

Taenia sp. in human burial from Kan River, East Siberia

Sergey Mikhailovich Slepchenko^{1,2,3/+}, Sergey Nikolaevich Ivanov¹, Anton Vasilevich Vybornov^{3,4}, Tsybankov Alexander Alekseevich³, Slavinsky Vyacheslav Sergeyevich³, Danil Nikolaevich Lysenko⁵, Vyacheslav Evgenievich Matveev⁵

¹Ltd Paleopoisk, Novosibirsk, Russia

²Institute of the Problems of Northern Development, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Tyumen, Russia

³Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia

⁴Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia

⁵Ltd Krasnoyarsk's Geoarcheology, Krasnoyarsk, Russia

We present an arhaeoparasitological analysis of a unique burial from the Nefteprovod II burial ground in East Siberia, which dated from the Bronze Age. Analysis of a sediment sample from the sacral region of the pelvis revealed the presence of *Taenia* sp. eggs. Because uncooked animal tissue is the primary source of *Taenia*, this indicated that the individual was likely consuming raw or undercooked meat of roe deer, red deer, or elk infected with *Taenia*. This finding represents the oldest case of a human infected with *Taenia* sp. from Eastern Siberia and Russia.

Key words: *Taenia* sp. - archaeoparasitology - paleoparasitology - East Siberia - Bronze Age

Nefteprovod I and the adjacent Nefteprovod II burial grounds were excavated as part of a salvage project at the Anzhevsk archaeological site. This site is located near the former Anzhevka settlement on the right bank of the Kan River southeast of Kansk in the Krasnoyarsk region (56°11'40.20"N. 95°49'11.94"W) (Fig. 1). Fifteen burials were recovered during the July and August 2015 excavation season. The majority of the burials were covered by a layer of stones. Bodies were typically buried in a supine position with the heads oriented eastward towards the Kan River. Several burials contained ornaments, as well as metal, bone, and stone tools. Although the recovered artefact styles have no direct analogies, similar bronze and bone artefacts and ceramic vessels are found along the middle Yenisei River and date to the Late Bronze Age. Based on these artefact similarities and the burial style, the Nefteprovod I and II burial grounds likely belong to the Karasuk culture, which succeeded the Andronovo culture in this region during the later portion of the second millennium BC. The Karasuk culture lasted from approximately 1500 to 800 BC. Burial #13 from the Nefteprovod II archeological site differed considerably from the other burials in its funerary style. The body was tightly flexed inside a tight burial pit with uneven margins. Grave goods were absent. The stonework overlaying the burial dated back to the Late Bronze Age, indicating that the burial came from earlier cultural strata, likely the middle Bronze Age (2000 to 1000 BC) (Fig. 1).

The positioning of the body in a foetal position is unique in the region of the Kansk forest steppe. Similar burials under stonework have been found in adjacent territories of the Baikal and Angara regions, and they are associated with the Glazkovskaya culture, which dated from 2000 to 1300 BC. (Okladnikov 1975a, 1975b, Dudarek & Lohov 2014, Derevianko et al. 2015). Tightly flexed burials were also part of the Andronovskaya culture from the Minusinsk Basin (Maksimov 1978).

The skeleton from burial #13, which provided the material for this analysis, was discovered inside excavation sector 147. The burial had an uneven shape, and measured 1.6 m by 2.0 m in size and 0.4 m in depth (Fig. 2). We found an oval-shaped stonework above the burial, measuring 1.6 m by 2.0 m with a thickness of 15-25 cm. This stonework overlaying the burial was constructed from massive unmodified stones. Numerous artefact fragments, including those of pots, ornaments, and bone implements, have been recovered from the spaces between the stone. The burial was discovered at a depth of about 0.1-0.15 m underneath the stonework. The body was oriented along a southeast-northwest axis parallel to the river. The head pointed towards the northwest, and the face was positioned to look directly at the river. The skeleton was placed on its right side with the legs bent at the knees and pressed against the stomach. The arms were bent at the elbows with the hands positioned underneath the right side of the mandible.

A sediment sample was collected from inside the pelvic region and sacral foramina, which served as the material for this analysis. The sample was collected from the remains of the human body from inside the sacral foramina according to standard procedures. Briefly, all superficial and surrounding sediments were carefully removed layer by layer to avoid contamination, making the presence of non-zoonotic *Taenia* highly unlikely. The average weight of the collected sediment samples was 150 g. All samples were vacuum-packed in the field and transported to the re-

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+ Corresponding author: s_slepchenko@list.ru

