

## ASPECTS OF BIOLOGICAL NEWS IN ANTHROPOLOGY OF EUROPE

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The 9<sup>th</sup> International Congress of the “Gesellschaft of Anthropology” (GfA) has been held in Gottorf during September 2011.

The content of lectures and posters were Palaeoanthropology, Archaeology, Pre-historic Anthropology, Humanethology, Forensic Anthropology, Prevention and Clinical Anthropology, Gender studies, Ergonomics, Pedagogic, Mathematics and patent law.

1. Anthropology has a historical basis with different kinds of views around the world. So in Europe the way to find interesting aspects of Anthropology is in overview which is very important to develop other future steps of scientifically work.
2. During the anthropological conference in Europe about “Adapted human – biological and cultural markers of environment pressure” the following three main research points were discussed through oral and poster presentations:
  - **Palaeoanthropology / Bioarchaelogy - Prehistoric Anthropology**
  - **Human ethnology – Pedagogic**
  - **Prevention and Clinical Anthropology**

The above contents show the wide scope of the science of Anthropology.

But interesting is the development of different kinds of investigations in **Palaeoanthropology, Bioarchaelogy, Prehistoric Anthropology, etc. as follows:**

Migration, diet, economy and changing environments at Viking Haithabu and medieval Schleswig: Isotopic evidence, isotopic mixing muddles, and possible solutions or Neanderthals: Fossil evidence and DNA and results about stable isotopes of early Holocene goitered gazelle from Early Neolithic Göbekli Tepe (South Anatolia) – Implications for a seasonal use of the temple complex.

Other aspects are the Mesolithic/Neolithic Population in different parts of Europe – do they reflect the transition?

And what is with the question of pathological changes of the iliosacral joint from ancient Greece, to the medieval Europe and the recent clinical life?

Family study shows association between chronic type and polymorphisms in the human clock gene hPERIOD3.

There was the question: Where Huns in Bavaria? And: Archaeometric analyses of an artificially deformed skull from early medieval cemetery in Germany, - and Burial site of Weingarten: Reconstruction of possible provenance using the strontium isotope analysis.

Important is the identification of people, past circumstances and cause of death: an active case study focussing on the human remains recovered at an abandoned psychiatric institute cemetery in Hall in Tirol, Austria.

Other problems are fracture analysis of historical long bones or experimental human tissue salt mummification and DNA degradation or the ontogenesis of mandibular measurements and their epochal changes.

Or such aspects are the revision of tuberculosis lesion in Bácsalmas – Óalmas series – morphological and molecular biological studies, age estimation of adults – a new approach, or can we detect Methusalem? – estimating age of old individuals with calibrated expert inference.

Injuries and death at the late prehistoric site in the American Midwest: The tortuous path from skeletons to populations.

Does human sexual dimorphism influence fracture frequency patterns?

Appraisal of a problem: Ethical dimensions of evidence-based research on human remains.

#### **In Human ethnology – Pedagogic:**

There is the question about human development and cultural transmission, about protein shortage in Highland New Guinea with adaptation before and after cultural change and educational spaces – anthropological roots and cultural changes as well as association between skeletal robustness and physical activity in school children.

There is a look at the intestinal macrobiotics, an anthropological view and the ethnology of the arts – the presentation of a new venture as well as Anthropology and school.

In lessons about **Prevention and Clinical Anthropology** you can find models of human growth to identify determinants of variation or a method of the evaluation of the average tempo of maturation for the population of boys using the structural model Preece – Baines 1, or regional variance in average height of 19-years-old conscripts in Switzerland in 1884-91 and 2006-09, and recent overweight prevalence on district level. Views are also expressed about the growth spurt in height and timing of menarche onset in urban girls as well as menarche age and body height in Iceland in the last century.

Digital morphometry: The potential of statistical shape models and association of obesity with sedentary behaviours and play out door among children.

Can we predict overweight?

How is the situation of prevalence of overweight and obesity in preschoolers?

How do we use Body Mass and Body Mass Index? How is the development of body size of newborn in Lithuania over the last 100 years? What is with secular change of population?

How is the change of skeleton measures? See the situation of body composition and physical and motor development.

Somatic structure and sport activity as norms in adulthood with special view to muscle strength and endurance in different sport kinds.