.

**Metode:** Analizirana su 52 CT-a, 17 žena i 35 muškaraca u dobi od 17 do 77 godina. Tri od 52 nisu imala devijacije dišnih puteva niti simptome opstrukcije; 17 je imalo devijaciju bez simptoma; a preostala 32 su imala opstrukciju dišnih puteva. Devijacija je dijagnosticirana na temelju CT snimki i klasificirana u tipove T1-T7 prema Mladini (1987). Septalna geometrija je analizirana putem block rigid registracije na bazi lubanje. U svrhu naglašavanja lateralnih devijacija provedena je analiza glavnih komponenti (principal component analysis) transverzalne koordinate registracije septalne površine.

**Rezultati:** Mladina dijagnostičke grupe nisu u značajnijoj korelaciji sa septalnom morfologijom. Jedino je kod T6 grupe utvrđena korelacija sa septalnom morfologijom, jer je postojalo lateralno izbočenje (septalni greben). Najizrazitije devijacije imaju povećan angulaciju u odnosu na bazu nosne šupljine.

**Zaključak:** Korelacija između morfologije nosnog septuma i Mladina klasifikacije je slaba.

**Ključne riječi:** geometrijska morfologija, nosni septum, kompjutorizirana tomografija, septalna devijacija

**O18: CERVikalna odontometrija: Vrednovanje  
iskoristivosti u procjeni spola recentne njemačke  
populacije**

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**Svrha:** Odrediti stupanj spolnog dimorfizma kod trajnog gornjeg prvog i drugog kutnjaka pomoću alternativnih dimenzija zuba poput cervicalnog promjera zuba kod recentnog uzorka iz jugozapadne Njemačke čije zubalo nije prethodno istraživano.

**Metode:** Uzorak se sastojao od 105 osoba iz osteološke zbirke Zavoda za paleoantropologiju u Tübingenu u Njemačkoj. Pomoću digitalne pomicne mjerke Mitutoyo dizajnirane za mjerjenje zuba u celjustima izmjereni su mezdostalni i bukolingvalni promjeri gornjeg prvog i drugog kutnjaka uz preciznost od 0.01 mm. Dobivene dimenzije korištene su za procjenu razlike među spolovima putem univarijatne i multivarijatne statističke analize. Univarijatna statistička analiza parnim t-testom nije pokazala značajne razlike između muškaraca i žena.

**Rezultati:** Univarijatna statistička analiza postotka spolnog dimorfizma bukolingvalnog promjera gornjih drugih kutnjaka dala je vrijednost 5,87%, što je znatno više od mezdostalnog promjera gornjih drugih kutnjaka odnosno mezdostalnog i bukolingvalnog promjera gornjih prvih kutnjaka. Diskriminantna funkcionalna analiza je također pokazala da je bukolingvalni promjer gornjeg drugog kutnjaka diskriminirajući, jer je kod 73,5% osoba spol bio točno određen.

**Zaključak:** Rezultati pokazuju da cervicalni bukolingvalni promjer gornjih drugih kutnjaka može biti koristan u određivanju spola, posebno u situacijama kada je očuvanost preostalog koštanog materijala dimorfičnih značajki poput zdjelice i lubanje loša.

**Ključne riječi:** cervicalna odontometrija, spolni dimorfizam, gornji kutnjaci

**O19: INDEKS ROBUSTNOSTI KRUNE KAO PARAMETAR  
SPOLNOG DIMORFIZMA TRAJNIH OČNJAKA U  
BOSANSKOHERCEGOVACKOJ POPULACIJI**

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**Svrha:** Postoji više opisanih načina analize trajnih očnjaka u svrhu procjene spola koje su rađene u svijetu. Antropološke analize svakako priznaju postojanje populacijskih razlika.

**O17: NASAL SEPTAL DEVIATION AND CLASSIFICATION: GEOMETRIC MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF COMPUTED TOMOGRAMS**

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**Objective:** To explore the classification of nasal septal deviation as determined by clinical and imaging diagnostics by analyzing the geometry of the nasal septum and its relationship to the Mladina classification.

**Methods:** We examined 52 CT scans of 17 women and 35 men between 17 and 77 years old. Three of the 52 had neither airway deviations nor symptoms of obstruction; 17 had deviation but no symptoms; the remaining 32 showed airway obstruction. Deviation was diagnosed from renderings of the CT scan according to Mladina's [1987] types T1-T7. The geometry of septal form was analyzed via block rigid registration on the cranial base. To highlight lateral deviations we carried out a principal component analysis (PCA) of the transverse coordinate of the registered septal surface.

**Results:** The Mladina diagnostic groups do not appear to relate meaningfully to septal morphology. The sole group that did was the subdivided T6 group that shows a lateral protuberance (septal ridge). The most severe deviations have an increased angulation with the base of the nasal cavity.

**Conclusion:** The correspondence between the morphology of the nasal septum and the Mladina classification is weak.

**Key words:** geometric morphology, nasal septum, computed tomography, septal deviation

**O18: CERVICAL ODONTOMETRICS: AN ASSESSMENT OF ITS VALUE FOR SEX ESTIMATION FOR A RECENT GERMAN POPULATION**

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**Objective:** To determine the degree of sexual dimorphism in a permanent maxillary first and second molar in a recent southwestern German sample whose dentition was not studied before by using alternate dental measurements such as cervical tooth diameters.

**Methods:** The sample consisted of 105 individuals selected from the Osteological Collection of the department of Paleooanthropology in Tübingen, Germany. The mesiodistal (MD) and buccolingual (BL) diameters of the maxillary first and second molars were measured in dental arch using digital Mitutoyo needlepoint calipers with a precision to .01mm specially designed to fit between teeth still in the jaw. From these measurements, the difference between sexes was assessed by using univariate and multivariate statistical analysis. Univariate statistical analysis of a paired sample t-test did not result in significant differences between males and females.

**Results:** In the univariate statistical analysis of the percentage of sexual dimorphism, the buccolingual diameters of the maxillary second molar yielded a value of 5.87%, which was considerably higher than that of either the mesiolingual diameters of the maxillary second molar or the mesiodistal and buccolingual diameters of the maxillary first molar. The stepwise discriminant function analysis also selected the buccolingual diameter of the maxillary second molar as discriminatory; 73.5% of individuals were sexed correctly.

**Conclusion:** The results indicate that cervical buccolingual diameters of the maxillary second molar may be valuable in sex estimation, especially when the preservation of the other skeletally dimorphic features, such as pelvis and skull, is relatively poor.

**Key words:** cervical odontometrics, sexual dimorphism, maxillary molars

**O19: CROWN ROBUSTNESS INDEX AS A PARAMETER OF SEXUAL DIMORPHISM FOR PERMANENT CANINE TEETH IN THE BOSNIAN-HERZEGOVINIAN POPULATION**

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**Objective:** There are several types of analysis for permanent canine teeth for assessing sex-

Svrha istraživanja bila je ispitati spolne razlike trajnih očnjaka u bosanskohercegovačkoj populaciji korištenjem indeksa robusnosti krunice (CRI).

**Metode:** Uzorak se sastojao od 187 ispitanika oba spola (112 ženskih i 75 muških), starijih od 18 godina. U uzorak su uključeni samo ispitanici s intaktnim lijevim i desnim, gornjim i donjim očnjacima, bez karijesa, restauracija, erozije ili dentalne traume. Protokol je odobrio Etički odbor Stomatološkog fakulteta. Mjerenje je provedeno na sadrenim modelima. Za mjerenje je korištena digitalna klizna mjerka, a vrijednost su izražene do stotog dijela milimetra. Iz dobijenih dimezija izračunat je indeks robusnosti krune za sve gornje i donje očnjake u svih ispitanika. Spolni dimorfizam Indeks robusnosti krune u postotcima izračuna je prema formuli Garna i Lewisa (1967).

**Rezultati:** Rezultati (*t*-test) su pokazali da postoji značajna razlika između muškaraca i žena u bosanskohercegovačkoj populaciji ( $p < 0.001$ ) kod ispitivanih parametara Indeks robusnosti krune maksilarnih i mandibularnih očnjaka. Spolni dimorfizam Indeks robusnosti krune iznosi 11,05 % za maksilarne i 14,83 % za mandibularne očnjake.

**Zaključak:** Indeks robusnosti krune trajnih očnjaka dobar je pokazatelj spolnog dimorfizma, te se može koristiti u antropološkim i forenzičkim analizama u kojima je potrebno određivanje spola.

**Ključne riječi:** indeks robusnosti krune, spolni dimorfizam, trajni očnjaci

ual dimorphism in a world. Anthropological analysis worldwide recognized population specifics as well. Objective was to test usefulness of Crown robustness index (CRI) of permanent canine teeth in sex estimation of Bosnian-Herzegovinian population.

**Methods:** The sample for the study comprised plaster models of 187 adult subjects (112 female, 75 male). Inclusive criteria were: intact left and right, upper and lower canine teeth, with no caries, no restorations, no erosions or dental trauma. Ethics committee of Faculty of dentistry approved the protocol. The measurement was conducted on plaster models. From obtained canine teeth dimensions we computed the Crown robustness index for all upper and lower canine teeth of all subjects. Calculation of sexual dimorphism percentage (%) was done according to the formula given by Garn and Lewis (1967). For measurement digital venire caliper was used, and the results were presented with the accuracy of one hundred part of the millimeter.

**Results:** Results (*t*-test) have shown that there are significant differences between female and male subjects within Bosnian-Herzegovinian population ( $p < 0.001$ ) when testing Crown robustness index on maxillary and mandibular canine teeth. There is sexual dimorphism of Crown robustness index and is 11,05 % for maxillary and 14,83 % for the mandibular canine teeth.

**Conclusion:** Based on results of this study it can be concluded that Crown robustness index is a useful parameter of sexual dimorphism. It can be used in anthropological and forensics analysis where gender assessment is needed.

**Key words:** crown robustness index, sexual dimorphism, permanent canine teeth

## 020: PROCJENA DENTALNE DOBI - PROŠLOST I SADAŠNOST

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U ovom predavanju izložiti će se važne povijesne činjenice o procjeni dobi. Na osnovu 45 godina praktičnog iskustva, rasprava će obuhvatiti procjenu dobi kod djece i adolescenata koristeći dentalne razvojne faze kao i kod odraslih koristeći regresivne dentalne promjene. Prezentirat će se preporučene tehnike za slučajevе koji uključuju djecu, prihvaćene od većine zapadnih zemalja. Također, tehnike preporučene za tražitelje azila koji se predstavljaju mladima od 18 godina i tehnike korištene za odrasle osobe koje se žale na krvnu procjenu dobi kod dolaska u našu zemlju. Procjena dobi može se raditi na različite načine. Moguće je koristiti specifične metode i prikazati rezultate sa standardnom devijacijom. Alternativna mogućnost je vizualna procjena dobi na osnovu stomatološkog iskustva a zatim modifikacija mišljenja nakon izračuna dobi prema znanstvenim metodama. Raspraviti ćemo o tome kako doći do konačne procjene, i odgovoriti na probleme i pitanja u stvarnim slučajevima, kao što je pitanje vjerojatnosti procjenjene i alternativne dobi. Forenzični stomatolozi imaju različita stajališta i mišljenja o ovim pitanjima.

## 021: VJERNOST OTiska LJUDSKOG UGRIZA - ULOGA ELASTIČNOSTI KOŽE I POSTURALNIH PROMJENA: PREGLED LITERATURE

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**Svrha:** Svrha ovog preglednog rada je procijeniti učinke promjene držanja i elastičnosti kože na izobiljeće otiska ljudskog ugriza. Ugriz se obično nanosi u nasilnim situacijama kao što su seksualno zlostavljanje, zlostavljanje djece, domaćih svada u kojima su ljudi u pokretu i u različitim tjelesnim položajima. Osim toga koža ima tendenciju rastezljivosti izvan svog prirodnog položaja, tako da je distorzija ugriza neizbjegljiva.

**Metode:** U ovom preglednom radu, članci su bili pretraživani u PubMedu, Medlineu i Cochrane bazama podataka. Korišteni su članci objavljeni na engleskom jeziku od 2000. do 2016. godine sa sljedećim ključnim riječima: unikatnost Zubala, ugriz, iskrivljivanje, elastičnost kože, napetost kože, anizotropija, posturalne promjene, pogrešna identifikacija. Dio ovog pregleda bili su izvorni znanstveni članci, pregledni radovi, prikazi slučajeva te radovi forenzičkih društava. Referentni popis odabranih članaka ručno je pretraživan. Autori su kontaktirani u situacijama u kojima je bila potrebna detaljna rasprava.

**Rezultati:** U ovom pregledu analizirano je 11 članaka. Rezultati su pokali da je distorzija više prisutna kod starog i pretilog stanovništva. Budući da je položaj tijela za vrijeme napada nepoznat, potreban je oprez pri analizi otiska ugriza. Kada se zubi utisu u elastičnu kožu, središnja udaljenost ugriza se povećava, kut rotacije je izravnан i povećan je interkanini razmak. Suprotne se promjene mogu vidjeti kada je ugriz utisnut u napetu kožu. Izobiljeća u širini zuba događaju se slučajno i nejednolika su duž zubnog luka.

**Zaključak:** Promjene u položaju tijela i elastičnosti kože važni su čimbenici koji utječu na pouzdanost otiska ugriza kao dokaza.