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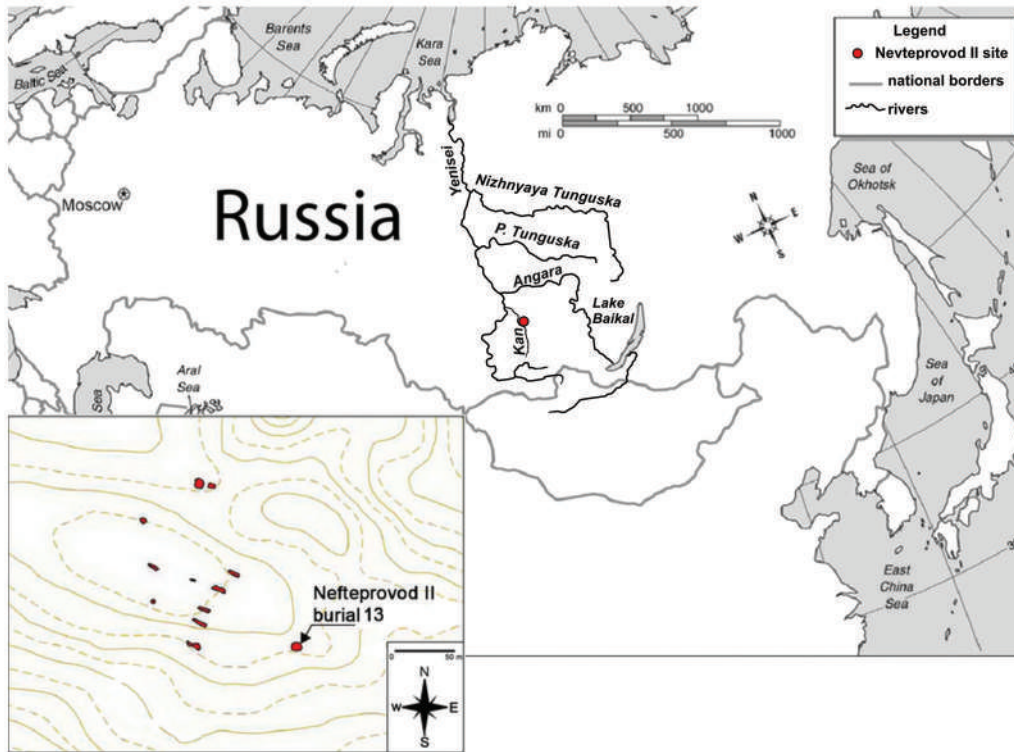


Fig. 1: location of the archaeological site Nefteprovod II. Distribution of burials on the archaeological site Nefteprovod II in 2015. Burials are marked in red.



Fig. 2: skeleton from burial #13 at Nefteprovod II was excavated and sampled. (a) The location where the sediment sample was collected for the paleoparasitological analysis; (b) the location where the control soil sample was collected; (c) the arrow indicates the direction of north.

search facility at the Institute of the Problems of Northern Development, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences for further analysis. To control for environmental

contamination, we collected additional sediment samples from the area around the skull, as well as from inside the burial pit 1 m away from the body (Fig. 2).

The samples were processed in the laboratory following standard protocols (Callen & Cameron 1960, Araújo et al. 1998). Briefly, 50 g of dry sediment from each sample was placed into an 800 mL Bunsen beaker containing a solution of 0.5% sodium phosphate (Na_3PO_4). The supernatant was elutriated three times over the course of a week. This was followed by sifting of the residue using a 200- μM sieve. Sample separation was performed in centrifugal tubes. The residue was gathered by repeated centrifugation for seven minutes at 1500 revolutions per min. Since the residue contained a significant amount of fine-grained sand, we used hydrofluoric acid to dissolve it. Following this treatment, each sample was centrifuged, the hydrofluoric acid (49%) was removed, and the organic fraction was detached. After that, we added glycerin until the whole residue was covered. We stirred the residue carefully and warmed it inside the tube using a water bath set at 80°C for 10 min. The hot tubes were centrifuged for seven min at 1500 revolutions per min. Afterwards, glycerin and the remaining water were elutriated, as described by Dufour and Le Bailly (2013).

The small amount of organic residue allowed us to prepare 19 microslides from the samples we obtained. Microscopic examination was conducted using the AxioSkop 40 and MicMed 2 var. 2 microscopes under 80x and 400x magnifications. AxioVision 4.6 and Scope Photo 3.0 were used for measuring the observed features.

Microscopic examination of the microslides revealed three helminth eggs. These eggs were a light brown colour, spherical in shape, and displayed a thick, radially striated eggshell. The egg dimensions averaged 35.3 μM by 30.7 μM . These morphological characters suggested that the eggs belong to the genus *Taenia* spp. (Fig. 3) (Ash & Orihel 2007). Control samples, which we collected at the skull area in the burial, were all negative for eggs with this morphology.

Paleoparasitological data show that *Taenia* spp. has been geographically and chronologically widespread. *Taenia* spp. eggs have been found in mummies, coprolites, and in the pelvic regions of individuals from several chronologically different archaeological sites in Europe (Switzerland, Austria, France, and Cyprus), Asia (Japan and eastern Russia), Africa (Egypt), as well as from sites in South and North America (Reyman et al. 1977, Dommelier et al. 1998, Gonçalves et al. 2003, Le Bailly 2005, Sianto et al. 2009).

