of the kidney. Almost similar case, where only abnormality was seen in the venous drainage of right testis and suprarenal gland, was presented in ASI Conference at AIMS Cochin in 2006, later published in IMSA Journal in 2010. This might be due to defective development of the subcardinal veins. These variations (arterial as well as venous) become important during surgery of the kidney, in deciding the location of tying the renal vessels preventing excessive or accidental bleeding.

41. Anatomical study of chordae tendineae of left ventricle

Saranya Deb Barma, J. Sarma, K.L. Talukdar

Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati, India

Aims and Objective: To study the morphology of chordae tendineae of human left ventricle under the following headings: The number of chordae tendineae as counted at their origin, their distribution and arrangement, and the gross morphology at the sites of insertion.
Materials and Methods: 30 numbers of adult cadaveric human hearts were collected from the Department of Forensic Medicine and Department of Anatomy, Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati, after taking the ethical clearance. The specimens were meticulously dissected and documented properly.
Results: The chordae tendineae are fibrous strings that originate from tiny nipples on the apical portion of the two left ventricular papillary muscles or directly from the ventricular wall. Those that insert into the valve are true chordae tendineae, those that insert elsewhere, for example, into the muscle, are false chordae tendineae.
In the present study, the average length of chordae tendineae inserting into anterior leaflet, posterior leaflet, and the commissural area has been measured, ranging from 0.8 cm to 1.75 cm. Average number of chordal insertions also varies.
Detailed results and observations will be discussed at the time of presentation.
Conclusion: Clinical syndrome due to rupture of the chordae tendineae of the mitral valve has been recognized with increasing frequency. So the study of the morphology of chordae tendineae is important for anatomist as well as for surgeons during repairing the mitral valve.

42. A comparative study on growth & development of chick embryos exposed to ultrahigh frequency radiation emitted from 2G and 3G cell phones

M.H. D'Silva, R.T. Swer, J. Anbalagan, S. Rao

Department of Anatomy, MGMC & RI, Pondicherry, India

Aims and Objectives: The mobile phone technology has become an integral part in everyone's life. It emits a pulsed radiofrequency electromagnetic field, which is absorbed into the user's body, particularly the head region. The present study is undertaken to evaluate the possible effect of chronic exposure of radiofrequency radiation emitted from 2G and 3G cell phones on mortality rate and development of chick embryo.
Materials and Methods: Fertilized chick embryos were incubated in three groups (control Group A and experimental Groups B and C) in a standard egg incubator. Group B were exposed to radiation emitted from a 2G cell phone and Group C to radiation from 3G cell phone. On completion of scheduled duration, the embryos were collected and gross morphological features were noted. The CR length, the weight, and the volume of embryos were measured and statistically compared using one-way ANOVA.
Results: Control Group A showed normal morphological features with the mortality rate of 8.33%. In the experimental groups B and C, the mortality rate was high with 16.6% and 10.41%, respectively, with some embryos showing abnormal morphological features. The CR length, the weight, and the volume of 3G group were found to be significantly less than control and 2G group.
Conclusions: The exposure of developing chick embryos to UHF/RFR emitted from 2G & 3G cell phones increased the mortality rate and development of abnormal embryos. The anomalies were more pronounced in 2G group but the growth parameters were less in 3G group.

43. Attitude of first year medical students in dissection hall

N. Saha [1], M.S. Moirangthem [2]

[1] *Tripura Medical College & DR. B.R.A.M. Teaching Hospital, India*; [2] *Department of Anatomy, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, India*

Objective: Mixed feelings of various emotional reactions are normally experienced by first year medical students when they encounter with human cadavers. So this study was conducted to assess the attitude of first year medical students in dissection hall of RIMS, Imphal.
Methods: Predesigned questionnaire was prepared & distributed among 100 students after obtaining permission from Institutional Ethics Committee and consent from the participants. Demographic characteristics, history of previous exposure to dead body, and various emotional reactions and views were assessed among participated 99 students.
Result: All the participants (100%) agreed that anatomy dissection is an important part of Medical Degree where as 96.97% of them opined that dissection gives better results than demonstration on prosected specimen. Majority of the students (82.83%) agreed with dissection techniques instead of plastic model or computer assisted training programme. 96.7% of the participants had gratitude to people who donated their bodies. Three in hundred participants had ever thought of leaving the course following cadaveric exposure.
Conclusion: A better teacher–students interaction and pre-education sessions will help in improving the attitude of the students towards cadaveric dissection which in turn will help in improving their mental status to handle the highest level of stress in clinical carrier.