lateral 2 ½ fingers in 100% specimens. Communication with other nerves was not seen.
Conclusion: Because of variable anatomy of the nerve it is difficult to define a safe zone for surgical incisions on the dorsum of wrist. SBRN can be injured during procedures like Orthopedic percutaneous wire fixation, cephalic vein cannulation, arthoscopic surgery of wrist joint etc.

69. Morphometric study of iliolumbar artery [ILA] and it's relation to obturator nerve [ON]

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Objectives: ILA is a branch of the posterior division of internal iliac artery [IIA] and it extends upwards and laterally in front of the sacroiliac joint and terminates into iliac and lumbar branches. The present study attempts to reveal the variation of the ILA and its relation to surgically important landmarks.
Materials and Methods: The pelvic regions of 15 embalmed adult cadavers were dissected bilaterally in the dept. of anatomy KMC Manipal and the following parameters are recorded. Length of ILA up to bifurcation point, Distance between ILA and midpoint of upper border of sacral promontory [S_1] and bifurcation point of common iliac artery [CIA], relation of ILA to ON.
Results: The ILA usually arised from the posterior division of the IIA and also from the trunk of the IIA. The distance between the origin of the ILA to its bifurcation point was1.48 ± 0.28 cm and to S_1 was 3.16 ± 0.78 cm. The distance between the ILA and bifurcation point of CIA was 6.15 ± 3.39 cm.
Conclusion: By knowing the anatomical features of the ILA and its relation to ON would be helpful in reducing the iatrogenic trauma to the neurovascular structures by the surgeons undergoing surgical procedure in the pelvic region.

70. Anatomical study of the origin and variations of renal arteries

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Objective: Renal arteries are a pair of blood vessels that branch off from the abdominal aorta and supply each kidney. The present study attempts to determine the origin and variations of the renal arteries. However, variations in the form of level of origin and arrangement of renal arteries are so frequent.
Materials and Methods: The study was carried out in 20 embalmed cadavers in the Department of Anatomy, KMC, Manipal University. The origin and variations of renal arteries were studied.
Results: Out of 20 specimens, 80% had one main renal artery, 10% had one main renal artery along with one accessory artery and 10% with one main renal artery and two accessory arteries. The mean values of the origin of renal arteries from different levels are:

1. From superior mesenteric artery: 1.1 cm
2. From inferior mesenteric artery: 5.52 cm
3. From the level of bifurcation of aorta: 9.74 cm

Conclusion: Awareness of the normal as well as variations in the renal arteries is mandatory for the surgeons, radiologists and urologists, for doing any uroradiological procedures or angiographic studies.

71. Study of handedness and facial asymmetry in teenagers and elderly people in Medchal Town

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Abstract The aim of this study was to investigate the distribution and frequencies of facial asymmetry and handedness. It was also intended to study the correlation between these two different functional traits. 613 healthy co-operative volunteers between the age group of 13 & 15 years and 55 & 75 years were selected for the study. Subjects with any deformity of upper limbs & those with the history of injury to VII cranial nerve were excluded from the study. Personal data were collected from the subjects, by providing them a questionnaire, in which they also mentioned whether any of the family members was left handed, if so, their relation to the subject. Various tests were conducted to determine handedness & the asymmetry in the face. The standard Pearson chi-square statistic was used for checking the distribution of right and left hand habits composed through the questionnaire in several questions and 'Analysis of variance' was used to evaluate calculations for "contraction of platysma". Right-handed subjects were right dominant for vertical wrinkling of fore head ($p < 0.05$) for overall groups. Right-handed subjects were right dominant for winking ($p < 0.05$) for overall subjects. There was no significant correlation between handedness and lateral movement of angle of mouth. There is a significant right dominance for raising and everting of upper lip with dilatation of nostrils ($p > 0.05$) in elderly group (men and women). For contraction of platysma, ANOVAs test on three (right, left, ambilateral) options yielded with a best probability saying that there is no effect between all three options. A strong dominance towards the right was found in elderly people while most of the teenagers have shown ambilaterality for this character.