Paleoparasitological data from Russia are scarce and, thus far, limited to the discovery of *Taenia saginata* eggs in an individual from the Vesakoyaha III burial ground affiliated with the Nenet indigenous ethnic group of northwestern Siberia, which dates back to the 19th century (Slepchenko et al. 2016). In that study, the analysis suggested that the main source of the tapeworm infection was through the consumption of raw reindeer brain.

Humans can be infected by three species of *Taenia*. *T. saginata* is one of these species, and it has intermediary hosts that include cattle and wild cloven-footed ruminants. *T. solium* and *T. asiatica* also infect humans, and their intermediary hosts are the domestic pig and wild boar. The eggs of these parasites are morphologically alike (Ash & Orihel 2007). The infection is caused by the consumption of eggs from contaminated, undercooked, or uncooked beef and pork, as well as eating the meat of wild animals.

Because domesticated cattle and pigs serve as the primary source of *Taenia* infections in contemporary human populations, and because of the absence of domesticated animals in the archaeological record of the site, it seems likely that the *Taenia* infection that we documented was contracted through the consumption of raw or poorly cooked tissues from a wild animal, likely an ungulate. Elk (*Alces alces*), for instance, have been documented to carry *Taenia* (Shestakov & Novikov 2011).

Bones of artiodactyls, including elk, roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), have been recovered from archaeological sites in the Kan River Basin and adjacent areas in Eastern Siberia (Yermolov 1978, Khamzina 1979, Bocharov et al. 2014, Timoshenko 2014). The habitat of elk is very broad and covers all forest and forest steppe zones in Western and Eastern Siberia (Geptner et al. 1961). According to paleozoological investigations of archeological sites close to the Nefteprovod II burial ground, only a few elk bones were found. However, bones of roe deer and red deer were abundant (Khamzina 1979).

Roe deer and red deer represent two widespread cloven-hoofed artiodactyls in Western and Eastern Siberia. Fluctuations in the numbers of these animals have been reported, corresponding to the changes in their habitat in

the area under study (Geptner et al. 1961). Presently, roe deer and red deer are widespread in the area of the Nefteprovod II archaeological site. According to paleozoological data, these deer were some of the most prevalent animals in this area during the Mesolithic to the Late Middle Ages, and they were probably hunted (Yermolov 1978, Khamzina 1979).

The habitat of wild boar, which could also serve as a zoonotic source of *Taenia* helminth infections in humans, is found more than 150 km south of the archaeological site. It extends toward the Kungus River, which forms the right tributary of the Kan River (Geptner et al. 1961). Wild boar are not known to have adapted to the harsh snowy winters of our study region (Formozov 2010). Moreover, descriptions of wild boar habitats in the Kansk-Rybinsk Basin in ancient times are scarce. Paleozoological studies indicate that the bones of wild boar are extremely rare among the osteological materials found in chronologically similar archaeological sites from this region (Khamzina 1979). Nonetheless, a single finding of wild boar bones during the Neolithic (Yermolov 1978) suggests that these animals may have ventured into our area of the study during this era.

Based upon the available zooarchaeological data, roe deer appear to be the main animals hunted during the Bronze Age. Bones of roe deer, red deer, and elk account for 50% to 95% of all animal bones recovered from Bronze Age archaeological sites in this region (Yermolov 1978, Khamzina 1979). Although the aforementioned animals can serve as intermediate hosts for *T. saginata* (Shestakov & Novikov 2011), we cannot exclude the possibility that the individual from burial site #13 was infected by another species of *Taenia*. Since the bones of wild boar constituted less than 1% of the total animal bones recovered from archaeological sites in this region (Yermolov 1978, Khamzina 1979), it seems very



Fig. 3: eggs morphologically similar to *Taenia* sp. found in the remains from burial #13 at the Nefteprovod II burial ground of Bronze Age East Siberia.

unlikely that the recovered helminth eggs belonged to a species of *Taenia* for which suidae serve as intermediate hosts. This would include *T. solium* and *T. asiatica*.

To summarise, we report the earliest direct evidence of an endoparasitic infection in a human living in Eastern Siberia during the early/middle Bronze Age. Paleoparasitological analysis revealed eggs of *Taenia* sp. in the sediment sample taken from the pelvic region of the individual from burial #13 in the Nefteprovod II burial ground. This discovery of *Taenia* sp. is the earliest in Siberia. The individual was most likely infected with the tapeworm through the consumption of raw brain tissue from a wild ungulate that was infected with *Taenia* sp. This ungulate was possibly roe deer, red deer, or elk.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

SMS - Sampling, preparation of samples, microscopy, result interpretation, writing of this article; SNI - preparation of samples, microscopy; TAA, DNL and VEM - archaeologists who carried out excavations and helped with sampling; AVV and SVS - archaeologists who carried out excavations and helped with sampling and result interpretation.

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