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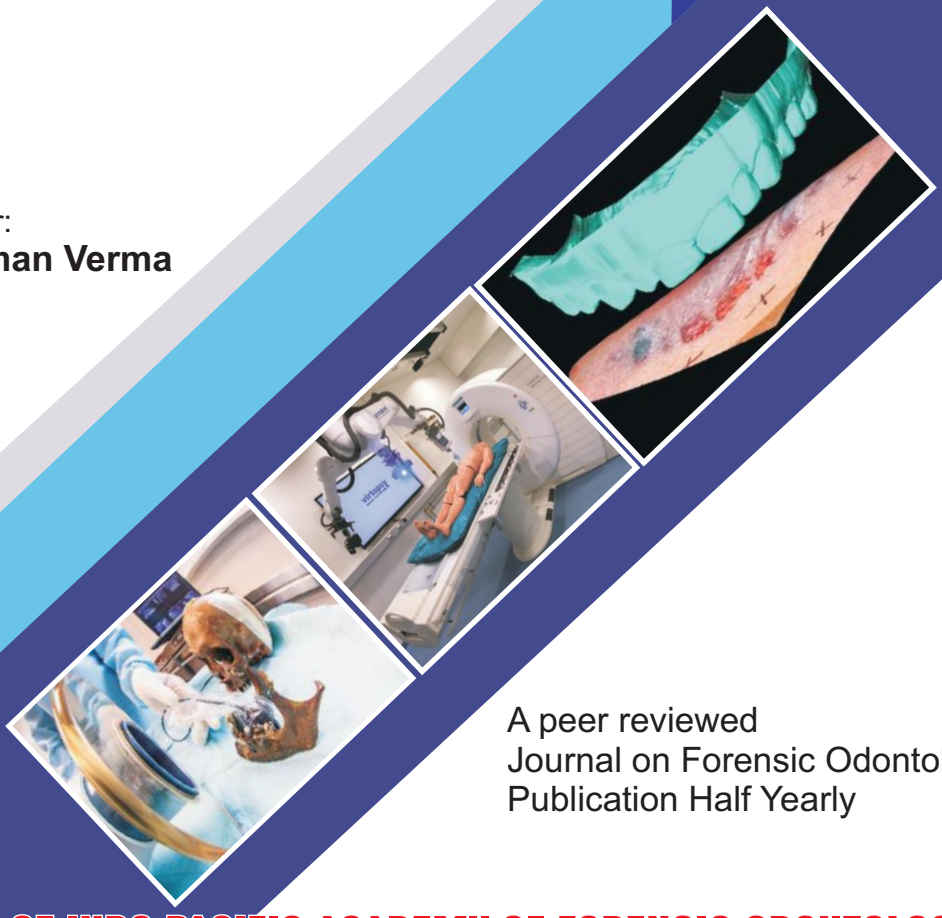

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Review Article

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Paleodontology: The relatively unexplored aspect of Forensic Odontology.

[1]Sanpreet Singh Sachdev, [2]Tabita Joy Chettiankandy, [3]Manisha Ahire Sardar, [4]Sonali Kadam, [5]Vivek Pakhmode

[1,2,3,5]Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology Institute: Government Dental College and Hospital, Mumbai

[4]Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology Institute: Government Dental College and Hospital, Mumbai

Abstract:

The scope of Forensic Odontology is not only limited to medicolegal cases related to present-day humans but also extends to involve study of archaeological remains. Paleodontology is a subset field of Forensic Odontology that deals exclusively with such specimens with an objective to provide insights about oral as well as general aspects of ancient populations. The goal of such research would be to gain knowledge about our ancestral populations and subsequently, our own history along with phylogenetic correlation. The present review provides information about research conducted in various aspects of the field of Paleodontology while simultaneously elaborating its scope.

Keywords: Archeology; Dentition; Fossils; Dental Modifications

Introduction:

Paleodontology ćan be defined as the study of teeth and assoćiated oral strućtures through skeletal or fossil remains. [1] Etymology of the term has been derived from Greek words: “palaios” – anćient, “odontos” – tooth, and logos - study. The ćonćept has gained interest of some researćhers sinće the presentation of findings 'paleostomatologićal' researćh at an annual meeting of speleologists of Bosnia in 2004. [2] The essenće of Paleodontology lies in study of teeth sinće they provide valuable information about the departed sućh as regional/ćommunity dental ćharaćteristićs, individual variations, ćultural praćtiće, ćontamination exposures, migratory ćhanges, pathologićal findings, oral hygiene habits. [3] Additionally, teeth being the strongest strućtures of the human body, are highly resistant to deterioration by the environmental physićal, ćhemićal, thermal, taphonomić or biologićal faćtors. [4] Individual and ćlass dental traits further provide insights about genetić and environmental influenćes on teeth of anćient populations.

The observations and methodology of Paleodontology broadly overlap with the disćipline of Forensić Odontology exćept for the faćt that the latter is most ćommonly ćonćerned with legal ćases rather than phylogenetić researćh. In other words, Paleodontology utilizes the modalities of Forensić Odontology in order to present results under arćhaeologićal ćirćumstanćes. [1] Apart from dentists, molećular biologists have also developed interest for researćh in this abstruse field, ćonsequently generating opportunities for ćollaborative multidisćiplinary researćh. [5] The subsequent text further elaborates various aspećts of Paleodontology in sćientifić researćh and bioarćheology.

