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## The radio-identification of Pawon Man dentomaxillofacial from CBCT

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**Introduction:** The human identity from the aspect of forensic odontology can be identified using radiology. One of the instruments that is able to provide such information is Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT). The radio-identification from CBCT is conducted on the skeletons of Pawon Man, which has a carbon age ranging from 5000BP to 9000BP and can be found in the Padalarang Pawon Cave, West Java, Indonesia.

**Objective:** To identify from the CBCT radiograph the oral and jaw conditions of the Pawon Man skeletons in relation to their life and culture in the past.

**Materials and methods:** The Descriptive research is conducted by qualitative and quantitative measurement and assessment of 5 Pawon Man skeletons with CBCT. The results were collected and recorded for analysis related to the review of the aspects of the culture in the ancient and modern times.

**Results:** The 5 Pawon Man skeletons showed pathological periodontal condition, enamel condition that suffered from attrition, almost no evidence of caries, larger tooth and root structure, larger jaw structure, denser trabecular pattern, no crowding, and the age (when alive) was between 29-30 years, and mongoloid race is included.

**Conclusion:** From the 5 Pawon Man skeletons, there were pathological conditions to assume the lack of knowledge about fire. This condition is very closely related to the cultural behavior of eating raw food.

**Keywords:** Pawon Man, CBCT, Radio-identification