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letalnim ostacima lubanja 90 odraslih osoba - 49 je pripadalo razdoblju kasne antike (nalazišta: Vinkovci, Osijek, Štrbinci i Zmajevac), a 41 razdoblju ranoga srednjeg vijeka (nalazišta: Stari Jankovci i Privlaka). Svaka je lubanja bila pregledana te su registrirana eventualna odstupanja položaja zuba u zubnom nizu koja su upućivala na zbijenost. U ranosrednjovjekovnoj populaciji nije bio zabilježen ni jedan slučaj zbijenosti zuba (41/0; 0,0 %), a u kasnoantičkoj populaciji prevalencija zbijenosti zuba kretala se od 26,9 % (26/7) kod muškaraca do 30,4 % kod žena (23/7). U svim zabilježenim slučajevima bila je riječ o zbijenosti zuba u frontalnom području i to u 78,6 % (14/11) slučajeva u donjoj čeljusti, a u 21,4 % (14/3) u gornjoj čeljusti. Testom Hi-kvadrat ustanovljena je znatna statistička razlika u prevalenciji zbijenosti zuba ( $\chi^2=11,8$ ;  $p<0,01$ ). Veća prevalencija zbijenosti zuba u kasnoantičkom razdoblju može upućivati na zdravstvene poremećaje u ranijoj životnoj dobi, a to je moglo smetati rastu i razvoju čeljusti. S obzirom na to da se u ranom srednjem vijeku na području kontinentalne Hrvatske dogodila seoba naroda, treba uzeti u obzir i mogućnost da se promijenila dimenzija čeljusti zbog miješanja novih naroda i starijih dolazila.

#### CT analiza Stafneovih koštanih šupljina iz hrvatskoga arheološkog uzorka

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Edward Stafne je godine 1942. prvi opisao 35 koštanih šupljina koje je uočio na intraoralnim dentalnim snimkama područja mandibularnog kuta. Radilo se o pojedinačnim, dobro ograničenim okruglim ili ovalnim prosvjetljenjima smještenima ispod mandibularnog kanala te između angulusa mandibule i prvog kutnjaka. Šupljine su obično asimptomatske, češće su kod muškaraca između 50 i 70 godina te unilateralne. Te latentne koštane šupljine ispunjene su žljezdanim tkivom slinovnica i najčešće se radi o dijelu submandibularne žlijezde. Lilly i suradnici (1965.), Johnson (1970.) te Karmiol i njegovi kolege (1968.) zaključili su na temelju radiografske rasčlambe da je prevalencija tih postraničnih koštanih lezija u općoj populaciji u rasponu 1:250 do 1:500. U ovom se radu željelo dati prikaz dvaju arheoloških nalaza Stafneovih koštanih šupljina. Uzorci su pretraženi i analizirani CT-skenerom.

Nalaz 1. Skeletni ostatak odrasle osobe ekshumirane iz nekropole Zmajevac koja datira iz 4. stoljeća. Kostur pripada muškarcu dobi između 45 i 50 godina.

Nalaz 2. Skeletni ostatak odrasle osobe ekshumirane iz nekropole Korlat – Sv. Jere iz 15. stoljeća. Kostur odgovara muškarcu u dobi između 40 i 50 godina.

CT- pretragom obaju uzoraka vidi se da je riječ o unilokularnoj, ovalnoj šupljini jasno vidljivih granica, smještenoj na lijevoj strani mandibule u području drugog kutnjaka i umnjaka, ispod razine mandibularnog kanala. Aksijalne CT-snimke mandibule pokazuju prekid kontinuiteta lingvalnog korteksa te stanjen bukalni korteks. Prikazane šupljine imaju karakterističnu morfologiju - intaktan korteks invagiran u medularni prostor. U paleopatološkoj literaturi malo je nalaza Stafneovih šupljina, vjerojatno zato što su rijetke te zbog lomljivosti arheoloških koštanih ostataka.

