

**Abstract:**

Opinions on the relationship between non-specific stress and age at death on adults are not uniform. The inspiration for our diploma thesis was a study by Croatian authors Becic et al. (2014) who reported that individuals with non-specific stress indicators (cribra orbitalia) lived longer. Our aims were following: to estimate the longevity and compared influence of used methods on the relationship between non-specific stress and age at death, to test the relationship between age at death and non-specific stress indicators, particularly cribra orbitalia and linear enamel hypoplasia, and also to test the relationship between non-specific stress indicators and stature. Methods for age estimation are divided into two parts, methods used in the study Becic et al. (2014) and our method selection chosen from the literature appropriate for the oldest individuals.

In this study, the presence of cribra orbitalia and enamel hypoplasia was observed in 294 adult individuals (111 women, 135 men and 48 undetermined individuals) from the Early Mediaeval (9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> century) Slavic skeletal series at Mikulčice (Great Moravia), III<sup>rd</sup> church. When comparing age at death estimated by two different technics we found reduced age at death for the individuals with cribra orbitalia and also with enamel hypoplasia. There was no influence of the age at death methods on the relationship between non-specific stress and age at death, only if the difference was statistically significant. No significant differences in the stature between individuals with and without non-specific stress indicators were found.

**Keywords:** non-specific stress, age at death, longevity, early medieval