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Address for Correspondence : Dr. Sanpreet Singh Sachdev
Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology,
Government Dental College and Hospital,
P.D. Mello Road, Fort, Mumbai
Email: sunpreetss@yahoo.in

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Various aspects of Paleodontology: Dental Traits and Environmental Influences:

Observation of general metric and non-metric, individual and class dental traits amongst archaeological remains of ancient populations provide an insight with respect to their prevalence and geographical variations. Metric analysis of teeth can be linked to general trends of growth in a population [6]. Additionally, certain non-metric traits can be frequently noted within populations in different geographical areas. An example of such a trait would be presence of 'Shovel-shaped incisors' which is a hereditary dental trait commonly noted in populations of Asian or Native American origin. [7] Additionally, significant prevalence degree of hypoplasia or fluorosis could aid in identification of genetic and environmental influences on dentition of ancient populations. [8] Other definitive non-metric traits include Cusp of Carabelli, wrinkled molars, cusp seven, accessory ridges in canines, to name a few. [9,10]

Behavioral and Cultural practices:

One of the chief implications of Paleodontology is correlation of dental modifications with behavioral and cultural practices of an ancient population [11]. Dental modification can be described as intentional or unintentional modification of teeth caused by pathologies, traumatic or cultural factors [12]. Teeth get modified for various purposes other than wear from mastication and attrition such as regularly holding objects between them, decoration or intentional modifications for aesthetic or cultural purposes. [13] Some examples of such practices include: V-shaped mutilation of maxillary incisors in ancient Turkish population, [14] filing of teeth with modification exhibiting 'T' pattern in males and 'diamond' pattern in females in adults of Indonesian royal families. [15,16] These modifications could have a ritualistic value for the population, for example, deeming an individual of a suitable age for marriage or hunting. Likewise, in animal dentitions, long and sharp canines have been associated with aggressive social behavior and competition amongst males. [17] This is demonstrable in ancient male primates, camels and wild boars exhibiting sharp and prominent cuspids. [18] [Figure 1]

Figure 1: Prominent, long cuspids in a Male Primate specimen suggestive of aggressive social behavior and male-to-male competition. [Courtesy: Museum specimen, Department of Oral Pathology, Government Dental College and Hospital, Mumbai].

Oral Hygiene Status:

The number of teeth with carious involvement, alveolar bone levels, missing teeth, fenestrations, dehiscence and other related findings elucidate oral health status of the ancient populations in general. [6] Attrition of occlusal surface is usually evident in teeth recovered from archaeological sites, the severity of which is greater than modern-day dentitions owing to advent of processed foods. [19,20] Presence of sharp cusp tips and incisors in older primates provides further evidence pertaining to their coarse and raw carnivorous diet. [Figure 2] The relatively coarse and raw diet of ancient populations also ensured regular and sufficient cleansing of surfaces of teeth, subsequently, allowing minimal chance for long-term calculus deposition. [21] Thus, alveolar bone loss resulting from periodontal diseases could be correlated as a part of evolutionary process. [22]

Figure 2: Sharp and pointed incisor teeth in older Primates indicative of raw and coarse carnivorous diet. [Courtesy: Museum specimen, Department of Oral Pathology, Government Dental College and Hospital, Mumbai]

Gender Determination:

Sexual dimorphism in humans has been attributed to the different growth trajectories of males and females. The condyle and ramus components of the mandible are considered to exhibit greatest morphological differences based on gender. [23] Previous research has led to significant findings when distinguishing sexes of archaeological specimens based on intra-ramus and inter-ramus dimensions. [24] Distinct dental modifications for separate sexes carried out as a part of cultural practices further aid in sex determination. [16] Both the metric as well as non-metric

dental traits can be effectively utilized for aiding in gender determination amongst archaeological specimens. Apart from dental features, the entities that can be correlated with gender extend to include other bones of the skull, particularly the frontal bone.

Age Estimation:

Dental age estimation has always been an integral part of cases pertaining to forensic odontology. Teeth are particularly suitable for dental age estimation since they exhibit numerous age-related changes such as fatty degeneration, pulpal atrophy, calcifications, pigment deposits, reduction in size of pulpal cavity, increased cementum thickness, attrition and change in optical properties of the tooth structure. [25] Determining exact chronological age can be extremely challenging and various modalities have been employed for the same. These include assessment of suture closures, teeth erupted and shed, amount of attrition and numerous other entities. [1] The technique that offers the highest probability of accurate age estimation can be rightly deemed as superior and valid in the court of law.

However, many of these methods involve procurement of teeth from the specimens, which is mostly contraindicated in paleodontological specimens. [26] Non-invasive methods that do not disturb the integrity of the specimens should be considered in such cases. Over the years, various techniques for age estimation by dental specimens or tissues have been developed, of which the mostly commonly employed are radiographic methods. [27] Radiographic methods are particularly suitable for paleodontological studies because of their inherent non-destructive nature, feasibility, efficiency and reasonably high degree of accuracy in estimation of age.

Recent Advances:

The advent of DNA extraction and amplification techniques have definitely revolutionized the field of Forensic Odontology as a whole and these can be effectively utilized in Paleodontology. [28] These modalities could provide valuable information about the genetic makeup of ancient population which would have otherwise been considered as impossible a few decades ago. Modern-day digital impression techniques by means of laser scanners combined with subsequent 3D printing are able to provide precise replication of the archaeological specimens. [29] Overall, the improved techniques for visualization and reconstruction of archaeological evidence would definitely enhance the quality of paleodontological research. [30]

Conclusion :

Although abstruse at present, the field Paleodontology offers numerous areas for research within its wide field of scope. Majority of research pertaining to the subject has been carried out in the European continent. In a diverse country with rich cultural heritage such as India, there is yet much to be explored that would provide valuable insights into the ancient populations. Recent advances in technology and renewed interest of experts from other fields would also encourage improved collaborative research projects in the field of Paleodontology.

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