## PO-100 - (23749) - MACROSCOPIC AND MICRO-CT ASSESSMENT OF OSTEOID OSTEOMA FROM AN AVAR NECROPOLIS IN SERBIA (7-9 CE)

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Osteoid osteoma (OO) is an ovoid-shaped benign bone tumor that predominantly affects long bones of the lower limbs. This paper aims to present a rare case of zygomatic OO using an integrative approach of macroscopic anthropological analysis and high-resolution micro-computed tomography (micro-CT) assessment. This approach allowed us to investigate this specific type of craniofacial lesion without damaging the sample obtained from archeological context.

The analyzed sample derives from grave No.62/2, site 40 - Potes Gornje Sajlovo, northern Serbia, dated between the 7$^{th}$ and the 9$^{th}$ century CE. Bioanthropological and paleopathological analyses and a high-resolution micro-computed tomography examination were performed.

The **s**olitary protruding lesion of the zygomatic bone appears to be a well-circumscribed, slow-growing radio-opaque mass at the facial surface of the zygomatic bone. The tissue mineral density in the lesion was similar to that of physiological human bone. The average sagittal diameter of the lesion was 15.9 mm, and the average transverse diameter was 14.9 mm. However, a 6.7 mm-long nidus was noted in the center of the lesion, coupled with sclerosis of the surrounding bone. The location and extent of the OO suggest this person suffered daily from persistent facial pain, swelling, and functional limitations (chewing and/or speaking).

Our study represents a rare example of a benign facial tumor documented in an archaeological population, emphasizing micro-CT analysis in its differential diagnosis process. Further research into benign bone tumors and applying state-of-the-art methodologies will undoubtedly contribute to expanding our knowledge of neoplastic lesions in paleo-oncology.

**Palavras-chave : Osteoid osteoma, Micro-CT, Archeological context**