

Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of adult disability caused by Forestier disease among skeletal material in monastic burial grounds and to compare it with the frequency of the lay cemeteries. Five cemeteries of the High Middle Ages to the early modern period, were divided into groups according to age and sex. Also, we evaluated the radiographs, investigated the frequency of adult disability caused by Forestier disease in the population. It was found that the disease in skeletal and X-ray material occurred more frequently among men than women, and did not occur until the age of 40. Furthermore, we found that the higher occurrence was among monastic funerals. And since there is an increase Forestier disease in the present population. The question is, whether the external conditions, hence increasing obesity in the population, have an impact on the occurrence of Forestier disease.