The abstract

The first mentions of various methods of estimating a person's age-at-death expectancy based on his skeletal remains are as old as forensic science itself. Estimation of a person's lage-at-death estimation is an integral part of his biological profile and many other data about a given individual can be derived from it. The estimate for the remains of adults is much more complex, inaccurate and less reliable than expectancy for the remains of children, as morphological changes are not as progressive as during adolescence. Classical morphological methods allow estimation only in wide age intervals. However, there are several methods based on chemical or molecular basis that can be used to estimate the age of adults. The aim of this bachelor thesis is a general summary of principles and methods based on macroscopic visual evaluation of skeletal indicators, as well as chemical, biochemical or molecular methods and their mutual comparison with an indication of their advantages, limits and disadvantages.

The key words: age at death estimation, biological profile, methods of age estimation, DNA methylation, racemization of aspartic acid