XIII Congreso Nacional de Paleopatología. Asociación Española de Paleopatología (AEP), Écija (Spain), 2015.

# Tinciones dentales exógenas. A propósito de un caso del Museo de Antropología Médica y Forense de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid - ABS Supplement. J Paleopath 2015; 25: 38.

Labajo González, Elena, Sánchez Sánchez, José Antonio, Peral Pacheco, Diego, Colino Gallardo, Pedro y Perea Pérez, Bernardo.

# Exogenous dental stainings. With regard to a case belonging to the Medical and Forensic Anthropology Museum on the Universidad Complutense of Madrid

Elena Labajo González[1], José Antonio Sánchez Sánchez[1], Diego Peral Pacheco[2], Pedro Colino Gallardo[2], Bernardo Perea Pérez[1]

[1]*Escuela de Medicina Legal y Forense de Madrid, Universidad Complutense de Madrid*
[2]*Departamento de Terapéutica Médico-Quirúrgica, Universidad de Extremadura*

**Oral Communication**

*ABSTRACT* Introduction: *Taking into consideration their special characteristics, the teeth, and the stomatognathic system in general, constitute an excellent record for almost every research based on the Identification, Necroidentification, Anthropology, Palaeoanthropology, and Palaeopathology, including the studies on populations. The origin of the dental stainings can be exogenous or endogenous. At the same time, taphonomy, occupational, and dietary causes, together with habits, parafunctions, etc., can cause unintentional dental stainings. Aesthetic or ritualistic purposes can lead to intentional dental stainings.* Materials and Methods: *A case of dental staining present in a human skull currently belonging to the collection of the Medical and Forensic Anthropology Museum in the Universidad Complutense of Madrid, is presented. Macroscopic and radiographic studies are being executed.* Results: *The macroscopic and radiographic data confirm the diagnosis of an unintentional exogenous staining due to a continuous action of chewing* areca *and* betel. Conclusions: *That habit of a continuous chewing of* areca *nut (*Areca catechu*) and* betel *leaves (*Piper betle*) is common in Asia due to the narcotic and stimulant properties of both elements, and one of its consequences is a staining of teeth which ranges from deep-red to black, as seen in the skull 336 in the collection of the Medical and Forensic Anthropology Museum.*

*KEYWORDS* *Palaeopathology; dental staining;* areca*;* betel

---

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