Corrigendum

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200. Morphological Changes of Human Prostate in Different age Groups

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Aim: To study the morphological changes of human prostate in different age groups.

Materials and Methods: The study was carried out on 50 postmortem human prostate in different age groups in the Department of Anatomy, Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati, Assam. The specimens were collected from unclaimed dead bodies that were under examination in the Morgue of the Department of Forensic Medicine of Gauhati Medical College. The collected samples were divided into four groups; Group A (3-9 years), Group B (10-20years), Group C (21-40years) and Group D (41-70 years). Morphological parameters like weight, length, transverse diameter and antero-posterior diameter were taken in each group. For this study analytical balance and sliding caliper were used.

Results & Observations: The highest mean weight, length, transverse diameter and antero-posterior diameter were found in Group D which is followed by Group C and B respectively; and lowest in Group A. The results were put in a tabular form and proper statistical analysis was done.

Conclusion: Benign prostatic hyperplasia and carcinoma of prostate are usually seen in aging population. Therefore detailed morphological knowledge of prostate is essential for proper diagnosis and management of prostatic disease. The study shows the morphological changes of human prostate in relation to age.

201. Morphometric Analysis of Adult Human Clavicles

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Aims and Objectives: 1) To measure the parameters of clavicles of known sex and use this data for sex determination of clavicles of unknown sex.2) To use this data for comparison between known and unknown sex of clavicles.

Materials and Methods: Total 312 dry clavicles were studied and divided into- Group A- 152 clavicles of known sex Group B- 160 clavicles of unknown sex. Values of mean ±3SD (D.P.) of parameters like Weight, Length and Mid-shaft circumference of group A were applied to the clavicles of group B to identified their sex.

Results: a) By applying 'p' values and 'z' or 't' tests, the mean values of Weight, Length and Mid-shaft circumference in clavicles of both sexes were bilaterally statistically highly significant in group A and group B. b) By applying values of D.P. of group A, 82 clavicles of group B could be identified definitely as male or female clavicles. These 82 clavicles were considered as final group B and data of these clavicles was compared with that of group A.c) The values of Weight and Mid-shaft circumference were bilaterally statistically not significant in clavicles of both sexes in group A and group B. d) In both groups A and B, Length of clavicles was bilaterally statistically not significant in male but statistically significant in female.

202. Study of Carotico-Clinoid Foramen in Dry Human Skulls of Aurangabad District.

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The Carotico-clinoid foramen is an inconstant structure which is formed by the union of the anterior and middle clinoid processes by a ligament known as the carotico-clinoid ligament (CCL) which may be ossified The present study is to know the prevalence of carotico-clinoid foramen in skulls of Aurangabad District .For the present study, dry unknown human skulls from Aurangabad district, were collected in the Department of Anatomy, Government Medical College, Aurangabad. The carotico-clinoid foramen was studied in dry human skulls and was observed for various parameters like complete or incomplete, unilateral or bilateral. The data was analyzed statistically with Chi square test. The presence of carotico-clinoid foramen was observed in 100 skulls and was found in 24 skull bones (24%). Complete bilateral carotico-clinoid foramen was found in 2 skulls (2%) and complete unilateral foramen was found in 2 skulls (2%). Incomplete bilateral carotico-clinoid foramen was found in 8 skulls (8%). Incomplete unilateral foramen was found in 8 skulls (8%), on right side 7 skulls (7%) and left side 1 skull (1%). Bilateral carotico-clinoid foramen, complete right side and incomplete left side was observed in 2 skulls. Bilateral caritico-clinoid foramen complete left side and incomplete right side was observed in 2 skulls (2%).Variations in anterior clinoid process (ACP) other than ossification are rare . The ossified carotico-clinoid ligament (CCL) may have compressive effects on the internal carotid artery. Thus anatomical knowledge of anterior clinoid process (ACP) and the clinoid space are of utmost importance for a neurosurgeon approaching the internal carotid artery or other skull based surgery.