

disease more common in children. The present study identifies pathological changes in the pneumatized cells of the mastoid process based on macroscopic, light microscopic, radiological and x-ray computed tomography investigations in human skeletal remains from the Late Ottoman Empire Period in Karacaahmet Cemetery, Istanbul, Turkey. During the examinations from Karacaahmet Skeletal Collection, a mastoiditis case was diagnosed, which is so far the first known from Ottoman collections. The skull belongs to an adult female subject. It is suggested that further paleopathological investigations are needed in the incidence of the infectious ear diseases to reflect living and health conditions of ancient Anatolian populations.

Key words: *Mastoiditis, infection, skull, paleopathology, Anatolia*

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STATURE ESTIMATION FROM THE RADIOGRAPHS OF METATARSALS IN TURKISH POPULATION

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To determine stature is as important as the determination of sex and age when analyzing and identifying the remains of skeleton. Stature, in an approximate and widespread manner, is being determined on the femur and tibia lengths, which are the long bones that directly affect the stature. However, when long bones are not available or they are found in a very bad state of preservation that does not permit any estimation of stature, then other bones of the body are also being used for this purpose. The aim of this study is to determine stature with the help of metatarsals in Turkish population. In this study, by using the x-ray films for the metatarsals bones of 100 women and 100 men, the Bayesian regression equations have been produced for 5 metatarsal bones. The coefficients of correlation existing between the metatarsal bones and stature, together with the standard errors of these equations, have been examined at length throughout this study. The results of the studies conducted by other researchers (Byers, Akoshima and Curran, 1989) have been compared with the results of our study.

Key words: *metatarsal, stature, regression, forensic anthropology*

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SEXUAL DIMORPHISM OF MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES IN HIGHLY QUALIFIED FREESTYLE WRESTLERS

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For the analysis of sex differences in the morphology of freestyle wrestlers data of 133 women and 88 men were used. The program included 69 absolute and relative indicators of total body size, body proportions, girths, body mass components. The degree (%) and direction of sexual differentiation of each characteristic in women athletes compared to male athletes and their variability (σ , ν) were analyzed. The direction of the gender difference was determined by the dominance of the average values (X) of the traits and their variability (σ , ν) in one sex group over the other. The coefficient of sexual dimorphism (CSD) by E.G. Martirosov (1976) and S. Bailey (1981) was determined for each individual trait. While the prevalence in men was designated by the sign "+", the predominance of values characteristic for women had the sign "-".