**Ključne riječi:** Zubna unikatnost, ugrizi, iskrivljivanje, elastičnost kože, posturalne promjene

## 020: DENTAL AGE ESTIMATION – PAST AND PRESENT

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This lecture will present some important historical works for age estimation. Based on 45 years of practical experience, the discussion will cover both age estimation of children and adolescents using dental developmental stages and adults using dental regressive changes will be discussed. Recommended techniques for cases involving children, mostly adopted from western countries are presented. Also techniques for asylum seekers pretending to be below 18 years and techniques used for age estimation of adult persons who claim to be given wrong age when they came to our country are discussed. Age estimation can be performed in different ways. Either you use a specific method and present the results often with standard deviation. Alternatively you use your expertise as a dentist and assess the age visually and then modify your opinion after the calculation of the age according to scientific techniques. How to give the final age estimate will be discussed, as well as answering the problem in the actual case like what are the likelihood of the given age and the likelihood of an alternative age. Forensic odontologists have different approaches and views to this.

## 021: ACCURACY IN BITEMARKS - ROLE OF SKIN ELASTICITY AND POSTURAL CHANGES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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**Objectives:** The aim of this review is to assess the effects of postural changes and skin elasticity on bitemarks distortion. Bitemarks are usually inflicted during violent situations like sexual abuse, child abuse, domestic altercations wherein the people involved are mobile and in different body positions. Moreover the skin has a tendency to stretch out of its natural relaxed position, thus the distortion in bitemarks is inevitable.

**Methods:** In this review, the articles were searched through PubMed, Medline and Cochrane databases. Articles published in English language, during years 2000-2016 and with the following keywords were included: dental uniqueness; bitemarks; distortion; skin elasticity; skin tension; anisotropy; postural changes; false identification. Original research, reviews, case reports, proceedings of Forensic societies were a part of this review. The reference lists of selected articles were hand searched and authors were contacted where detailed discussion were required.

**Results:** 11 articles were analysed in this systemic review. Results indicate that bitemarks distortion is more in aged, obese or overweight population. Since the body position while being attacked remains unknown, caution should be exercised while analysing bitemarks. As the teeth engage over elastic skin, mesial distance is increased, angle of rotation is flattened and intercanine distance increased. While opposite changes are seen when a taut tissue is bitten. Tooth width distortion occurs in random manner and is non-uniform across the dental arch.

**Conclusion:** Changes in body posture and elasticity are important parameters that govern the accuracy of bitemark as evidence.

**Key words:** dental uniqueness; bitemarks; distortion; skin elasticity; postural changes.

**O22: NOVI MODEL ZA PROCJENU DENTALNE DOBI: PRIMJENA WILLEMSOVE METODE NA TRI I ČETIRI ZUBA DONJE ČELJUSTI**

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**Svrha:** Willemsova metoda često se koristi za procjenu dentalne dobi a temelji se na razvojnim stadijima 7 donjih lijevih trajnih zuba. Istražili smo mogućnost procjene dentalne dobi Willemsovom metodom koristeći manji broj zuba.

**Metode:** Na 1868 digitalnih standardiziranih ortopantomograma djece u dobi od 5 do 16 godina (1059 dječaka i 809 djevojčica) očitani su razvojni stadiji 7 donjih lijevih trajnih zuba te je procijenjena dentalna dob prema Willemsu. Univarijatnom regresijom procijenjena je dentalna dob na temelju jednog zuba, a regresijom sa selekcijom unaprijed i unazad najbolja kombinacija 2-6 zuba.

**Rezultati:** U procjeni dentalne dobi za dječake i za djevojčice optimalni izbor zuba je gotovo isti: jednog zuba (34), dva zuba (34 i 37), tri zuba (33, 34 i 37), četiri zuba (31, 33, 34 i 37), pet zubi (31, 33, 34, 36 i 37) i šest zubi (31, 33, 34, 35, 36 i 37). Razlike između modela su značajne (F-test, p<0,05), osim kod usporedbe modela sa 7 i 6 zubi kod djevojčica. Postotak točnih procjena dobi unutar intervala ±0,5 godina kod modela s 3 zuba manji je za 3%, a kod modela s 4 zuba za 1,5% u odnosu na model sa 7 zuba. Točnih procjena u intervalu ±1 godina ima oko 1% manje u modelima s 3 ili 4 zuba nego kod modela sa 7 zuba.

**Zaključak:** Usprkos statistički značajnim razlikama u kvadratnim odstupanjima dobi modela s manjim brojem zuba, mala razlika u postotku točnih procjena dobi unutar određenog intervala opravdava korištenje novih modela s 3 ili 4 zuba u praksi.

**Ključne riječi:** procjena dobi, dentalna dob, Willemsova metoda, forenzička stomatologija, Hrvatska

**O23: POKUŠAJ IZRADE MODIFICIRANIH TABLICA DEMIRJIANOVE METODE ZA PROCJENU DENTALNE DOBI U SUDANSKOJ POPULACIJI**

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**Svrha:** Testiranje Demirjianove metode za procjenu dentalne dobi u sudanske djece starijih 3-16 godina.

**Metode:** Model istraživanja bio je presječno retrospektivno istraživanje bazirano na bolničkom uzorku. Uzorak je prikupljen tehnikom slučajnog odabira a sastojao se od 500 ortopantomograma (243 dječaka i 257 djevojčica) prikupljenih iz Stomatološke klinike Sveučilišta znanosti i tehnologije. Razvojne faze sedam trajnih zuba zabilježene su na svakom OPG-u u donjem lijevom kvadrantu, a procjena dobi (EA) dobivena metodom prema Demirjanu uspoređena je s kronološkom dobi.

**Rezultati:** Rezultati su pokazali da je metodom prema Demirjanu u djevojčica dob precišnjena za 0,13 godina, a u dječaka podcjenjena za 0,46 godina. Međutim, rezultati su pokazali da je u dobi od 15 godina i više, te 4 godine i niže u dječaka i djevojčica procjena dobi prema Demirjanu bliža kronološkoj dobi. U dobi od 6 i 7 godina u dječaka i djevojčica procjena dobi prema Demirjanu izrazito odstupa od kronološke dobi.

**Zaključak:** Istraživanje je pokazalo da Demirjanova metoda nije primjenjiva na uzorku sudanske populacije. Metoda prema Demirjanu bila je pouzdanija u djevojčica nego u dječaka kao i u dobnim skupinama od 3, 4, 15 i 16 godina. Napravljena je nova modificirana tablica prema Demirjanu za procjenu dentalne dobi u sudanskoj populaciji.

**Ključne riječi:** Demirjanova metoda, procjena dentalne dobi, stanovništvo Sudana

**O22: NEW MODEL FOR DENTAL AGE ESTIMATION: WILLEMS METHOD APPLIED ON THREE AND FOUR MANDIBULAR TEETH**

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**Objective:** Willem's method, frequently used for dental age estimation, is based on developmental stages of 7 left permanent mandibular teeth. We investigated the possibility and accuracy of age estimation by its application on less than 7 teeth.

**Methods:** Developmental stages were evaluated on digital, standardized orthopantomograms of 1868 children (1059 boys and 809 girls) aged 5 to 16. Univariate regression was used for age estimation based on one tooth and regression with forward and backward elimination for selection of the best combination of 2-6 teeth.

**Results:** Optimal selection of teeth for dental age estimation is similar in boys and girls: one tooth (34), two teeth (34 and 37), three teeth (33, 34 and 37), four teeth (31, 33, 34 and 37), five teeth (31, 33, 34, 36 and 37), six teeth (31, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37). The differences between models are significant (F-test, p<0,05), except for comparison of models with 7 and 6 teeth in girls. Within the interval ±0,5 years, model with 3 teeth has 3% less and model with 4 teeth 1,5% less accurate age estimations than model including 7 teeth. Within the interval ±1 year, models with 3 or 4 teeth have 1% less accurate estimations than model including 7 teeth.

**Conclusion:** Despite significant differences in total square deviations of models including less than 7 teeth, small difference in percentage of accurate age estimations within specified intervals justifies the practical use of new models including 3 or 4 teeth.

**Key words:** age estimation, dental age, Willem's method, forensic odontology, Croatia

**O23: AN ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP A MODIFIED DEMIRJIAN'S AGE ESTIMATION TABLES FOR SUDANESE POPULATION**

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**Objective:** To test the Demirjian method of dental age estimation in Sudanese children population aged 3-16 years.

**Methods:** The study design was cross-sectional retrospective hospital based study. The sample was selected using a simple random sampling technique consisting of 500 orthopantomograms, (243 boys and 257 girls) collected from dental hospital of University of Science and Technology. The developmental stages were assessed for each OPG in the left seven mandibular permanent teeth and the EA was obtained using Demirjian method and then compared with the chronological age.

**Results:** The results showed that the general Demirjian method overestimated the age of female samples by about 0,13 years, and under estimate the age of male samples by about 0,46 years. However, the results showed that the age of 15 years and above, and 4 years and below in males and females were more adherent to Demirjian method while the ages of 6 and 7 years in males and females were the most incompatible with Demirjian method.

**Conclusion:** The study found that Demirjian method was not applicable on Sudanese sample population. Demirjian method was more reliable in females than males, and was more reliable to age groups 3, 4, 15 and 16 years old. A new modified table from Demirjian method for Sudanese population was developed.

**Key words:** Demirjian method, age estimation, Sudanese population.

**O24:TREĆI KUTNJACI U PROCJENI PUNOLJEVNOSTI U CRNOGORACA**

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**Svrha:** Iz medicinsko-pravnog i kaznenog gledišta, važno je utvrditi je li osoba maloljetna ili punoljetna (starija od 18 godina). Posljednjih godina za ovu svrhu se koriste metode koje se temelje na razvoju umnjaka.

**Metode:** Ovo istraživanje ima za cilj provjeriti metodu za procjenu punoljetnosti po Cameriereu, koja se temelji na korelaciji između kronološke dobi i omjera projekcija otvorenih apiks i projekcije visine donjih trećih kutnjaka na ortopantomogramu (OPT) ili indeksu rasta trećih kutnjaka ( $I_{3M}$ ) u Crnogorcu. Uzorak se sastojao od 683 OPTa (324 muškaraca i 359 žena) od 13 do 24 godina starosti. Granična vrijednost  $I_{3M} = 0,08$  je korištena za odvajanje odraslih i maloljetnih osoba.

**Rezultati:** Rezultati 2x2 diskriminacijskog testa su pokazali visoku osjetljivost (0,92; 0,81) i specifičnost (0,94; 0,98) u muškog i ženskog spola. Udjeli ispravno klasificiranih pojedinaca su bili 0,93 za muški i 0,89 za ženski spol.

**Zaključak:** Preporučena vrijednost  $I_{3M} = 0,08$  može se, s visokom točnošću, koristiti za procjenu punoljetnosti u crnogorskoj populaciji.

**Ključne riječi:** Crna Gora, procjena dobi, umnjak, ortopantomogram, punoljetnost

**O24:THIRD MOLARS IN ASSESSING LEGAL ADULTHOOD ON MONTENEGRIN POPULATION**

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**Objective:** From a medico-legal and penalty point of view, it is important to determine whether a person is a minor or an adult (18 years of age). In recent years, methods based on third molar development have been used for this purpose.

**Methods:** The present article aims to verify the method of Cameriere based on the correlation between the chronological age and normalized measures of open apices and height of the mandibular third molar or the third molar maturity index ( $I_{3M}$ ) in Montenegrins. The sample consisted of 683 panoramic radiographs (324 males and 359 females) from 13 to 24 years of age. The cut-off value of  $I_{3M} = 0.08$  was used to discriminate adults and minors.

**Results:** The results demonstrated high sensitivity (0.92, 0.81) and specificity (0.94, 0.98) in males and females respectively. The proportions of correctly classified individuals were 0.93 in males and 0.89 in females.

**Conclusion:** Suggested value of  $I_{3M} = 0.08$  can be, with high accuracy, used for discrimination adults and minors on Montenegrin population.

**Key words:** Montenegro, age estimation, third molar, panoramic radiograph, legal adulthood

**O25:LICE BITKE - MASOVNA GROBNICA IZ TRIDSETOGODIŠNJE RATA: ŽIVOT VOJNIKA S DENTALNOG, FORENZIČNOG I DRUŠVENOG GLEDIŠTA**

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Tridesetogodišnji rat (1618-1648) bio je jedan od najrazaranjućih sukoba u evropskoj povijesti. Nasilje, oskudica i bolesti značajno su utjecali na smanjenje europske populacije. U studenom 1632. godine maleni gradić u današnjoj Središnjoj Njemačkoj bio je poprište jedne od najvećih i najkrvavijih bitki: Bitke kod Lützena. General Wallenstein i švedski kralj Gustav II Adolf bili su glavni sudionici na bojnom polju a potonji je bio napoljetnik i smrtno ranjen. Poginulo je više od 6000 vojnika a, nakon što su oplačkana, njihova mrtva tijela pokopana su u brojnim masovnim grobnicama. U ljetu 2011. godine arheolozi su otkrili jednu masovnu grobnicu na rubnom dijelu Lützena. Čitava grobnica je bila ograđena u bloku a tijela su detaljno analizirana in situ uz korištenje metoda kao što su izotopska analiza (C/N, Sr/O), medicinska snimanja (X-ray, CT, DVT) i histološka analiza. Grobnica je sadržavala skeletne ostatke 47 muškaraca u dobi od 15 do 45 godina; većinom su bili stari 20-30 godina. Jedan od glavnih ciljeva bila je rekonstrukcija vrste nasilja uslijed kojeg su ovi vojnici poginuli na bojnom polju. Među brojnim perimortalnim ozljedama nadan je veliki broj prostrijeljnih rana glave. Podaci o uzroku smrti i kalibru olovnih metaka značajno su doprinijeli rekonstrukciji tijeka bitke, pogotovo u dijelu gdje su vojnici poginuli. Zacijaljene ozljede, kao što su frakture gornjih i donjih udova ili tupi i oštiri udarci u kranijalnom području donose informacije o uvjetima cijeljenja rana i nedostatnoj medicinskoj skrbi za ranjenike. Loša higijena i nedostatna prehrana ostavili su posljedice na kostima a odraz su nepovoljnijih životnih uvjeta za vrijeme rata.

