1. INTRODUCTION During an archaeological monitoring at a construction site designated Palácio Sant’Anna in the township of Carnide (Lisbon, Portugal; Figure 1) the skeletal remains of seven individuals were recovered. The funerary anthropology suggests that the sample was buried in the necropolis of a small al-garya (rural village) from the Medieval Islamic period (8th – 12th AD). This work aims to present and discuss the paleopathological profile of this sample.

2. MATERIALS & METHODS The studied skeletal remains (five non-adults and two adults [females: 1; males: 1]) were retrieved in a partially excavated Islamic necropolis in the civil parish of Carnide. All individuals except the adult female were almost complete and well preserved. Paleodemographic and paleopathological analyses followed standardized procedures[1-4].

3. RESULTS Individual #1 presented lesions in the left tibia consistent with a diagnosis of osteomyelitis (Figures 1 and 2)[4]: anomalous diaphyseal expansion and active periostitis with no evidence of trauma, three cloacae (two with diaphysis perforation) in the distal region, and bone sequestra. This non-adult and also individual #6, an adult male, exhibited linear enamel hypoplasias (Figure 3). Individual #2 displayed areas of porosity and perforation in both orbital roofs, i.e., cribra orbitalia (Figure 4). Finally, in individual #5 both parietals presented areas of coarse porosity with foramina coalescence (Figure 5). New bone formation appears as long and gracile trabeculae located at a ~90° angle to the surface of the external lamina of the skull vault. Results are summarized in Table 1.

4. FINAL REMARKS The paleopathological analysis of a skeletal sample from a Medieval Islamic necropolis (8th – 12th AD), although limited by sample size, suggests that at least some of the studied individuals experienced physiological systemic stress. As a whole, bioarchaeological data pertaining this small group point to faulty socioeconomic and sanitary conditions.