

ABSTRAKT AJ

Craniofacial reconstructions are a useful tool when determining the person's identity in cases where standard methods, such as the DNA analysis or morphological methods, fail. The main goal of facial reconstructions in forensic anthropology is to create the victim's appearance at the time of their death. The reconstruction methods can be divided into traditional (manual) and computer-generated ones and both techniques can produce two-dimensional as well as three-dimensional models of faces. Thanks to progress in computer and medical imaging technologies, 3D reconstruction techniques have become widely used recently. Unlike manual techniques, these methods are faster, more effective, more flexible and more objective. The goal of the bachelor's thesis was to provide a summary of the 3D reconstruction techniques, which are used in forensic facial reconstructions, and explain the basic principles of morphometrical, morphological and transformational three-dimensional computer-aided techniques. Last but not least, the thesis provides for positive and negative aspects of the selected methods.

Key words: facial reconstruction, computer-aided method, craniofacial, 3D, skull, forensic sciences, identification