Description of Oral Pathological Conditions of Five Remains of Pawon Man

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Identification of oral pathological conditions of prehistoric humans could forecast insights on their general oral health and diets among individuals and community. Pawon Man are prehistoric humans that habitated Pawon Cave in semi-karst topography of Rajamandala Ridge in Western Bandung, which estimated to have lived around 9500-5600 B.P during the period of Holocene. The purpose of this research is to identify the oral pathological conditions of Pawon Man. Research method used in this research was by descriptive technique, using purposive sampling. The samples were taken from five skeletons jaw of Pawon Man, labeled as Pawon I (P I), Pawon II (P II), Pawon III (P III), Pawon IV (P IV) and Pawon V (P V). Its oral pathological conditions are then divided in anterior and posterior region of the teeth and later observed by using clinical examination and radiographic examination (CBCT 3D). Results in clinical examination showed total of 100% attrition and 16.67% of alveolar recession in anterior region. In posterior region, discovered were 100% attrition, 50% alveolar recession, 9.68% calculus, and 3.23% caries. In CBCT examination, 66.67% attrition and alveolar recession were revealed in anterior region. In posterior region found were, 83.87% of attrition, 70.97% of alveolar recession, 25.81% of hypercementosis, and 3.23% of caries. Based on the data analysis and discussion that have been done, it can be deduced that the description of oral pathological conditions examined in this study revealed signs of having suffered from impairment of oral health due to tooth attrition, followed by alveolar recession in both regions. Hypercementosis, low prevalence of calculus and caries, were also present in Pawon Man.

**Key words**: oral pathological conditions, clinical examination, radiographic examination, Forensic odontology science