**Prosthesis for the afterlife: a new look on Egyptian mummification**

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Historically, Egyptian mummification has been studied from a religious, social and cultural point of view. Mummies were also studied from a medical focus, with the aim of looking for diseases that would affect people who lived at that time and knowing better their quality of life and the medical advances they enjoyed. The study of the complex mummification process has gradually become known from written, epigraphic sources and, above all, by the study of the mummies exhumed.

Our Anthropological and Paleopathological team has worked on several projects since 2009. We have studied the mummies of the Momthenhat’s Project (TT34; Universidad de Barcelona; Spain); Djehuty’s Project (TT11 and TT12; Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain); Panhesi’s Project (TT16; University of Memphis, USA); Panhesi’s Project (TT110; Supreme Council of Egyptian Antiquities); TT25 and TT28 Project (Supreme Council of Egyptian Antiquities) and TT368 (Supreme Council of Egyptian Antiquities). Several hundreds of mummified remains have been studied by the Anthropological team, and more than 2,000 in situ radiographs have been done.

Discoveries of our team confirmed that the aim of the mummification process was not only to preserve the body (an essential condition for enjoying the afterlife according to the Egyptian religion), but that this process was also used to improve physical conditions, trying to relieve the diseases that the individual could have suffered in life, or even including some prosthesis to supplant lost limbs or artefacts to correct incorrect postures or degenerative diseases. Therefore, the aim of the mummification process was to help enjoy eternal life without pain or diseases.

We present several of the most spectacular cases of these techniques, in what we call "Prothesis for the afterlife".