**O25:THE GRIMACE OF BATTLE – A MASS GRAVE FROM THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR: DENTAL, FORENSIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS IN THE LIVES OF SOLDIERS**

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The Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) was one of the most destructive conflicts in the European history. Violence, famine and diseases significantly decreased the European population. In November 1632 a small town in today's Central Germany, was the setting of one of the greatest and bloodiest combats: the great Battle of Lützen. General Wallenstein and the Swedish King Gustav II Adolf were the most prominent actors on the battlefield, the latter was mortally wounded. More than 6.000 soldiers lost their lives, and – after looting – the dead bodies were buried in numerous mass graves. In summer 2011 archaeologists discovered one of these mass graves at the edge of Lützen. The complete grave was recovered en bloc and the skeletons were detailed analyzed in situ, accompanied by methods such as isotopic analyses (C/N, Sr/O), medical imaging techniques (X-ray, CT, DVT) and histology.

The grave contained the skeletal remains of 47 men with an age at death range from about 15 to 45 years; most of the men were 20-30 years old. One major intention was the reconstruction of the nature of violence in which these men died on the battlefield. Among numerous perimortem injuries a high number of cranial gunshot wounds were found. This kind of death and the caliber of the lead bullets helped to reconstruct the course of the combat, particularly in the area the soldiers died. Healed injuries, such as fractures of the upper and lower limbs or blunt and sharp force trauma to the cranium, provide information about healing conditions and insufficient medical treatment. Poor hygiene and long lasting deprivations have left osteological traces as well and reflects the adverse living conditions during wartime.

## POSTERSKE PREZENTACIJE

### P1: TRAJNI MANDIBULARNI PRVI KUTNJAK S RADIX ENTOMOLARISOM SMJEŠTENIM NA SREDIŠNjem LINGVALNOM DIJELU (TIP AC VARIJANTE): PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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**Uvod:** Kod korijenova trajnih mandibularnih molara moguća je pojava lingvalno smještenog prekobrojnog korijena koji se naziva radix entomolaris (RE). S obzirom na položaj cervicalnog dijela RE takvi molići dijele se u četiri tipa varijacija (Carlsen & Alexandersen 1990). Dosad je bilo uvriježeno mišljenje da se kod prvog mandibularnog molara javlja samo tip A (distolingvalno lokaliziran RE) dok se sva četiri tipa javljaju kod drugog i trećeg mola.

**Opis slučaja:** Prikaz slučaja uključuje vanjsku i unutarnju morfologiju ekstrahiranog mandibularnog prvog desnog kutnjaka s RE lokaliziranim točno na sredini između dva glavnih korijena (tip AC), što predstavlja neuobičajenu lokalizaciju RE kod ove vrste zuba. Užeć kanala RE smješteno je lingvalno, gotovo jednakod udaljeno od meziolingvalnog i distalnog korijenskog kanala, što rezultira konfiguracijom dna pulpe šupljine nalik onoj kod maksilarnog prvog kutnjaka. U opisanom kliničkom slučaju, RE nije primjećen prilikom endodontskog liječenja pa je kanal ostavljen neliječen što je dovelo do upalnih egačeracija a napošljetu i vertikalne frakture zuba.

**Raspovrata i zaključak:** Prilikom endodontskog liječenja, zbog prisustva RE kod mandibularnog prvog kutnjaka potrebno je opsežnije uklanjanje Zubnog tkiva u lingvalnom smjeru, ne u distolingvalnom kao što je učestalije kod A varijacije. Kliničke implikacije ostalih povezanih varijabli u smislu divergencije, zavijanja u bukalnom smjeru i apikalne gracilnosti odgovaraju onima koje se primjenjuju kod tipa A varijacije. Zaključak je da tip AC varijacije nije ograničen samo na mandibularni drugi i treći kutnjak već se može javiti i na prvom kutnjaku.

**Ključne riječi:** manibularni trajni prvi kutnjak, radix entomolaris, prekobrojni korijen, anatomske varijacije

### P2: VANJSKA MORFOLOGIJA TRAJNIH MAKSILARNIH KUTNJAKA S DVA PALATINALNA KORIJENA: IN VITRO ISTRAŽIVANJE

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**Svrha:** Utvrditi učestalost anatomskih obilježja koja mogu poslužiti kao pokazatelj prisustva dva palatalna korijena (2PR), tipa 2PR prema Christie i sur. (1991), apikalne gracilnosti i dilaceracije korijena trajnih maksilarnih kutnjaka (PMM) s dva palatalna korijena.

**Metode:** Uzorak od 33 PMMs sa 2PR prikupljen je iz kolekcije ekstrahiranih zuba na Medicinskom fakultetu u Ljubljani. Vanjska morfologija je proučavana stereomikroskopom a parametri mjereni digitalnom pomicnom mjericom.

**Rezultati:** Na osnovu morfoloških obilježja 11 (33%) zubi je kategorizirano kao drugi a 22 (67%) kao treći maksilarni kutnjak ( $p=0.054$ ). Od ukupnog broja 21 (64%) bio je desni a 12 (36%) lijevi trajni maksilarni kutnjak ( $p=0.119$ ). Anatomska obilježja imala su slijedeću učestalost: palatalni produljci cakline 94%, veća širina krune preko palatalnih krvica 75%, dvostruka Carabelli's krvica 24%, palatalno-korijenska brazda 19% i naglašeno uvlačenje palatalne plohe 17%; bez statistički značajne razlike ( $p<0.10$ ) između drugih i trećih PMMs. Najčešći tip bio je IV kod drugog (45%) i II kod trećeg PMMs (41%). Apikalna gracilnost primjećena je kod 19 % MP i 16% DP korijenova ( $p=0.75$ ). Dilaceracija korijena primjećena je u 13% MP i 27% DP korijenova ( $p=0.12$ ).

**Zaključak:** 2PR češće se nalaze na trećim PMM. Sklonost većoj učestalosti 2PR primjećena je kod desnih PMMs; potrebno je obraditi veći uzorak. Dva glavna dijagnostička znaka prisustva 2 palatalna korijena su naglašen palatalni dio krune i palatalni produljci cakline.

**Ključne riječi:** trajni maksilarni kutnjaci, dva palatalna korijena, anatomska obilježja, apikalna gracilnost, dilaceracija korijena

## POSTER PRESENTATIONS

### P1: PERMANENT MANDIBULAR FIRST MOLAR WITH MIDLINGUALLY-LOCATED RADIX ENTOMOLARIS (TYPE AC VARIANT): A CASE REPORT

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**Introduction:** A root complex of permanent mandibular molars can include a lingually-located supernumerary root termed radix entomolaris (RE). These molars could be divided according to the location of the cervical part of the RE into four types of variant (Carlsen & Alexandersen 1990). Until now it was thought that only type A (distolingually located RE) occurs in mandibular first molars whereas all four types occur in mandibular second and third molars.

**Case description:** This case report presents the external and internal morphology of the extracted mandibular right first molar with RE located exactly midway between both main roots (type AC), representing unusual RE location in this tooth type. The orifice of the RE was lingual, almost equidistant from the mesiolingual and distal root canals, resulting in a pulpal floor configuration similar to that of a maxillary first molar. In the described clinical case, RE was not identified during endodontic treatment and was therefore left untreated, which led to inflammatory exacerbations, and finally unrestorable vertical fracture of the tooth.

**Discussion and conclusions:** Entering the RE canal in this type of a mandibular first molar requires extension of the conventional opening cavity in a lingual direction, not in a distolingual direction as in the more common type A variant. Clinical implications of other relevant clinical variables in terms of divergence, bend in buccal direction and apical gracility follow those applicable to type A variant. In conclusion, type AC variant is not limited solely to mandibular second and third molars.

**Key words:** permanent mandibular first molar, radix entomolaris, supernumerary root, anatomical variations

### P2: EXTERNAL MORPHOLOGY OF PERMANENT MAXILLARY MOLARS WITH TWO PALATAL ROOTS: AN IN VITRO STUDY

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**Objectives:** To determine the frequency of anatomical landmarks which may serve as diagnostic indicators for two palatal roots (2PR), type of 2PR according to Christie et al. (1991), apical gracility, and root dilacerations of permanent maxillary molars (PMMs) with 2PR.

**Methods:** A sample of 33 PMMs with 2PR was taken from the collection of extracted teeth at the Faculty of Medicine in Ljubljana. The external morphology was examined under stereomicroscope and measured with digital calliper.

**Results:** Based on the morphological traits 11 (33%) were determined as second and 22 (67%) as third PMMs ( $p=0.054$ ). 21 (64%) were right and 12 (36%) were left PMMs ( $p=0.119$ ). Anatomical landmarks had the following frequencies: palatal enamel extension 94%, crown wider over the palatal cusps 75%, double Carabelli's cusp 24%, palato-radicular groove 19%, and marked indentation of the palatal surface 17%; there was no statistically significant difference ( $p<0.10$ ) between second and third PMMs. The most common type was type IV for the second (45%), and type II for the third PMMs (41%). Apical gracility was observed on 19% of MP and 16% of DP roots ( $p=0.75$ ). Root dilacerations was observed on 13% of MP and 27% of DP roots ( $p=0.12$ ).

**Conclusion:** The 2PR were more frequently found on the third PMMs. Tendency for higher frequency of the right PMMs with 2PR was observed; a larger sample would be required. Two major diagnostic clues for the existence of 2 palatal roots were pronounced palatal part of the crown and a palatal enamel extension.

**Key words:** permanent maxillary molars, two palatal roots, anatomical landmarks, apical gracility, root dilacerations

**P3: „ČITAJ MOJE ZUBE“: POVIJEST STOMATOLOGIJE NA MOSKOVSKOJ TEOLOŠKOJ AKADEMII (RUSIJA)**

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**Uvod:** Tijekom 2014. Institut za arheologiju Ruske akademije znanosti proveo je sveobuhvatno arheološko istraživanje nekropole Moskovske teološke akademije. Prije 1. svjetskog rata u ovom groblju sahranjivani su učitelji, profesori i zaslužni studenti ove prestižne obrazovne ustanove.

**Opis slučaja:** Kao terapeutsko sredstvo u liječenju karijesa, stomatolozi su koristili različite materijale za ispune. Zabilježeni su slučajevi korištenja fosfatnog cementa i amalgama. Na ispitivanom materijalu zabilježene su najnovije tehnike liječenja (u to doba) poput amputacije pulpe i postavljanja antisepatičkog zavoja, te Zubne proteze. Vermillion (živin sulfid) je korišten kao antisептик.

**Raspisava:** Kod osoba datiranih u kasno 19. stoljeće (do 1892. godine) nisu pronađeni znakovi intervencije stomatologa. Grobovi osoba sa znakovima liječenja (ispuni, krune i sl.) vjerojatno pripadaju ranom 20. stoljeću, a među njima i zahvati koji su mogli biti primjenjeni tek nakon 20-tih godina 20. stoljeća.

**Zaključak:** Različite dentoalveolne anomalije, metode i tehnike stomatološkog i protetiskog liječenja koje su pronađene dovode nas u područje povijesti medicine, a paleostomatološki izvori smatraju se biljegom vremena.

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**Ključne riječi:** stomatologija 19. i ranog 20. stoljeća, Moskovska teološka akademija, paleoantropologija, arheologija

**P4: DOKAZI O VAN-ŽVAČNOJ UPORABI ZUBA KOD POJEDINACA IZ BRONČANOG DOBA EKSHUMIRANIH IZ NEKROPOLE CASAS VELHAS (MELIDES, PORTUGAL)**

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**Svrha:** Proučavani su dentalni ostaci iz kamenih grobova Nekropole Casas Velhas (Melides, Portugal) koji datiraju iz brončanog doba. Ostatci su pregledani da bi se dokumentirali obrasci atipičnog trošenja zuba i oralne lezije u svrhu određivanja vjerojatnih vanžvačnih aktivnosti.

**Metode:** Od 19 ekshumiranih odraslih pojedinaca samo je 11 imalo prisutne dentalne ostatke (n= 91). Zubi su makroskopski pregledani kako bi se utvrdio uzorak trošenja prema Smithu (1984) uz modifikacije koje je predložio Silva (1996), netipično trošenje prema preporkama Molnara (2008), lomljenje i brazdanje prema Bonfiglioli i sur. (2004).

**Rezultati:** Zabilježena su dva atipična uzorka zubnog trošenja i jedan tip oralne lezije (lomljenje). Prethodno svojstvo uključuje opsežno koso i distalno trošenje na prednjim Zubima (n=6) i opsežno koso i distalno trošenje na molarima. Lomljenje je zabilježeno na 6 zuba (tri prednja i tri stražnja zuba). U tri pojedinka zabilježeno je neobično trošenje zuba i lomljenje. Razlike između spolova nije bilo moguće ispitati zbog slabe očuvanosti ljudskih ostataka.

**Zaključak:** Određeni uzorci trošenja uočeni na dentalnim ostacima, kao što su izrazito koso i distalno trošenje na očnjacima, objašnjavaju moguću uporabu zuba u vanžvačnim aktivnostima, premda uzročni čimbenik ostaje nejasan. Lomljenje je moguća posljedica konzumacije tvrde i izrazito abrazivne hrane. Premda je točno porijeklo ovih uzoraka i lezija na Zubima nejasno njihov opis je važan u interpretaciji ljudskog ponašanja u prošlosti.

