

## **¿Paleopatología antemortem o modificación postmortem? Reconstrucción facial en el Antiguo Egipto: estudio de una cabeza humana momificada - ABS Supplement. J Paleopath 2015; 25: 37.**

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# ***Ante mortem* palaeopathology or *post mortem* modification? An ancient Egyptian facial reconstruction: study of a mummified human head**

Elena Labajo González<sup>1</sup>, Despina Moissidou<sup>2</sup>, Ángel González Arema<sup>1</sup>, José Antonio Sánchez Sánchez<sup>1</sup>, Sofia Chavaki<sup>2</sup>, Plato Selemenakis<sup>2</sup>, María Benito Sánchez<sup>1</sup>, Bernardo Perea Pérez<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*School of Legal and Forensic Medicine of Madrid, Complutense University of Madrid*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Histology and Embryology, Medical School of Athens, National Kapodistrian University of Athens*

## **Poster**

**ABSTRACT** Introduction: *The teeth, and the stomatognathic system in general, due to their special characteristics, constitute an optimal record for almost every research on the basis of the identification, necroidentification, Anthropology, Palaeoanthropology, Palaeopathology and population studies. The mandibular prognathism or IIIrd skeletal type is a malposition whose origin is osseous, being caused by a mandibular hyperplasia, a maxillary hypoplasia or both. The result is an anteroposterior discrepancy between both maxilla in which the mandible protrudes in relation to the upper maxilla, being this occurrence an orofacial abnormality whose pattern is highly hereditary.* Materials and Methods: *This paper will deal with a case of mandibular prognathism present in a mummified cranium which currently belongs to the Museo de Antropología Forense, Paleopatología y Criminalística (Escuela de Medicina Legal, Madrid).* Radiographic and histologic examinations are being done. Results: *Both radiographic and histological data confirm the diagnosis of a false mandibular prognathism caused by a man-made facial reconstruction.* Conclusions: *The Ancient Egyptian method of embalming included in some cases facial reconstructions to achieve an aspect closer to life. In the case of our mummified human cranium ME 001, a 'man-made' mandibular prognathism was the result of a facial reconstruction.*

**KEYWORDS** *Ancient Egypt; facial reconstruction; palaeopathology; taphonomy*

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Elena Labajo González (elabajo@med.ucm.es)