ÖAW

ÖSTERREICHISCHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN

Infant from the 8B-51 Saï island necropolis, Sudan, Classic Kerma period (© B. Maureille, CNRS UMR 5199 PACEA).
In utero medical scan from the collection of the La Timone Hospital, Marseille, France (© P. Adalian, Aix-Marseille Université UMR 7268 ADES)
Histological section of a left mandibular central incisor, Merovingian period (© F. Ramirez-Rozzi, CNRS UMR 7206 Eco-anthropologie)

VORTRAGSREIHE »NEUE BIOARCHÄOLOGISCHE FORSCHUNGEN«

EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY IN PAST POPULATIONS

LOOKING FOR VITALITY AT BIRTH, MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY INDICATORS IN CHILDREN WHO DIED DURING THE PERINATAL PERIOD AND INFANCY

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Studies have shown that early life adversity (stress, diseases, traumatic events, nutritional deprivation etc.) can induce disruptions in key biological processes, increase risks of health outcomes, and even compromise the individual fitness. The aim of the research presented here is to investigate how negative exposures can get embedded in the immature skeleton and identified via skeletal indicators for vitality at birth, morbidity and mortality, allowing to study life trajectories and deaths circumstances of young children in past populations.

BIOARCHÄOLOGISCHE **· BAG ·** GESELLSCHAFT