**Ključne riječi:** van-žvačna uporaba zuba, neobično trošenje zuba, lomljenje zuba, brončano doba, Portugal

**P3: “READ MY TEETH”: THE HISTORY OF DENTISTRY IN THE MOSCOW THEOLOGICAL ACADEMY (RUSSIA)**

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**Introduction:** In 2014, the Institute of Archeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences conducted a comprehensive archaeological survey of the extraordinary necropolis of the Moscow Theological Academy. Before the First World War in this cemetery were buried teachers, professors and eminent students of this prestigious educational institution.

**Case Description:** As a therapeutic method of treatment of caries dentists have used a variety of filling materials. There were cases of use of dental phosphate cement and amalgam. On the materials presented as the newest (at the time) technique of treatment is amputation of the pulp with the imposition of antiseptic dressings, and the cases of prosthetics. Vermilion (mercury sulfide) was used as an antiseptic.

**Discussion:** Objects dated to the late 19th century (up to 1892) have no trace of the intervention of a dentist. So the burial of individuals with traces of treatment (fillings, crowns, etc) probably date to the early 20th century. Among them are the operations that can be applied only after the 20-ies of the 20th century.

**Conclusion:** Various dentoalveolar anomalies, methods and techniques of dental treatment and prosthetics that have been discovered, lead us into the area of the history of medicine. Thus paleodontology source is seen as a chronological marker.

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**Key words:** dentistry 19th-early 20th century, the Moscow Theological Academy, paleoanthropology, archaeology

**P4: EVIDENCE OF NON-MASTICATORY DENTAL USE IN BRONZE AGE INDIVIDUALS EXHUMED FROM THE NECROPOLIS OF CASAS VELHAS (MELIDES, PORTUGAL)**

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**Objective:** Dental remains from the stone cists Necropolis of Casas Velhas (Melides, Portugal) dated to the Bronze Age were studied. These were examined to document atypical dental wear patterns and oral lesions in order to assess probable non masticatory behaviour.

**Methods:** From the 19 adult individuals exhumed, only 11 present dental remains (n= 91). Teeth were examined macroscopically to document wear patterns according to Smith (1984) with the modification proposed by Silva (1996), unusual wear following the recommendations of Molnar (2008), chipping and notching according to Bonfiglioli et al. (2004).

**Results:** Two atypical dental wear patterns and one type of oral lesion (chipping) were recorded. The former one include excessive oblique and distal wear on the anterior teeth (n=6) and excessive oblique and distal wear in molars. Chipping was observed in 6 teeth (three anterior and three posterior teeth). In three individuals unusual dental wear and chipping were noted. Differences between sexes were not possible to investigate due to low preservations of the human remains.

**Conclusion:** Certain wear patterns observed in these dental remains permits to suggest the use of teeth in non-masticatory activities, as the extreme oblique and distal wear in canines, although the causing agents remain tentative. Chipping could be due to the consumption of hard and abrasive foods. While the exact origin of these patterns and lesions are unknown their description are significant for interpretations of past human behaviour.

**Key words:** non-masticatory dental use, unusual tooth wear, dental chipping, Bronze Age, Portugal

**P5: DONJI TREĆI KUTNJACI OBLIKA DVOSTRUKOG ZUBA UDRUŽENI S KOMPLEKSNOU MORFOLOGIJOM ZUBA KOD ŽENSKE OSOBE – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA**

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**Uvod:** Shizodontija (geminacija) i fuzija su anomalije zuba koje je teško razlikovati, zato se nazivaju dvostrukim zubom. Takvo stanje posljedica je razdvajanja pojedinog Zubnog zametka ili spajanja s prekobrojnim zubom. Teorija polja objašnjava povezanost između lokacije zuba i njegove predispozicije za anomalije oblika i broja.

**Opis slučaja:** Kod dvadesetogodišnje pacijentice uočena su tri treća kutnjaka (18, 38, 48) s prekobrojnim krvžicama. Pacijentica je imala problema s održavanjem oralne higijene što je uzrokovalo perikoronitis. Na bočnim sjekuticima i očnjacima opažen je tuberkulum dentale. Gornji prvi i drugi kutnjaci imaju izraženo Carabellijev obilježje, stupnja 5. i 6. s obzirom na ASUDAS. Donji prvi i drugi kutnjaci imaju pet odnosno šest krvžica. Ortopantomogram pokazuje da zubi 38 i 48 imaju prekobrojne krvžice ispod obrazne sluznice i 48 ima povećan distalni dio korijena.

Obiteljska anamneza otkrila je da je otac imao prekobrojni zub u prednjoj regiji gornje čeljusti i sestrična je imala prekobrojne trajne donje bočne sjekutice.

**Rasprrava:** Pronalasci na 18, 38 i 48 indiciraju shizodontiju dok bi druga mogućnost mogla biti fuzija s prekobrojnim zubom. Prema teoriji polja, treći kutnjaci kao posljednji zubi u molarnom polju, najslikniji su promjenama. To bi moglo biti u svezi s genetskim i epigenetskim čimbenicima te trajanja razvoja.

**Zaključak:** Procesi koji su se dogodili tijekom razvoja zuba rezultirali su kompleksnom morfološkom zuba koja bi mogla biti obiteljsko obilježje u ovom slučaju.

**Ključne riječi:** dvostruki zub, teorija polja, prekobrojni zub, Carabellijev obilježje

**P6: UČESTALOST I IZRAŽENOST CARABELLIJEVOG OBLJEŽJA NA PRVIM TRAJNIM MAKSILARNIM KUTNJACIMA NA POPULACIJI SREDNJE BOSNE**

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**Svrha:** Carabellijev obilježje je jedan od najviše proučavanih nemetrijskih dentalnih obilježja. Nalazi se na meziopalatalnoj površini prvih stalnih maksilarnih molara i može se javiti u nekoliko morfoloških oblika. Svrha je bila odrediti prevalenciju, izraženost, spolni dimorfizam i simetriju Carabellijevog obilježja na prvim trajnim maksilarnim kutnjacima na populaciji srednje Bosne.

**Metode:** Istraživanje je provedeno na studijskim modelima 94 ispitanika u dobi 15-25 godina (58 ženskog i 36 muškog spola). Za klasifikaciju stupnja izraženosti i simetrije (bilaterizma) Carabellijevog obilježja koristila se Arizona State University Dental Anthropology System (ASUDAS) referentna pločica: Laboratory UM Carabelli cusp.

**Rezultati:** Rezultati su pokazali da je Carabellijev obilježje prisutno kod 80,9% ispitanika. Na lijevim maksilarnim kutnjacima obilježje je bilo zastupljeno kod 77,7%, a na desnim kod 84% slučajeva. I kod muškaraca i kod žena je najzastupljeniji stupanj 1, dok je najmanje zastupljen stupanj 6 kod muškaraca, a stupanj 7 kod žena.

**Zaključak:** Ne postoji spolni dimorfizam u stupnju izraženosti Carabellijevog obilježja. Ne postoji statistički značajna razlika u stupnju izraženosti između lijevih i desnih maksilarnih kutnjaka. Istraživanje prevalencije i izraženosti Carabellijevog obilježja na bosanskoj populaciji uporabom standardiziranih metoda (ASUDAS) ima važan antropološki i forenzički značaj.

**Ključne riječi:** Carabellijev obilježje, ASUDAS, prvi maskilarni kutnjak

**P5: LOWER THIRD MOLARS IN DOUBLE TOOTH FORM ASSOCIATED WITH COMPLEX TOOTH MORPHOLOGY IN A FEMALE PATIENT – A CASE REPORT**

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**Introduction:** Schizodontia (germination) and fusion are tooth anomalies hard to distinguish, therefore referred to as 'double tooth'. The condition may arise from division of a single tooth germ or from fusion with a supernumerary tooth. The field theory explains association of tooth position and its susceptibility to anomalies of form and number.

**Case description:** A 25 year old female patient came to our observation with three third molars (18, 38, 48) which showed two to three additional cusps. Patient had difficulties with oral hygiene maintenance which caused pericoronitis. Lateral incisors and canines had marked tuberculum dentale. Upper first and second molars both expressed Carbelli's cusp, grade 6 and 5 respectively according to ASUDAS. Lower first and second molars had 6 and 5 cusps, respectively. Orthopantomogram showed teeth 38 and 48 had accessory cusps under the buccal mucosa and 48 had enlarged distal root.

Family anamnesis revealed father had supernumerary tooth in upper frontal region and cousin had supernumerary permanent lower lateral incisors.

**Discussion:** Findings on 18, 38 and 48 indicate schizodontia while alternative could be fusion with supernumerary tooth. According to the field theory, third molars as last teeth in the molar field, are the most susceptible to aberrations. This may be related to genetic and epigenetic factors and duration of the development.

**Conclusion:** Processes that occurred during tooth formation resulted in complex tooth morphology which may be a family trait in this case.

**Key words:** double tooth, field theory, supernumerary tooth, Carabelli's trait

**P6: THE PREVALENCE AND EXPRESSION OF THE CARABELLI'S TRAIT ON PERMANENT MAXILLARY FIRST MOLARS IN THE POPULATION OF CENTRAL BOSNIA**

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**Objective:** Carabelli's trait is one of the most studied non-metric dental traits. It is located on the mesiopalatal surface of permanent maxillary first molars and expressed through several grades. Aim was to investigate the prevalence, expression, sexual dimorphism and symmetry of the Carabelli's trait on permanent maxillary first molars in the population of central Bosnia.

**Methods:** The sample for the study comprised plaster models of 94 subjects in the age range of 15-25 years (58 female and 36 male). The Arizona State University Dental Anthropology System (ASUDAS) reference plaque: Zoller laboratory UM Carabelli cusp was used to investigate degree of expression and symmetry (bilaterism) of the Carabelli's trait.

**Results:** Results have shown that Carabelli's trait was present in 80.9% of subjects. On the left upper first molars trait has been found at 77.7% and on the right at 84% of cases. The most common grade of expression was 1 for both sexes and least frequent was grade 7 for female and grade 6 for male.

**Conclusion:** There is no sexual dimorphism in the degree of expression of the Carabelli's trait. Also, there were no statistically significant differences in degree of expression between left and right maxillary first molars. Evaluating the prevalence and expression of the Carabelli's trait in Bosnian population by using a standardized method (ASUDAS) has important anthropological and forensic significance.

**Key words:** Carabelli's trait, ASUDAS, upper first molars

**P7: PREVALENCIJA HIPODONCIJE U ORTODONTSKIH PACIJENATA IZ GRADA ZAGREBA I SPLITSKO-DALMATINSKE ŽUPANIJE**

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**Svrha:** Istraživanje je prevalencija hipodoncije u ortodontskih pacijenata iz dvije međusobno 400 km udaljene hrvatske regije: Grada Zagreba i Split-dalmatinske županije.

**Metode:** Istraživanje je obuhvatilo 501 ortodontskog pacijenta starijeg od 12 godina: 257 iz Zagreba (90 muških i 167 ženskih) i 244 iz Split-dalmatinske županije (107 muških i 137 ženskih). Dijagnoza hipodoncije temeljena je na analizi ortopantomograma i zubnih kartona.

**Rezultati:** Hipodoncija je nađena u 31,52% ispitanika u Zagrebu i 32,79% u Split-dalmatinskoj županiji. Kad se izuzmu treći kutnjaci, učestalost je iznosila 10,50% ispitanika u Zagrebu te 12,29% u Split-dalmatinskoj županiji, 11,38% u obje regije zajedno. Najčešće nedostaje gornji treći kutnjak (19,36%), potom donji treći kutnjak (16,17%), drugi donji pretkutnjak (6,19%) te gornji bočni sjekutič (4,19%). Gornja je čeljust bila češće pogodena nego donja čeljust. Bilateralna hipodoncija je bila češća za sve genetski labilne zube osim za donji srednji sjekutič. Nije nađena značajna razlika između spolova, niti između lijeve i desne strane. Drugi autori našli su manju prevalenciju uz značajne razlike između hrvatskih regija: Istra 6,25% i Slavonija 2,34% (Legović i sur. 1990); Zadar 5,52% (Visković i sur. 1988).

**Zaključak:** U obje regije nađena je relativno visoka prevalencija hipodoncije, nešto manja u Gradu Zagrebu. Usporedba s nalazima drugih autora upućuje na moguće značajne regionalne razlike. Slična prevalencija u dvije istraživane međusobno udaljene regije upućuje na nehomogenost populacije Zagreba, obzirom da u glavni grad Hrvatske stoljećima do seljavaju stanovnici iz svih regija, pa tako i iz Dalmacije.

**Ključne riječi:** hipodoncija, ageneza zuba, Zagreb, Split, Hrvatska

**P8: UTJECAJ IGF-OSOVINE NA RAZVOJ LJUDSKOG ZUBA TIJEKOM FETALNOG RAZDOBLJA**

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**Svrha:** Odrediti i analizirati izražajne obrasce inzulinu-nalik čimbenika rasta 1 (IGF-1), inzulinu-nalik čimbenika rasta 2 (IGF-2), receptora za inzulinu-nalik faktor rasta 1 (IGF-1R) i receptora za inzulinu-nalik faktor rasta 2 (IGF-2R) u zamecima ljudskih sjekutiča i očnjaka tijekom fetalnog razdoblja razvoja imunohistokemijskom metodom.

**Metode:** Ša Zavoda za patologiju Sveučilišne bolnice u Splitu, pribavljeno je deset ljudskih fetusa dobi između 7 i 20 gestacijskih tjedana pobačenih spontano ili uslijed ektopične trudnoće. Područja glave i dijelovi čeljusti obrađeni su za imunofluorescentno bojanje primarnim protutijelima na IGF-1, IGF-2, IGF-1R i IGF-2R. Izražajni obrasci analizirani su prema odvijanju osnovnih staničnih procesa u odontogenim tkivima (proliferacija, diferencijacija, apoptoza).

