

Symposium: *Could Porous Skeletal Lesions be useful to infer health disruptions related to weather events?*

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Cribra cranii, cribra orbitalia, cribra humeralis and cribra femoralis are porous skeletal lesions (PSL) frequently found in paleopathological studies. The etiology of these lesions is under great scrutiny ([Porous Skeletal Meeting: achievements and future directions](#), PSLMeet2023), and they have been associated with metabolic (e.g. anemia), respiratory and/or infectious diseases (e.g. malaria). Considering that the appearance of these diseases is associated with climatic events, the presence of PSL helps to understand populations' health in the past.

This symposium aims to discuss the presence and co-occurrence of these lesions given the environmental conditions in which the individuals lived.

Authors who have unpublished studies on PSL are invited to present (in person) their research at the [9th Paleopathological Association Meeting in South America](#) (**free registration**, August 9-11, 2023, Cochabamba, Bolivia). Abstract (250 words, 3-5 keywords) for this Symposium must be submitted before March 31, 2023 to: paminsabolivia2023@gmail.com.

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