ulations from continental Croatia. The investigation was performed on skulls of 90 adults. 49 skulls were from the late antique period (sites: Vinkovci, Osijek, Štrbinci and Zmajevac) and 41 skull was from the early medieval period (sites: Stari Jankovci and Privlaka). For each skull teeth position anomalies related to crowding were registered. There was none skull in the early medieval population with teeth crowding (41/0; 0.0%). The prevalence of crowding in the late antique population was 26.9% (26/7) for males and 30.4% (23/7) for females. All cases of crowding were registered on frontal teeth. 78.6% (14/11) of cases were registered on the lower jaw, and 21.4% (14/3) on the upper jaw. The difference in the prevalence of crowding was statistically significant ( $\chi^2=11.8$ ;  $p<0.01$ ). Higher prevalence of teeth crowding in the late antique period can be related to health disorders in childhood which could cause disturbances in growth and development of jaws. According to the migrations in the continental Croatia in the early medieval period and mixing of native and newcoming populations, changes in jaws dimensions must also be taken into consideration as a possible etiological factor.

#### CT analysis of the Stafne's bone defects in an archaeological sample from Croatia

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In 1942, Edward Stafne first described 35 "bone cavities" at the angle of the mandible discovered on intraoral dental films. They appeared as unilocular, well-circumscribed, round or elliptical radiolucencies located below the inferior dental canal and between the angle of the mandible and first molar tooth. Usually they were asymptomatic, with a predilection for men between age 50 and 70 years, and mostly unilateral. This latent bone defects are a salivary gland depressions often containing a part of the submandibular gland. Lilly et al. (1965), Johnson (1970), Karmiol M et al. (1968) reported the prevalence of posterior bone lesions between 1 in 250 and 1 in 500 in recent populations, as determined from radiographic studies. The purpose of this paper is to report on two archeologic cases of Stafne's defect. Findings were inspected and analyzed using CT-scans. Case 1: The skeletal remains of an adult individual were exhumed from a 4th century necropolis Zmajevac. The skeleton corresponds to a male between 45 and 50 years of age. Case 2: The skeletal remains of an adult individual were exhumed from a 15th century necropolis Korlat – Sv. Jere. The skeleton corresponds to a male between 40 and 45 years of age. In both cases CT-scans revealed a unilocular, oval radiolucent lesion with well defined borders, situated at the left second and third molar region, below the mandibular canal. Axial CT scans of the mandible revealed discontinuity in the lingual cortex and some erosion in the buccal cortex. The mandibular bone concavity shows characteristic morphology; the cortex is intact and invaginated into the medullary space. Little evidence of the Stafne defect has been found in paleopathologic literature, probably because of the low frequency of the defect and the fragility of ancient bones.

#### Kvantifikacija translucencije korijenskog dentina na ekstrahiranim intaktnim zubima odraslih osoba

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Translucencija korijenskog dentina regresivna je promjena koja se javlja nakon dvadesete godine. Taj fenomen još nije u cijelosti objašnjen. Smatra se da nastaje kao rezultat povećanja količine mineraliziranog matriksa unutar dentinskih kanalića. Ta regresivna promjena na zubima vrlo je važna za različita forenzična istraživanja, posebice ona vezana za procjenu dobi. Svrha rada bila je izmjeriti translucenciju korijenskog dentina na 60 ekstrahiranih intaktnih jednokorjenih zuba odraslih osoba te ispitati postoje li razlike u vrijednostima translucencije korijenskog dentina s obzirom na spol, vrstu zuba te na način mjerenja.

#### Quantification of Root Dentin Translucency on Extracted Intact Teeth of Adults

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Root dentin translucency is a regressive change that occurs after age of 20. It is a phenomenon that has not been fully understood. It is explained as a result of the increase layering of mineralized matrix within dental tubules. This regressive change of teeth is important for different forensic researches, especially those concerning age estimation of adults. The aim of this paper was to quantify root dentin translucency on the original sample of 60 (sixty) extracted intact single rooted teeth of adults and to ascertain if there is a difference between values of the root translucency concerning sex, tooth type and the methods used for measuring.