**Rezultati:** IGF-1 i IGF-2 su tijekom cijelog istraživanog razdoblja isključivo bili izraženi u Zubnom popoljku i caklinsknom organu, a sve do ranog stadija zvona njihov se izražaj nije preklapao. Proliferirajuće vratne petlje su, kao i diferencirajući ameloblasti i odontoblasti na mjestu budućeg incizalnog brida/vrška kvržice, tijekom kasnog stadija zvona istovremeno izražavali oba IGF-a. Izražaj IGF-1 (aktivni receptor) se ukupno poklapao sa onim od IGF-1 i IGF-2, dok je IGF-2R (eliminacijski receptor za IGF-2) prikazao nasumičan izražajni obrazac u caklinskem organu i dentalnoj papili.

**Zaključak:** IGF-1 i IGF-2 igraju raznolike uloge tijekom razvoja ljudskog zuba u vidu povećanja i morfogeneze caklinskog organa, odnosno diferencijacije stanica (ameloblasti, odontoblasti) koje luče tvrdu zubnu. Učinke IGF-1 i IGF-2 posreduje IGF-1R, dok IGF-2R samo djelomično sudjeluje u potiskivanju djelovanja IGF-2.

**Ključne riječi:** razvoj ljudskog zuba, IGF-1, IGF-2, IGF-1R, IGF-2R

**P7: PREVALENCE OF HYPODONTIA IN ORTHODONTIC PATIENTS IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND SPLIT-DALMATIA COUNTY, CROATIA**

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**Objective:** Prevalence of hypodontia was investigated in orthodontic patients from two 400 km distant Croatian regions: the City of Zagreb and Split-Dalmatia County.

**Methods:** Study included 501 orthodontic patients older than 12 years: 257 from Zagreb (90 males and 167 females) and 244 from Split-Dalmatia County (107 males and 137 females). Diagnosis of hypodontia was based on the analysis of orthopantomograms and dental records.

**Results:** Hypodontia was found in 31.52% individuals in Zagreb and 32.79% in Split-Dalmatia County. With exclusion of third molars, the prevalence was 10.50% individuals in Zagreb and 12.29% in Split-Dalmatia County, 11.38% in both regions together. The most frequently missing tooth was the upper third molar (19.36%), followed by lower third molar (16.17%), second lower premolar (6.19%) and upper lateral incisor (4.19%). Upper jaw was more frequently affected than the lower. Bilateral hypodontia was more common for all genetically unstable teeth except the lower central incisor. There was no significant difference between the sexes nor between left and right sides. Other authors found lower prevalence and significant differences between Croatian regions: Istra 6,25%, Slavonija 2,34% (Legović et al. 1990); Zadar 5,52% (Visković et al. 1988).

**Conclusion:** Relatively high prevalence of hypodontia was found in both regions, slightly lower in Zagreb. The comparison with the other authors' findings indicates significant regional differences are possible. Similar prevalence in the two investigated distant regions indicates inhomogeneity of Zagreb population, considering that residents from all regions have been moving to the capital of Croatia for centuries, including from Dalmatia.

**Key words:** hypodontia, congenital agenesis, Zagreb, Split, Croatia

**P8: INVOLVEMENT OF IGF-AXIS IN HUMAN TOOTH DEVELOPMENT DURING FOETAL PERIOD**

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**Objective:** To determine and analyse expression patterns of Insulin-Like Growth Factor 1 (IGF-1), Insulin-Like Growth Factor 2 (IGF-2), Insulin-Like Growth Factor Receptor 1 (IGF-1R) and Insulin-Like Growth Factor Receptor 2 (IGF-2R) proteins in human incisor and canine tooth germs during foetal period of development by means of immunohistochemistry.

**Methods:** Ten human foetuses aged between 7 and 20 gestational weeks were obtained after spontaneous abortions and tubal pregnancies from the Department of Pathology, University Hospital in Split, Croatia. Head areas and parts of jaws were processed for immunofluorescent staining with primary antibodies to IGF-1, IGF-2, IGF-1R and IGF-2R. Expression patterns were analysed with regard to basic cellular processes in odontogenic tissues (proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis).

**Results:** IGF-1 and IGF-2 were exclusively expressed in tooth bud and enamel organ throughout the investigated period and had non-overlapping expression patterns up to early bell stage. Proliferating cervical loops, differentiating future cusp tip ameloblasts and odontoblasts simultaneously co-expressed IGF-1 and IGF-2 during the late bell stage. Expression of IGF-1R (active receptor) correlated well with both IGFs, whereas IGF-2R (IGF-2 sequestering receptor) displayed scattered expression pattern in enamel organ and dental papilla.

**Conclusion:** IGF-1 and IGF-2 play versatile roles during human tooth development being involved in enlargement and morphogenesis of enamel organ, and differentiation of hard dental tissue secreting cells (ameloblasts, odontoblasts). IGF-1 and IGF-2 mediate their effects through IGF-1R, whereas IGF-2R has only partial role in suppressing IGF-2.

**Key words:** human tooth development, IGF-1, IGF-2, IGF-1R, IGF-2R

**P9: APOTOZA I PROLIFERACIJA U RANOM RAZVOJU ZUBA U ČOVJEKA**

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**Svrha:** Istražiti prostorni i vremenski izražaj biljega proliferacije (Ki-67), proapoptotske (Bax) i anti-apoptotske (Bcl-2) bjelančevina tijekom ranog razvoja ljudskog zuba.

**Metode:** U serijskim parafinskim rezovima tkiva zuba 13 normalnih ljudskih zametaka, starosti 5 – 21 tjedana primjenjene su imunohistokemijske (DAB) i imunofluorescentne tehnike. Intenzitet i raspodjela izražaja pojedinih čimbenika prikazana je semi-kvantifikacijom, dok je udjel Ki-67 pozitivnih stanica analiziran primjenom statističkih testova.

**Rezultati:** Proliferacijska aktivnost (Ki-67) prisutna je u epitelnom i ektomesenhimskom dijelu Zubnog zametka: do 8. tjedna prvo raste, a zatim postupno pada u Zubnom pulpolku, dok u ektomesenhimu ima suprotan tijek. Bcl-2 je bio najizraženiji u stanicama koje proliferaju, umjereno izražen u Zubnom pulpolku, a slabo u ektomesenhimu. Koeksprezija Bcl-2 i Bax nađena je u većini stanica Zubnog zametka: Bax je prevladavao u vanjskom caklinskem epitelu i ektomesenhimu, a Bcl-2 u unutrašnjem caklinskem epitelu i caklinskoj pulpi.

**Zaključak:** Proliferacija stanica omogućuju rast cjelokupnog Zubnog zametka, dok Bcl-2 utječe na proliferaciju i diferencijaciju specifičnih staničnih linija. Bax potiče staničnu smrt dijelova zuba koji tijekom razvoja nestaju.

**Ključne riječi:** razvoj ljudskog zuba, proliferacija, apoptoza, Ki-67, Bax, Bcl-2

**P10: MAKSILOFACIJALNA ASIMETRIJA I ASIMETRIJA ZUBNOG LUKA KAO POSLEDICA HETEROZIGOTNOSTI – PRELIMINARNI REZULTATI IZ PROJEKTA 10,001 DALMATINAC (HRVATSKA NACIONALNA BIOBANKA)**

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**Svrha:** Morfološka asimetrija kao odstupanje od potpune bilateralne simetrije često se koristi za procjenu razvojne nestabilnosti. Veća heterozigotnost povećava sposobnost da se nadide genetski i okolišni stres. Takođe stabilnim razvojem nastaje fenotipski više simetričnih individua. Generalizacija mišljenja o utjecaju genetskog stresa kod ljudi je do sada bila ograničena karakteristikama uzorka i neizravnim genetskim utjecajem. Kombinacijom napredne visoke rezolucije CT snimki i geometrijske morfometrije, a koristeći podatke Hrvatske Nacionalne Biobanke, slabosti su prevladane. Testirali smo hipotezu o negativnoj korelaciji između heterozigotnosti i maksilosafcialne asimetrije i asimetrije Zubnih lukova.

**Metode:** Analizirane su trodimenzionalne rekonstrukcije iz CBCT (Cone Beam Computed Tomography) snimki. Sve su snimljene istim CBCT uređajem (Scorona 3D, Soredex, Finland) i iste su veličine (FOV 13 × 14.5 cm). Trodimenzionalna antropometrijska mjerjenja maksile i Zubnih lukova digitalizirana su u ViewBox 4 (dhal, Greece) i analizirana su u računalnom programu Mathematica metodom geometrijske morfometrije. Stupanj individualne morfološke asimetrije se izračunavao kao razlika oblika (Procrustova udaljenost) između konfiguracije lica i njegove refleksije. Unutar populacije, ukupan iznos asimetrije se raspodjeljuje na dvije komponente: direkcijsku i fluktuacijsku asimetriju.

**Rezultati i zaključak:** Preliminarni rezultati će pokazati da li geografski i reproduktivno izolirana populacija jadranskog otočja ima niži stupanj heterozigotnosti i veću fluktuacijsku asimetriju maksilosafcialnih struktura nego panmiktična populacija. Takoder će pokazati da li se na ovakav način mogu kvantificirati relativni genetski i okolišni utjecaji.

**P9: APOPTOSIS AND PROLIFERATION IN EARLY HUMAN TOOTH DEVELOPMENT**

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**Objective:** To investigate the spatial and temporal expression of proliferation Ki-67 marker, pro-apoptotic (Bax) and anti-apoptotic (Bcl-2) proteins during early development of the human tooth.

**Materials and methods:** Paraffin serial sections of developing teeth in 13 normal human conceptuses, 5 – 21 postovulatory weeks old, were stained using immunohistochemical (DAB) and immunofluorescent techniques. Distribution and intensity in expression of different markers was analyzed using semi-quantification, while percentage of Ki-67 positive cells was analyzed by statistical tests.

**Results:** Proliferation activity (Ki-67) is present in both epithelial and ectomesenchymal parts of tooth germs: it first increases till the 8th developmental week, then gradually decreases in the tooth bud and increases in the ectomesenchyme. Bcl-2 is strongly expressed in proliferating cells, moderately in the tooth bud, and weakly in the ectomesenchyme. Co-expression of Bcl-2 and Bax was found in majority of the tooth germ cells: Bax prevailed in the outer enamel epithelium and ectomesenchyme, while Bcl-2 prevailed in the inner enamel epithelium and the enamel pulp.

**Conclusions:** Proliferating cells most likely influence growth of the whole tooth germ, while Bcl-2 affects proliferation and differentiation of specific cell lineages. Bax influences process of cell death in parts of the tooth germ that should disintegrate during development.

**Key words:** human tooth development, proliferation, apoptosis, Ki-67, Bax, Bcl-2

**P10: MAXILOFACIAL AND DENTAL ARCH ASYMMETRY AS A FUNCTION OF HETEROZYGOSITY – PRELIMINARY DATA ANALYSIS FROM THE 10,001 DALMATIANS PROJECT (CROATIAN NATIONAL BIOBANK)**

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**Objective:** Morphological asymmetries of bilaterally symmetric traits are commonly used as a proxy for developmental imprecision. Heterozygosity is assumed to increase the ability to compensate for genetic and environmental stress. This enables a more stable development which, in turn, leads to a more symmetric adult phenotype. Generalizability of findings on genetic stressors in humans has been limited by sample characteristics and indirect genetic assessment. In combination with advanced high-resolution CT scanning and a powerful geometric morphometric approach, data from the Croatian National Biobank now allows to overcome these weaknesses. We test the hypothesis of a negative correlation between heterozygosity and maxillofacial/dental arches asymmetry.

**Methods:** We analyzed three-dimensional reconstructions of CBCT (Cone Beam Computed Tomography) scans taken on the same CBCT scanner (Scorona 3D, Soredex, Finland). The field of view was 13 × 14.5 cm. Three-dimensional anthropometric measurement points on maxilla and dental arches were digitized in ViewBox 4 (dhal, Greece) and analyzed in Mathematica using geometric morphometric techniques. Degree of individual morphological asymmetry is computed as the shape difference (Procrustes distance) between a facial configuration and its reflection. Within a population, total amount of asymmetry is decomposed into two components: directional and fluctuating asymmetry.

**Results and Conclusion:** Preliminary results will be presented as to whether geographi-

**Ključne riječi:** geometrijska morfometrija, kraniofacijalne varijacije, fluktuačijska asimetrija, izolirana otočka populacija, 10,001 Dalmatinac

cally and reproductively isolated Adriatic islands populations have lower degrees of heterozygosity and greater fluctuating asymmetry of maxillofacial structures than a panmictic population. Furthermore, we will demonstrate that this approach can also be used to quantify the relative contributions of genetic and environmental influence.

**Key words:** geometric morphometrics, craniofacial variation, fluctuating asymmetry, isolated island population, 10,001 Dalmatians

### P11: UTJECAJ SPOLA NA NAGIB POSTERIORNOG ZIDA ZGLOBNE KV'RŽICE HISTORIJSKIH POPULACIJA HRVATSKE

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**Svrha:** Nagib posteriornog zida zglobne krvizice (NZK) važan je element u biomehanici temporomandibularnog zgloba (TMZ), ali i cijelog žvačnog sustava kojim kondil donje čeljusti klizi tijekom protruzijske i laterotruzijske kretnje. Svrlja istraživanja bila je ispitati razlike u vrijednostima NZK-a između uzoraka muškog i ženskog spola historijskih populacija s područja Hrvatske.

