

Corrigendum to:
P. Caselitz (1998): Caries - Ancient Plague of
Humankind, tab.4
in: K.W. Alt, F.R. Rösing & M. Teschler-
Nicola (eds.): Dental Anthropology: 203-226

Bad Iburg - Klosterkirche (after Caselitz 1981)									
<i>maxilla</i>									
tooth present	40	38	45	42	45	32	35	15	292
postmortally lost	10	8	6	5	2	4	6	13	54
intravitality lost	2	2	2	6	4	16	10	9	51
total number of tooth position	52	48	53	53	51	52	51	37	397
carious teeth	0	2	2	4	2	7	5	2	24
percentage of carious teeth	0,00	5,26	4,44	9,52	4,44	21,88	14,29	13,33	8,22
percentage of intravital loss	3,85	4,17	3,77	11,32	7,84	30,77	19,61	24,32	12,85
I-CE	3,85	9,43	8,22	20,84	12,29	52,64	33,89	37,66	21,07
type of tooth	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	sum
tooth present	43	50	56	53	53	36	32	30	353
postmortally lost	17	11	6	5	2	0	3	0	44
intravitality lost	2	2	2	6	7	22	19	8	68
total number of tooth position	62	63	64	64	62	58	54	38	465
carious teeth	0	0	1	4	1	8	0	4	18
percentage of carious teeth	0,00	0,00	1,79	7,55	1,89	22,22	0,00	13,33	5,10
percentage of intravital loss	3,23	3,17	3,13	9,38	11,29	37,93	35,19	21,05	14,62
I-CE	3,23	3,17	4,91	16,92	13,18	60,15	35,19	34,39	19,72
<i>mandible</i>									

example for calculating I-CE based on canine in maxilla (type of tooth #3 above):
45 upper canines (left plus right side) are observed in the material. Two of them
are carious. So calculate: $(100/45) * 2 = 4.44$. Sum up tooth present (45) plus
postmortally lost (6) plus intravitality lost (2) = 53 tooth position. Then calculate:
 $100/53 * 2 = 3.77$. Finally sum up these two results: $4.44 + 3.77 = 8.22$. This is
the I-CE rate for the canines of the maxilla.