

skeletal elements has been a primary research focus in skeletal biology.

Objective: The present work is an effort to study the sternum for estimation of age of an individual based on fusion of the manubriosternal joint.

Materials & method: The sterna were obtained from the fifty-one cadavers by careful dissection. The age and sex of the deceased were obtained from the nearest relatives and police and were verified by the necessary documents. The collected specimens were cleaned and dried properly. For the estimation of age, the sterna were examined for the presence or absence of fusion at Manubriosternal joint.

Result: Partial fusion of manubriosternal joint was first seen in the age group of 51 to 55 years in male and 41 to 45 years in female, while the complete fusion was seen first in age group of 51 to 55 years in male and in 61 years onward in females. But even in these age groups and further higher age groups, manubriosternal joint was still in the stage of partial fusion and in some cases, they were not fused at all with the body of sternum.

Conclusion: Hence, correct estimation of age based on fusion of manubriosternal joint alone is not a much reliable criterion.

63. Acetabulum of the hip bone: A morphometric study in south coastal region

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Introduction: Acetabulum is a cup-shaped depression on the outer surface of the constricted central part of the hip bone, where three components meet and subsequently fuse. The acetabulum receives the head of the femur and forms poly axial hip joint.

Objective:

To study the morphometric parameters of the acetabulum of hip bone.

To understand the mechanics of the joint so as to plan for suitable prosthesis.

Methods: A total number of 131 dried hip bones from the Department of Anatomy, Narayana Medical College, Nellore, of unknown age and sex were taken for the study. All measurements were manually performed directly by placing the digital vernier callipers on the acetabulum.

The following parameters were observed:

1. *Diameter of the acetabulum:* It is the maximum transverse distance between the acetabular cavity. It was measured using digital vernier callipers and readings were noted in cms.
2. *Depth of the acetabulum:* It is the maximum vertical distance from the brim of the acetabulum to the deepest point in the acetabular cavity. A thin metallic strip was placed across the brim of the acetabular cavity and then the distance from the strip to deepest point in the acetabulum was measured using vernier callipers. The readings were noted in cm.
3. *Capacity of the acetabulum:* It is the volume of the cavity of the acetabulum. The acetabular cavity was filled with

plasticine up to its brims. The plasticine was transferred to a water-filled graduated measuring cylinder. The volume of the water displaced gave the capacity of acetabular cavity.

4. *Shape of the anterior ridge of the acetabulum:* the shape of the anterior ridge of the acetabulum was assessed and classified as curved, irregular, angular and straight.

Results:

1. Average maximum transverse diameter: is 3.78cms on the right side and 5.13 cms on the left side.
2. Average depth of the acetabular cavity: is 2.70 cm on right side and 3.05 cm on the left side.
3. Total range for the capacity was 20–55 ml.
4. Curved shape anterior rim of acetabulum was seen in 50 (38%) cases, straight shape in 38 (29%) cases, irregular shape in 28 (21.3%) cases and angular in 15 (11.4%) cases.

Conclusion: The present study is of great use to the orthopaedicians, radiologists and prosthetists for the better understanding of pathophysiology of hip region. This will help them to design an efficient and functional prosthesis to prevent its loosening, dislocation and iliopsoas impingements.

64. A cadaveric study on accessory spleen

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Objective: To study about the accessory spleen aiming to use this knowledge in surgery and imaging techniques.

Materials and Methods: 31 human spleens were studied in the Department of Anatomy, Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati. The spleens were collected from the Dept. of FSM and Dept. of Anatomy Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati after fulfilling all medicolegal formalities. Each spleen was dissected, documented and photographed properly.

Results: In the present study accessory spleens were present in 7 (22.58%) specimens and absent in 24(74.42%) specimens out of total 31 spleens. There is one accessory spleen present in 9.68%, two in 6.45%, three in 3.326% and one (3.326%) spleen contains up to 8 accessory spleens.

Conclusion: The findings of this study are useful for surgeons especially in splenectomy and postoperative sequel. This will also give reliable information to the anatomists for learning and also for teaching splenic anatomy. The details of the study will be discussed at the time of presentation.

65. Study of the cervical segment of internal carotid artery

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Aims & Objectives: Internal Carotid Artery supplies the large area of cerebral hemisphere. It arises from Common Carotid