**Metode:** U istraživanje je uključeno 90 uzoraka lubanja (47 muškog i 43 ženskog spola) podijeljenih u 3 skupine: rani srednji vijek (14 muških, 16 ženskih uzoraka), kasni srednji vijek (13 muških, 17 ženskih uzoraka) i suvremeno doba (20. stoljeće, 20 muških, 10 ženskih uzoraka). Napravljeni su silikonski otisci zglobne krvizice TMZ-a lijeve i desne strane za svaku lubanj, a baza silikonskih otisaka bila je paralelna s Frankfurtskom horizontalom. Otisci su potom razrezani na 5 rezova (između svakog rezra bio je razmak od 4 mm) u smjeru od lateralno prema medialno. Rezovi su digitalizirani, a NZK je izmjerena u odgovarajućem računalnom programu kao kut između Frankfurtske horizontale i linije koja spaja najkranjaljniju točku zglobne jamice s najkaudalnijom točkom zglobne krvizice.

**Rezultati:** Dobivene su vrijednosti NZK-a bile vrlo varijabilne. Vrijednosti NZK-a muških uzoraka razlikovale su se od vrijednosti NZK-a izmjerenih na uzorcima ženskog spola, ali bez statističke značajnosti ( $p>0,05$ ), osim na petom rezu kroz silikonski otisak desne strane kasnosrednjovjekovne populacije Hrvatske pri čemu je veći NZK izmjerena na muškom spolu ( $p<0,05$ ).

**Zaključak:** S obzirom na rezultate istraživanja može se zaključiti kako spol uzoraka ne utječe značajno na izmjerene vrijednosti NZK-a.

**Ključne riječi:** temporomandibularni zglob, zglobna krvizica, spol

### P11: THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON THE ARTICULAR EMINENCE INCLINATION OF CROATIAN HISTORICAL POPULATIONS

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**Objective:** An important element in the biomechanics of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ), and the entire masticatory system is the articular eminence inclination (AEI) on which the mandibular condyle slides during protrusion and laterotrusion movement. The aim of this study was to examine the differences in AEI values between male and female samples of Croatian historical populations.

**Methods:** The study included 90 skull specimens (47 male and 43 female), divided into 3 groups: early medieval period (14 male, 16 female specimens), late medieval period (13 male, 17 female specimens) and contemporary period (20th century; 20 male, 10 female specimens). Silicone impressions of left and right side articular eminence were made for each skull. The base of silicone impressions was parallel to the Frankfurt horizontal plane. Silicone impressions were sliced from lateral to medial side into 5 sections (between each section was a distance of 4 mm). The sections were digitalized and the AEI measurement was performed in the appropriate computer software as the angle between the Frankfurt horizontal plane and the line connecting the most superior point of the glenoid fossa with the most inferior point of the articular eminence.

**Results:** Obtained AEI values were very variable. AEI values measured on male specimens were different from those measured on female specimens, but without statistical significance ( $p>0,05$ ), except statistically significant higher AEI mean value measured on male specimens ( $p<0,05$ ) on fifth section through the right silicone impressions of late medieval Croatian population.

**Conclusion:** Considering the results obtained in present study, it can be concluded that gender didn't significantly affect measured AEI values.

**Key words:** temporomandibular joint, articular eminence, gender

### P12: OROFACIJALNA BOL UZROKOVANA IZDUŽENIM STILOIDNIM NASTAVKOM – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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**Uvod:** Izduženi stiloidni nastavak (dulji od 30 mm) može uzrokovati atipične bolove lica i vrata, često povezane s otežanim i bolnim gutanjem te se mogu zamjeniti s odontalgijom, trigeminalnom neuralgijom kao i temporomandibularnim poremećajem.

**Opis slučaja:** U ambulanti stomatološke protetike i u suradnji s maksilofacijalnim kirurgom utvrđen je Eagle sindrom u 52-godišnje pacijentice, koja je patila od orofacijalnih bolova 2 godine. U međuvremenu je bezuspješno liječena alveotomijom umnjaka i drugih posteriornih zubi. Pacijentica je imala nespecifični bolove desne strane ispod uha, ispod mandibularnog kuta i prema jeziku te se ponekad bol širi po licu, često u intervalima po dva dana. Osim snimljene ortopantomograma, napravljena je i višeslojna kompjuterizirana tomografija stiloidnog nastavka. Operacija je provedena u opojoj anesteziji s intraoralnim pristupom i redukcijom duljine stiloidnog na-

### P12: OROFACIAL PAIN CAUSED BY ELONGATED STYLOID PROCESS – A CASE REPORT

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**Introduction:** An elongated styloid process (longer than 30 mm) can cause atypical pain of the face and neck, often related to difficult and painful swallowing and it can be confused with odontalgia, trigeminal neuralgia and the temporomandibular disorder.

**Case description:** Eagle's syndrome in a 52-year-old female patient, who suffered from orofacial pain for 2 years, was diagnosed in a prosthodontic clinic in collaboration with a maxillofacial surgeon. In the meantime she was unsuccessfully treated by an alveotomy of the wisdom teeth and other posterior teeth. The patient had nonspecific pain on the right side below the ear, under the mandibular corner and towards the tongue and the pain sometimes spread across the face, often in two day intervals. Apart from the panoramic radiograph, a multislice computerized tomography of the styloid process was done. The surgery was carried out under general anesthesia with an intraoral approach and

stavka za 2,5 cm. U praćenju pacijentice tijekom slijedećih 10 godina nije bilo remisije simptoma.

**Rasprrava:** Patofiziologija Eaglovog sindroma nije samo posljedica abnormalnosti dužine i pružanja stiloidnog nastavka uz brojne anatomске strukture što može biti povod mehaničke kolizije i nastanka bolova. Naknadna osifikacija kao posljedica nezavršenog procesa u embriogenezi razvojno istog tkiva (podjezične kosti, ligamenta i stiloidnog nastavka) može biti pogoršana procesom gubitka elastičnosti mekog tkiva vrata s porastom životne dobi. Naknadna osifikacija samog stiloidnog nastavka, kao i pripadajućeg stylohyoidnog ligamenta, uglavnom su slučajan radiološki nalaz na panoramskim RTG snimkama. **Zaključak:** Eaglov sindrom je sporadičan nalaz uzroka orofacialnih bolova, a liječ se kirurškim zahvatom. Taj neobičan poremećaj treba uzeti u obzir u diferencijalnoj dijagnostici orofacialnih bolova.

**Ključne riječi:** orofacialna bol, Eaglov sindrom, stiloidni nastavak

#### P13: POGLED U SPALJENE ZUBE: ANALIZA ZUBNIH TKIVA U PROCJENI DOBI U TRENUTKU SMRTI

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**Svrha:** U slučajevima kada su žrtve pretrpjeli ekstremne uvjete visoke temperature, zubi često ostaju bolje sačuvani. Zbog rastuće potrebe razvoja metodologija za izučavanje toploplinskih induciranih promjena ljudskih ostataka i da bi se razvile prikladnije metode, na Sveučilištu u Combrji provodi se istraživanje na eksperimentalno spaljenim kosturima iz zbirke identificiranih koštanih ostataka iz 21. stoljeća. Konkretno, pokušava se istražiti alternativne metode za procjenu starosti u trenutku smrti, s ciljem da se istraži učinkovitost cemento-kronoloških metoda na spaljenim Zubima.

**Metode:** Za istraživanje je korišteno 60 sjekutića i očnjaka (donje i gornje čeljusti). Zubi su izvadeni u stomatološkim klinikama (nakon informiranog pristanka), od osoba poznate starosti i spola. Zubi su spaljeni pri 400°C i 900°C u kontroliranim uvjetima. Struktura cementa je analizirana pod svjetlosnim mikroskopom u svrhu: 1) istraživanja povezanosti debljine cementa i dentina s dobi, te 2) istražiti mogućnost procjene dobi korištenjem linija rasta u cementu.

**Rezultati:** Udjeli cementa i dentina nisu pokazali statistički značajnu povezanost s kronološkom dobi i procjenjenom dobi pri temperaturi od 400°C i 900°C. Suprotno tome, bilo je moguće odrediti korisnost linija rasta za procjenu minimalne starosti pojedinca putem njihovog brojanja i ekstrapoliranja približne dobi (srednja pogreška iznosila je 11 godina).

**Zaključak:** Osim što pruža vrijedne podatke o promjenama na Zubima izazvanim visokim temperaturama, ovo istraživanje predlaže novu tehniku za procjenu dobi u trenutku smrti na ljudskim ostacima izloženim visokim temperaturama.

**Ključne riječi:** forenzička antropologija, cemento-kronologija, dentalna dob, histologija, promjene inducirane topinom

#### P14: POSMRITNI GUBITAK ZUBA U PROCESU EKSHUMACIJE I IDENTIFIKACIJE ŽRTAVA DOMOVINSKOG RATA U HRVATSKOJ

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**Svrha:** Cilj istraživanja bila je analiza posmrtnog gubitka zubi žrtava Domovinskog rata u Hrvatskoj. Veći posmrtni gubitak može biti pokazatelj manje kvalitetnog ekshumacijskog postupaka.

**Metode:** Uzorak je činilo 461 tijelo ekshumirano u periodu od 1996.-2001. godine iz masovnih grobnica nastalih tijekom Domovinskog rata u Hrvatskoj na okupiranom teritoriju u četiri hrvatske županije: Ličko-senjskoj, Osječko-baranjskoj, Sisačko-moslavačkoj i Vukovarsko-srijemsкоj.

**Rezultati:** Postoje značajne razlike u frekvenciji posmrtno izgubljenih zubi između četiri županije ( $p < 0,001$ ). Najveći posmrtni gubitak zubi bio je u Ličko-senjskoj županiji, gdje

a 2,5 cm reduction of the styloid process length. There was no remission of symptoms in the 10-year-follow-up.

**Discussion:** Pathophysiology of Eagle's syndrome is not just a result of the abnormal length and the styloid process reaching various anatomic structures which could be the cause of mechanical collision and the origin of pain. Later ossification as a result of an undeveloped process during the embryogenesis of developmentally similar tissue (sublingual bone, ligament and styloid process) can be aggravated with age by the loss of soft tissue elasticity of the neck. Subsequent ossification of the styloid process, as well as of the accompanying stylohyoid ligament, is mostly an accidental radiological finding on panoramic x-ray images.

**Conclusion:** Eagle's syndrome is a sporadic finding of a cause of orofacial pain and it is surgically treated. This unusual disorder should be considered in the differential diagnosis of facial pain.

**Key words:** orofacial pain, Eagle's syndrome, stylohyoid process

#### P13: A PEEK INTO BURNT TEETH: ANALYSES OF DENTAL TISSUES FOR AGE AT DEATH ESTIMATION

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**Objective:** In cases where victims underwent extreme conditions such as high temperatures, teeth are often the better preserved remains. As a consequence of the increasing necessity of developing methodologies to study heat-induced changes in human remains and to develop more suitable methodologies, research on experimentally burned skeletons of the 21st century identified skeletal collection has been undergoing at the University of Coimbra. In particular, an attempt to explore alternative methods to assess age at death was carried out, aiming to explore the efficacy of cementochronological methods in burnt teeth.

**Methods:** 60 incisors and canines (mandibular and maxillary) extracted in dental clinics (after informed consent), from individuals of known age and sex were burnt at 400°C and 900°C in controlled conditions. The cementum structure was analyzed under light microscopy to: 1) investigate the association between cement and dentine thickness with age; and 2) to explore the potential of cementum incremental lines to estimate age.

**Results:** The percentages of cement and dentine presented no statistically significant relation between chronological age and estimated age both at 400°C and at 900°C. In contrast, it was possible to assess the usefulness of incremental lines for estimating minimum age of the individuals through counting and to extrapolate approximate age (mean error of 11 years).

**Conclusion:** Besides providing valuable insights about heat-induced changes on teeth, this research proposes a new technique for age at death estimation in human remains subjected to high temperatures.

**Key words:** forensic anthropology, cementochronology, dental age, histology, heat-induced changes

#### P14: POSTHUMOUS TOOTH LOSS IN THE PROCESS OF EXHUMATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS OF THE CROATIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

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**Objective:** Aim of this research was to analyse the posthumous tooth loss of victims of the Croatian War of Independence. Higher posthumous tooth loss could be one of factors which relate to a lower quality of the exhumation procedure.

**Methods:** The sample consisted of 461 bodies exhumed in the period 1996 – 2001 from mass graves after the Croatian War of Independence in the occupied territory of four Croatian counties: Ličko-senjska, Osječko-baranjska, Sisačko-moslavačka and Vukovarsko-srijemska.

**Results:** There were significant differences in the frequency of posthumously lost teeth

je izgubljeno 50% potencijalnog broja zubi, odnosno prosječno 9 zubi po osobi (median 9, interkvaritlni raspon 6-11), što je triput više nego u ostalim županijama. Najmanji gubitak bio je u Osječko-baranjskoj županiji, gdje je izgubljeno 15% potencijalnog broja zubi, odnosno prosječno 2 zuba po osobi (median 2, interkvaritlni raspon 1-4). Spolne razlike nisu bile statistički značajne ( $p=0,638$ ), kao niti razlike među dobnim skupinama ( $p=0,058$ ). Značajne su bile razlike s obzirom na godinu iskopanja ( $p<0,001$ ) te značajno odskaču 1997. i 1998. godina kada je bilo najmanje izgubljenih zubi ( $p<0,05$ ). Najčešće su posmrtno izgubljeni sjekutici (32,6%), a najrjeđe kutnjaci (10,5%). Češće su izgubljeni mandibularni (24,6%), nego maksilarni zubi (19,7%), a sve vrste zubi, osim očnjaka, su češće izgubljene u donjoj čeljusti.

**Zaključak:** Utvrđena je razlika u posmrtno izgubljenim zubima među županijama što može navoditi na neuniformiranost ekshumacijskog postupka nakon Domovinskog rata u Republici Hrvatskoj.

