

THE 21ST EUROPEAN MEETING OF THE PALEOPATHOLOGY ASSOCIATION

**Moscow, Russia
August 15-19, 2016**

PROGRAM&ABSTRACTS

**Moscow
2016**

For the design of the cover a Russian post card of the beginning of the 20th century is used.

The title: “Deformed crania from Gothic burials (Khasaut aul, Nalchik district, Terek province, Northern Caucasus)”. The card addressed to Moscow. Imperial Moscow University. Anthropological office of His Excellency. Dmitry Nikolaevich Anuchin* (Mister Professor). Kislovodsk city. Year 1909.

***D.N. Anuchin was the founder of the Institute and Museum of Anthropology of Moscow University. Anuchin himself was studying Ainu crania [Anuchin, 1976, 1880] and artificial cranial deformations [Anuchin, 1887].**

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DENTAL PATHOLOGIES OF THE BRONZE AGE POPULATION ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF THE NERKIN GETASHEN CEMETERY (ARMENIA)

The bioarcheological material was extracted from the Bronze Age collective burials of the cemeteries of Nerqin Getashen, located in the south-northern shore of the lake Sevan.

The research project includes 5 palaeopathological features (abscess, caries, tooth loss, tooth wear and enamel hypoplasia), which are observed only on the adult population (total number of observations are 52). The children's cranes did not display any dental pathologies. Enamel hypoplasia is totally absent in this series. In the male group caries was diagnosed only in three cases, in the female group in five cases. We assume that sugars did not make a considerable part in the diet of the population of the Bronze Age. Besides, the nature of localization of affected spaces is an evidence of solid food.

In 7 of 15 observations of males in the age of 40 and over the individuals were suffering from abscess. In the female group the frequency of abscess grows starting from the age of 30 and 6 individuals from 9 suffered from abscess. Abscess affected mostly the senile population.

Tooth loss in male and female groups becomes more frequent starting from the age of 30 and 40 respectively. Tooth wear is not actively displayed.

Interestingly, dental pathologies are more frequent in some of collective burials. Thus, the higher frequency of caries and abscess is observed in the collection of the burial N 21 related to the Sevan-Artsakh culture and dated back to the transition period from the Middle Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age. The mentioned pathologies are frequent mostly in the collective burials N 20 and 27 of the second period of the Late Bronze Age. The population of this period lived in an environment with a high risk of infection.