72. Anthropometric study of Halba Tribe in Gariyaband, District of Chhattisgarh State

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Objective: Anthropometric study of Halba Tribes in Gariyaband, District of Chhattisgarh state.
Method: The present study was carried out on 100 Halba Tribes of Gariyaband Block Chattishgarh region. The following data taken in to consideration, body weight, stature, height tragus, head length, head breath, head circumference, Physiognomic superior facial length, nasal breadth, nasal height, nasal depth, ear length, ear breadth external ocular breadth inter ocular breadth, bigonial breadth, bizygomatic breadth.
Result and Conclusion: The Anthropometric measurements found that Halba Tribes are short to below medium in height having a mean value of stature as 161.312 cm. They have got mesocephalic head (49%) but the percentage of Dolichocephalic element (41%) is also quite high. They are characterised by Mesorhinae (56%) nose. Halbas in general have broader faces as evident by their upper facial indices.

73. Anatomical variations in the pattern of the right hepatic veins draining the posterior segment of the right lobe of the liver

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Background: The drainage pattern in the right posterior lobe of liver varies considerably. The knowledge of this variation is very important while performing various surgeries on the right posterior lobe.
Aim: A study was conducted to see variations in pattern of drainage of posterior segment of the right lobe of liver. The aim was to see the variations of right hepatic vein and small accessory hepatic veins draining the posterior segment, the presence of which led to modifications in drainage of posterior segment.
Material & methods: Sixty formalin-fixed adult human liver specimens were dissected manually.
Results: According to the pattern of drainage of tributaries of right hepatic vein, the right hepatic vein was classified into type I, type II, type III and type IV. According to presence of inferior right hepatic vein, three types of drainage of posterior lobe were seen: Type I, (76.36%) right hepatic vein was large, draining wide area of posterior segment with a small inferior right hepatic vein. In Type II, (19.92%) both right hepatic and inferior right hepatic veins were medium sized draining the posteroinferior segment of the right lobe. In Type III, (32%) accessory veins, the middle right hepatic veins drained the posterosuperior (VII) and posteroinferior (VI) segment. In one specimen, there were numerous middle right hepatic veins draining the right posterior segment.
Conclusions: For safe resection of the liver, the complex anatomy of the distribution of the tributaries of the right hepatic vein and the accessory veins have to be studied prior to any surgery done on liver.

74. The association of small for gestation age babies, preterm births and foeto-placental weight ratio in preeclampsia in Sikkimese population

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Background: Preterm birth accounts for more than 75% of perinatal mortality and more than half long-term morbidities. Despite of being the leading cause of newborn deaths it was not considered as a public health hazard until May 2012, when WHO and partners published a report, "Born too soon", the latest contribution to the UN Secretary General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, aiming to save 16 million lives by 2015. Preterm birth is associated with respiratory, gastrointestinal and neurodevelopmental anomalies in children and small for gestation babies. Preeclampsia is a placental-based complication and a leading cause for iatrogenic or spontaneous preterm delivery.
Method: A prospective case control study of 150 pregnant women to record the association between premature deliveries, small for gestation age babies and the morphometric alterations of the placenta in preeclampsia in an indigenous Sikkimese population for advancement of solutions to minimize the deleterious effects. Amongst these, 50 pregnancies with preeclampsia comprised the "Cohort group" while 100 pregnant women without any complications comprised the "Control".
Results: The proportion of preterm deliveries (p-value 0.001), low birth weight (p-value 0.0093) and small for gestation age (p-value 0.0046) babies is significantly higher in preeclamptic patients. The placental weight (p-value 0.012), volume and foeto-placental weight ratio was significantly lower in preeclampsia. The foeto-placental weight ratio was 5.5 in preeclampsia and 5.8 in normotensive patients.
Conclusion: Preeclampsia is associated with a significantly higher proportion of small for gestation age and low birth weight babies and smaller placentae.

75. Gestation specific reference values of amniotic fluid index in second and third trimester by real time ultrasonography in Chhattisgarh women

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Objective: To obtain gestational reference range for the Amniotic Fluid Index among Chhattisgarh women.
Method: An analysis of AFI and Gestational age estimations was undertaken in 200 Chhattisgarh women with normal singleton pregnancy between 20 to 36 weeks of gestation. Women with fetal anomalies, PIH, Diabetes mellitus, and other maternal complications were excluded from the study. The study was conducted in Department of Anatomy in close association with the Department of Radiodiagnosis, Pt.J.N.M. Medical