**Ključne riječi:** zubi, identifikacija, ekshumacija

#### P15: SUVREMENE METODE SNIMANJA U ISTRAŽIVANJU ZUBA POJEDINCA IZ GROBA BR. 275 SA SREDNJEVJEKOVNOG GROBLJA SRDKA U POZNANU

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**Svrha:** Uporabiti suvremene tehnike snimanja za analizu zuba na arheološkom materijalu.

**Opis slučaja:** Denticija pojedinka nađenog u grobu br. 275 na srednjevjekovnom groblju Środku u Poznanu interdisciplinarno je pregledana korištenjem suvremenih metoda snimanja. Cilj ovog interdisciplinarnog istraživanja bilo je određivanje zubnog statusa, morfologije i patologije zuba kao i trošenja zuba putem vizualne inspekcije i stereomikroskopskog istraživanja. Stereomikroskopsko istraživanje zuba provedeno je uporabom Olympus SZ 61 zoom stereomikroskopa. Istraživanje je upotpunjeno s CBCT snimanjem da bi se dobile digitalne snimke i 3D rekonstrukcija, kao i 2D radiografi neophodni za procjenu dentalne dobi (koristen je uređaj Scanora 3D). Zubni lukovi snimljeni su intraoralnim skenerom Trios za 3D prikaz. S pripadajućim računalnim programom dobiveni su virtualni modeli koji su analizirani po pitanju okluzije programom za digitalno planiranje liječenja.

**Rasprijava i zaključak:** Istraživanje arheološkog materijala uporabom suvremenih tehnika snimanja ima potencijal da postati bitan istraživački alat u studijama povijesnih populacija, jer ove moderne metode (CBCT, optički intraoralni skeneri itd.) omogućuju cijeloviti prikaz na snimci prikladno za precizno istraživanje bez značajnog utjecaja na materijal. Ljudski ostaci mogu biti vrlo osjetljivi i lako se oštetiti prilikom tradicionalnih metoda ispitivanja. Najnoviji napredni hardware i software, dizajnirani za dijagnostiku i liječenje živućih populacija, pokazali su se podjednako korisni za procjenu dobi i određivanje ukupnog zdravlja i statusa historijskih populacija.

**Ključne riječi:** zubni rendgenografi, CBCT snimanje, intraoralni 3D skener, rani srednjevjekovni period, paleontologija

between the four counties ( $p<0.001$ ). The highest posthumous teeth loss was observed in Ličko-senjska County, where 50% of the potential number of teeth were lost, which was 9 teeth per person on average (median 9, interquartile range 6-11), three times more than in other counties. The lowest loss was in Osječko-baranjska County, where 15% of the potential teeth number was lost, 2 teeth per person on average (median 2, interquartile range 1-4). Differences between genders and age groups were not statistically significant ( $p=0.638$ ,  $p=0.058$ ). Discrepancies regarding the year of exhumation were significant ( $p<0.001$ ), the lowest loss occurring in 1997 and 1998 ( $p<0.05$ ). The incisors were lost most frequently (32.6%), while the molars least frequently (10.5%). Mandibular teeth were lost more frequently (24.6%) than the maxillary teeth (19.7%), and all types of teeth, except canines, were more often lost in the mandible.

**Conclusion:** Discrepancy in the posthumous tooth loss between counties could suggest that the exhumation procedures were not performed uniformly in different counties after the Croatian War of Independence.

**Key words:** teeth, identification, exhumation

#### P15: MODERN IMAGING TECHNIQUES IN DENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AN INDIVIDUAL FROM GRAVE NO. 275 FROM THE SRDKA MEDIEVAL CEMETARY IN POZNAN

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**Objective:** The use of modern imaging techniques in dental examination of archaeological material.

**Case description:** The dentition of the individual found in the grave No. 275, early medieval Środk cemetery located in Poznań, was interdisciplinary examined using modern imaging methods. The interdisciplinary study aim was to assess dental status, dental morphology and dental pathologies as well as tooth wear based on visual inspection and stereomicroscopic investigation. The stereomicroscopic studies of the teeth were performed using the Olympus SZ 61 zoom stereomicroscope. The research was supported by CBCT imaging in order to obtain digital images and 3D reconstructions, as well as 2D radiographs, essential for dental age estimation (using Scanora 3D). The dental arches were scanned with an intraoral scanner Trios (3D Shape). The software dedicated to that scanner was used for obtain virtual models which were analysed using digital treatment planning software with regard to an occlusal situation.

**Discussion and conclusion:** The investigation of archaeological material with the use of modern imaging techniques has the potential to become a vital investigative tool in the study of historical populations, because these up-to-date methods and instrumentalities (eg. conical tomography, optical intraoral scanners, etc.) allow full imaging for exact examination without substantial interference in the material. Human remains can be very susceptible to damage in traditional study methods. The newest and most advanced hardware and software, designed for diagnostics and health treatment of modern living populations, has proved to be equally useful for age estimation and assessment of overall health and conditions of historical populations.

**Key words:** dental radiographs, CBCT imaging, intraoral 3D scanner, early medieval period, paleontology

**P16: PROCJENA VJEŠTINA DENTALNE IDENTIFIKACIJE MEĐU STOMATOZIMA I STUDENTIMA STOMATOLOGIJE**

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**Svrha:** Cilj istraživanja je procjena vještina identificiranja različitih, izoliranih zubi (nepovezanih sa svojim zubnim alveolama) među stomatolozima i studenata stomatologije.

**Metode:** 10 različitih zubi (mlječnih i trajnih) odabrano je za istraživanje. Zubi su izvadeni iz različitih lubanja pohranjenih u Zavodu za sudske medicinu Sveučilišta medicinskih znanosti u Poznani, u Poljskoj. Korišteni su sjekutići, očnjaci, pretkutnjaci i kutnjaci iz različitih kvadrantova odabralih lubanja. Među njima su bila dva mlječna zuba. Zubi korišteni u ovom istraživanju obilježeni su slovima od "A" do "J". Svaki je stomatolog ili student stomatologije analizirao skupinu od 10 različitih zuba, a na anonimnom obrascu bilježili su opaske o identificiranim zubima. Ispitivanje je također uključivalo procjenu stupnja težine, na skali od pet stupnjeva, što su procjenjivali sami ispitanici.

**Rezultati:** Točno prepoznavanje zuba bilo je podjednako teško kako za studente tako i za stomatologe koji su dobровoljno sudjelovali u ovom istraživanju. Najtocičnije je bilo raspoznavanje sjekutića. Najniži indeks prepoznavanja bio je u skupini pretkutnjaka. Većina ispitanih stomatologa i studenata ocjenila je razinu težine ocjenom 4, na skali od 0 do 5, što znači visoku razinu težine.

**Zaključak:** Pojedinačne dentalne identifikacije treba provoditi od strane specijaliziranih forenzičkih stomatologa. Oni imaju veću sposobnost prepoznavanja zubi izvan zubnih lukova.

**Ključne riječi:** morfologija zuba, identifikacija, forenzična stomatologija, forenzička antropologija

**P17: KORELACIJA KRONOLOŠKE DOBI SA ZAŽIVOTNIM GUBITKOM TVRDOG ZUBNOG TKIVA NA ARHEOLOŠKOM UZORKU**

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**Svrha:** Stomatognati sustav i zubi često su predmet paleostomatoloških istraživanja. Detaljnog analizom očuvanih ostataka kostiju lubanje i zuba možemo dobiti važne demografske podatke poput spola i rase te procijeniti dob pojedinca. Svrha je rada dobiti jednostavnu metodu procjene gubitka tvrdih zubnih tkiva s pomoću računalnog softvera, koja će se koristiti za procjenu dobi u paleostomatološkim istraživanjima.

**Metode:** Za potrebe istraživanja korištena je kolekcija skeletalnih ostataka Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti (HAZU). Uključeno je 7 hrvatskih arheoloških lokaliteta iz dvaju povijesnih razdoblja, kasne antike i ranog srednjeg vijeka.

Fotografije okluzalnih površina i incizalnih bridova zuba gornje i donje čeljusti obradene su korištenjem softvera VistaMetrix Inc. Površine zuba prekrivene caklinom te površine izloženog dentina bile su označene, a mjerene su se vrijednosti izračunale u cm<sup>2</sup>. Usporedba poznate kronološke dobi i postignute dobi načinjena je statističkom analizom Kruskal-Wallis testom.

**Rezultati:** Postoji statistički značajna povezanost ukupnog broja zubi s procjenjenom kronološkom dobi ( $\chi^2 = 46,3$ ;  $p < 0,001$ ). Ukupan broj zuba negativno korelira sa kronološkom dobi. Spearman koeficijent korelacije rho = -0,370 ( $p < 0,001$ ). Postoji statistički značajna razlika ukupne površine raspoloživih zubi ( $\chi^2 = 42$ ;  $P < 0,001$ ), ukupne oštećene površine raspoloživih zubi ( $\chi^2 = 50$ ;  $P < 0,001$ ) i udjela (%) ukupne oštećene površine u ukupnoj površini raspoloživih zubi ( $\chi^2 = 97$ ;  $P < 0,001$ ) u odnosu na procijenjenu kronološku dob.

**Zaključak:** Prema preliminarno dobivenim rezultatima očekujemo da će ova studija profilirati jednostavnu, brzu, pouzdanu metodu za procjenu dentalne dobi temeljenu na procjeni gubitka tvrdog zubnog tkiva.

**Ključne riječi:** procjena dobi, gubitak tvrdog zubnog tkiva, paleostomatologija, VistaMetrix Inc.

**P16: EVALUATION OF TOOTH IDENTIFICATION SKILLS AMONG DENTISTS AND STOMATOLOGY STUDENTS**

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**Objective:** The aim of the study is the skill assessment of identifying various, isolated teeth (not related to their tooth sockets) among dentists and stomatology students.

**Methods:** 10 different teeth (primary and permanent teeth) have been selected, extracted from different skulls deposited in Department of Forensic Medicine of Poznan University of Medical Sciences in Poland. There were incisors, canines, premolars and molars from different quadrants from different skulls. Among these there were 2 primary teeth. The teeth have been studied, described and signed „A“ to „J“. Each stomatologist or student from the analysed group received a set of 10 various, unrelated teeth marked A-J and an anonymous form where they noted comments on identified teeth. The examination form also included a 5-degree evaluation of difficulty degree as judged by the tested stomatologist or student.

**Results:** The correct teeth identification resulted difficult for the students as well as for the stomatologists who have volunteered for this study. The most accurate was the recognition of the incisors. The lowest recognition index was with the premolars. Most of the tested stomatologists and students evaluated the difficulty level of these recognitions as 4 in the 0-5 level of difficulty, which means a high level of difficulty.

**Conclusions:** Tooth based individual identification should be carried out by specialized forensic odontologists. They have a greater ability to recognize isolated teeth outside the arc.

**Key words:** dental anatomy, identification, forensic odontology, forensic anthropology

**P17: THE CORRELATION BETWEEN CHRONOLOGICAL AGE AND LOSS OF DENTAL HARD TISSUE DURING LIFETIME DEMONSTRATED IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLE**

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**Objective:** Orofacial system and teeth are common subjects of paleodontological research. On the basis of a detailed analysis of the preserved remains of the skull and teeth, we can gather important demographic information, such as gender and race, and estimate the age of the individual. The purpose of this paper is to present a technique for evaluating the dental hard tissue using a computer software which can be used for age estimation purposes in paleontology.

**Methods:** A collection of skeletal remains of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts is used for research purposes. It comprises seven Croatian archaeological sites from two historical periods, late antiquity and the Early Middle Ages. Images of occlusal surfaces and incisal edges of teeth of upper and lower jaw were transferred to the computer software VistaMetrix Inc. Areas covered with enamel and areas of exposed dentine on occlusal tooth surfaces were outlined and sizes of areas were calculated and expressed in cm<sup>2</sup>. Estimated chronological age and areas of exposed dentine were correlated and statistically analyzed using the Kruskal-Wallis test.

**Results:** There is a statistically significant correlation between the total number of teeth with estimated chronological age ( $\chi^2 = 46,3$ ,  $p < 0,001$ ). The total number of teeth negatively correlated with chronological age. Spearman correlation coefficient rho = -0,370 ( $p < 0,001$ ). There is a statistically significant difference with total area of available teeth ( $\chi^2 = 42$ ,  $P < 0,001$ ), a total damaged area of available teeth ( $\chi^2 = 50$ ;  $P < 0,001$ ) and share (%) of the total damaged area percentage of available teeth ( $\chi^2 = 97$ ;  $P < 0,001$ ) compared to the estimated chronological age.

**Conclusion:** According to the preliminary results, we expect that this study will provide a simple, fast and reliable method of evaluation of the dental age based on loss of dental hard tissue.

**Keywords:** age estimation, tooth wear, paleontology, VistaMetrix Inc.

## Četvrtak / Thursday, 10.06.2016, Gundulićeva 5

20:00 - 22:00 Večer dobrodošlice / Welcome evening

## Petak / Friday, 10.06.2016, Gundulićeva 5

9:00 - 10:30	Otvorene: Obilježavanje 50. obljetnice Zavoda za dentalnu antropologiju Stomatološkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu / Opening: Marking of the 50th Anniversary of the Department of Dental Anthropology School of Dental Medicine University of Zagreb		
O1	Zvonimir Kaić, Jelena Dumančić	Zavod za dentalnu antropologiju: naših 50 godina / Department of Dental Anthropology: our 50 years	Croatia
O2	Hrvoje Brkić	Razvoj forenzičke stomatologije u Zavodu za dentalnu antropologiju / The development of forensic dentistry in the Department of Dental Anthropology	Croatia
O3	Marin Vodanović	Kratki pregled recentnih istraživačkih aktivnosti u paleostomatologiji u Hrvatskoj / A brief overview of recent research activities in paleodontology in Croatia	Croatia
O4	Ivana Savić Pavičin	Istraživanje kosti tijekom 40 godina u Zavodu za dentalnu antropologiju / Forty years of bone research in Department of Dental Anthropology	Croatia

Dentalna antropologija I: povijesna perspektiva i suvremeni trendovi / Dental Anthropology I: Historical Perspective and Current Trends  
Predsjedatelji / Chairpersons: Ana Maria Silva and Marin Vodanović

11:15 - 11:55	O5	Kurt W. Alt	Pozvano predavanje: Povijesni osvrt na dentalnu antropologiju / Keynote lecture: Historical perspectives of dental anthropology	Germany
11:55 - 12:25	O6	G. Richard Scott	Pozvano predavanje: Nova primjena u procjeni podrijetla putem morfologije zubnih kruna i korijenova: rASUDAS / Keynote lecture: Tooth crown and root morphology: global variation and new application in individual ancestry determination	USA
12:25 - 12:45	O7	Berislav Topić	Znanstveno – istraživačka i edukativna orientacija u dentalnoj antropologiji / Scientific and educational orientation in dental anthropology	Bosnia and Herzegovina
12:45 - 12:55	O8	Jacek Tomczyk, Anna Turska, Marta Zalewska, Dorota Olczak-Kowalczyk	Prevalencija pulpnih kamenaca u arheološkoj populaciji iz Radoma (Poljska) iz 18. i 19. stoljeća / The prevalence of pulp stones in historical population from Radom (Poland) in the 18th and 19th century	Poland
12:55 - 13:05	O9	Luís Miguel Marado, Ana Maria Silva	Razlike u dentalnoj fluktuirajućoj asimetriji između pojedinaca umrlih od zaraznih bolesti i ostalih uzroka / Differences in dental fluctuating asymmetry between individuals who died of infectious diseases and other causes	Portugal
13:05 - 13:15	O10	Francesco Pradella, Giulia Vitale, Claudio Baldinotti, Elsa Pacciani, Silvia Gori, Roberto Calvisi, Massimo Galli, Vilma Pinchi	Određivanje dobi ljudskih ostataka iz ranosrednjevjekovne nekropole pronađene tijekom arheoloških iskopavanja ispod muzeja Uffizi u Firenci u Italiji / Age estimation of human remains from an early medieval necropolis found during archaeological excavations under the Uffizi Museum in Florence, Italy	Italy
13:15 - 13:25	O11	Viktoria A. Krenn, Cinzia Fornai, L. Bookstein, Gerhard W. Weber	Caklinsko-dentinsko spojiste kod donjih treći i četvrtih ljudskih pretkutnjaka / The enamel-dentine junction in human mandibular third and fourth premolars	Austria

## Dentalna antropologija II / Dental Anthropology II

Predsjedatelji / Chairpersons: Tomislav Lauc and Iztok Štamfelj

14:30 - 14:50	O12	Inger Wårdh	Pozvano predavanje: Suvremeno starenje u Švedskoj: klinički aspekti dentalne antropologije / Invited lecture: Modern ageing in Sweden: clinical aspects of dental anthropology	Sweden
14:50 - 15:10	O13	Tomislav Lauc	Pozvano predavanje: Arhitektura i varijacije maksilofacijalog skeleta. Koji je arhitekt odgovoran? / Invited lecture: Architecture and variation of the craniofacial system. Where is the architect?	Croatia
15:10 - 15:20	O14	Ian Towle, Eleanor R Dove, Joel D Irish, Isabelle De Groote, Alessio Veneziano, Federica Landi	Analiza dentalne patologije i trošenja u srednjevjekovnom gradu Gloucesteru i usporedba s drugim nalazištima / An analysis of dental pathology and wear in the medieval city of Gloucester and comparisons with other sites	United Kingdom
15:20 - 15:30	O15	Ayla Sevim Erol, Alper Yener Yavuz, Hakan Mutlu	Odnos između trošenja zuba i prehrabnenih navika u drevnih stanovnika Patare / The relationship between dental macro wear and dietary habits in ancient Patara people	Turkey

15:30 - 15:40	O16	<u>Eleanor R Dove</u> , Ian Towle, Joel D Irish, Isabelle De Groote	Dentalno-antropološki dokazi o prekolumbijskom sifilisu u Engleskoj / Evidence from dental anthropology of pre-Columbian syphilis in England	United Kingdom
15:40 - 15:50	O17	<u>Peter Currie</u> , Michael Coquerelle, Peter Tomazic, Fred L. Bookstein, Gerhard Weber	Devijacija nosnog septuma i klasifikacija: geometrijsko-morfometrijska analiza kompjutoriziranih tomograma / Nasal septal deviation and classification: geometric morphometric analysis of computed tomograms	Austria
15:50 - 16:00	O18	<u>Dzemila Arap-Ward</u> , Katerina Harvati-Papatheodorou, Joachim Wahl	Cervikalna odontometrija: vrednovanje iskoristivosti u procjeni spola recentne njemačke populacije / Cervical odontometrics: an assessment of its value for sex estimation for a recent german population	Germany
16:00 - 16:10	O19	<u>Zlatko Ilić</u> , Selma Zukić, Amra Vuković, Maja Ilić, Enita Nakas	Indeks robusnosti krune kao parametar spolnog dimorfizma trajnih očnjaka u bosanskohercegovačkoj populaciji / Crown robustness index as a parameter of sexual dimorphism for permanent canine teeth in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian population	Bosnia and Herzegovina

## Forenzička stomatologija / Forensic Odontology

Predsjedatelji / Chairpersons: Tore Solheim and Hrvoje Brkić

16:30 - 17:00	O20	Tore Solheim	Pozvano predavanje: Procjena dentalne dobi - prošlost i sadašnjost / Keynote lecture: Dental age estimation – past and present	Norway
17:00 - 17:10	O21	Udita Singh	Vjernost otiska ljudskog ugriza - uloga elastičnosti kože i posturalnih promjena: pregled literature / Accuracy in bitemarks - role of skin elasticity and postural changes: a literature review	India
17:10 - 17:20	O22	<u>Ivan Bedek</u> , Jelena Dumančić, Tomislav Lauc, Miljenko Marušić, Ivana Čuković-Bagić	Novi model za procjenu dentalne dobi: primjena Willemsove metode na tri i četiri zuba donje čeljusti / New model for dental age estimation: Willem's method applied on three and four mandibular teeth	Croatia
17:20 - 17:30	O23	<u>Khalid Khalid</u> , Asim Satti	Pokušaj izrade modificiranih tablica Demirjianove metode za procjenu dentalne dobi u sudanskoj populaciji / An attempt to develop a modified Demirjian's age estimation tables for Sudanese population	Sudan
17:30 - 17:40	O24	Marija Antunović, Ksenija Zelić Mihajlović, Nenad Nedeljković, Emira Lazić, <u>Ivan Galić</u>	Treći kutnjaci u procjeni punoljetnosti u Crnogoraca / Third molars in assessing legal adulthood on Montenegrin population	Croatia

## Subota / Saturday, 11.06.2016, Gundulićeva 3

8:30 - 9:45		Pozvano predavanje i posterska sjednica / Invited lecture and poster session Predsjedatelji / Chairpersons: Ivana Savić Pavićin and Ivan Galić	
8:30 - 9:00	O25	Kurt W. Alt	Pozvano predavanje: Lice bitke - masovna grobnica iz tridesetogodišnjeg rata: život vojnika s dentalnog, forenzičnog i društvenog gledišta / Invited lecture: The grimace of battle – a mass grave from the thirty years' war: dental, forensic and social aspects in the lives of soldiers
	P1	Iztok Štamfelj	Trajni mandibularni prvi kutnjak s radixom entomolarisom smještenim na središnjem lingvalnom dijelu (tip AC varijante): prikaz slučaja / Permanent mandibular first molar with midlingually-located radix entomolaris (type AC variant): a case report
	P2	<u>Tomaž Hitij</u> , Iztok Štamfelj	Vanjska morfologija trajnih maksilarnih kutnjaka s dva palatalna korijena: in vitro istraživanje / External morphology of permanent maxillary molars with two palatal roots: an in vitro study
	P3	<u>Irina K. Reshetova</u> , Asya Engovatova, Helen Vasilyeva	„Čitaj moje zube“: povijest stomatologije na Moskovskoj teološkoj akademiji (Rusija) / “Read my teeth”: the history of dentistry in the Moscow Theological Academy (Russia)
	P4	<u>Ana Maria Silva</u> , Pedro Gil, Joaquina Soares, Carlos Tavares da Silva	Dokazi o van-žvačnoj uporabi zuba kod pojedinaca iz brončanog doba ekshumiranih iz Nekropole Casas Velhas (Melides, Portugal) / Evidence of non-masticatory dental use in Bronze Age individuals exhumed from the Necropolis of Casas Velhas (Melides, Portugal)
	P5	<u>Tena Tiljak</u> , Jelena Dumančić	Donji treći kutnjaci oblika dvostrukog zuba udruženi s kompleksnom morfološkom zuba kod ženske osobe – prikaz slučaja / Lower third molars in double tooth form associated with complex tooth morphology in a female patient – case report

	P6	Jasmina Mlaćo Durek, Amra Vuković, Selma Zukić, Alisa Tiro, Anita Bajsman, Irhada Strukar	Učestalost i izraženost Carabellijevog obilježja na prvim trajnim maksilarnim kutnjacima na populaciji srednje Bosne / The prevalence and expression of the Carabelli's trait on permanent maxillary first molars in the population of central Bosnia	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	P7	Sambrailo Marina, Nenadić Jasmina, Ivana Savić Pavičin, Kujundžić Tiljak Mirjana, Dumančić Jelena	Prevalencija hipodoncije u ortodontskih pacijenata iz Grada Zagreba i Splitsko-dalmatinske županije / Prevalence of hypodontia in orthodontic patients in the City of Zagreb and Split-Dalmatia County, Croatia	Croatia
	P8	Darko Kero, Danijela Kalibović Govorko, Katarina Vukojević, Mladen Ćubela, Mirna Saraga-Babić	Utjecaj IGF-osovine na razvoj ljudskog zuba tijekom fetalnog razdoblja / Involvement of IGF-axis in human tooth development during foetal period	Croatia
	P9	Danijela Kalibović Govorko, Darko Kero, Katarina Vukojević, Mirna Saraga-Babić	Apoptoza i proliferacija u ranom razvoju zuba u čovjeka / Apoptosis and proliferation in early human tooth development	Croatia
	P10	Ivana Rupić, Tomislav Lauc, Katrin Schaefer, Ivana Čuković-Bagić, Philipp Mitteroecker, Sonja Windhager, Igor Rudan, Ozren Polašek	Maksilofacialna asimetrija i asimetrija zubnog luka kao posljedica heterozigotnosti – preliminarni rezultati iz projekta 10,001 Dalmatinac (Hrvatska Nacionalna Biobanka) / Maxillofacial and dental arch asymmetry as a function of heterozygosity – preliminary data analysis from the 10,001 Dalmatians project (Croatian National Biobank)	Croatia
	P11	Josip Kranjčić, Mario Šlaus, Ajsa Čelebić, Marin Vodanović, Sanja Peršić, Denis Vojvodić	Utjecaj spola na nagib posteriornog zida zglobne kvržice historijskih populacija Hrvatske / The influence of gender on the articular eminence inclination of Croatian historical populations	Croatia
	P12	Lara Foretić, Ivan Zajc, Dijana Zadravec, Ivana Savić Pavičin, Tomislav Badel	Orofacijalna bol uzrokovana izduženim stiloidnim nastavkom – prikaz slučaja / Orofacial pain caused by elongated styloid process: a reported case	Croatia
	P13	Inês Oliveira-Santos, Márcia Gouveia, Eugénia Cunha, David Gonçalves	Pogled u spaljene zube: analiza zubnih tkiva u procjeni dobi u trenutku smrti / A peek into burnt teeth: analyses of dental tissues for age at death estimation	Portugal
	P14	Andrej Katalinić, Andrej Pavlić, Stjepan Špalj, Hrvoje Brkić	Posmrtni gubitak zuba u procesu ekshumacije i identifikacije žrtava Domovinskog rata u Hrvatskoj / Posthumous tooth loss in the process of exhumation and identification of victims of the Croatian War of Independence	Croatia
	P15	Mariusz Glapiński, Dorota Lorkiewicz-Muszyńska, Tomasz Kulczyk, Ewa Pawlak, Paweł Pawlak, Anna Lehmann-Kalata, Małgorzata Gołębek, Weronika Osiejuk, Michał Rychlik, Wojciech Kociemba	Suvremene metode snimanja u istraživanju zuba pojedinca iz groba br. 275 sa srednjevjekovnog groblja Śródka u Poznanu / Modern imaging techniques in dental investigations of an individual from grave No. 275 from the Śródka medieval cemetery in Poznan	Poland
	P16	Dorota Lorkiewicz-Muszyńska, Mariusz Glapiński, Marzena Łabęcka, Agnieszka Przystańska, Karolina Gustowska, Marta Pazgrat, Patrycja Chmiel, Justyna Litwinowicz, Magdalena Ciomek, Natalia Zielińska	Procjena vještina dentalne identifikacije među stomatolozima i studentima stomatologije / Evaluation of tooth identification skills among dentists and stomatology students	Poland
	P17	Ana Družižanić, Hrvoje Brkić, Marin Vodanović	Korelacija kronološke dobi sa zaživotnim gubitkom tvrdog zubnog tkiva na arheološkom uzorku / The correlation between chronological age and loss of dental hard tissue during lifetime demonstrated in archaeological sample	Croatia
10:15 - 16:00	Radionica ASUDAS / ASUDAS Workshop Voditelj radionice / Workshop leader: G. Richard Scott			
16:00 - 16:30	Zatvaranje Simpozija / Closing			