

Results and Conclusion:

Cutaneous insertion		
(a)	Skin	1
(b)	Interfascicular tissue	1
(c)	Subcutaneous tissue	17
(d)	Undetermined	2
Tarsal insertion		
(a)	Lower one-third of tarsal plate	23
(b)	Undetermined	2

The study is in agreement with other studies done elsewhere that the insertion of LPS is in the subcutaneous tissue.

7. A study on cystic artery and its variations

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Objective: To study the anatomy of the cystic artery and focus on its variations.

Methods: 32 en bloc specimens of liver, the extrahepatic biliary apparatus and duodenum were collected from unclaimed human cadavers from the Department of Anatomy and the Department of Forensic Medicine, Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati, after fulfilling all medicolegal formalities. The specimens were kept in 10% formalin and the following were studied:

1. Origin of cystic artery.
2. Course of cystic artery.

Results: All the cystic arteries originated from the right hepatic artery. Variations in the subsequent course of the artery were observed. Cystic artery passed posterior to common hepatic duct in 18 specimens (56.25%), anterior to common hepatic duct in 12 specimens (37.50%), and anterior to right hepatic duct in 2 specimens (6.25%).

Conclusion: Misidentification of the biliary anatomy during dissection of the cystic duct and artery are important causes of postcholecystectomy morbidity. Unexpected bleeding may arise from unusual patterns of the cystic artery. An appreciation of the origin and course of the cystic artery is therefore important for the surgeons during surgery of the hepatobiliary region.

8. Morphometrical study of scapular glenoid cavities

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Aim and Objectives: The scapula is an integral part of the connection between the upper extremity and the axial skeleton. Lateral angle of the scapula is a shallow, pyriform articular surface – the Glenoid cavity, also known as Glenoid fossa of the scapula. Because of unusual and complex morphology

features of the scapula, and the lack of complete quantitative anatomic studies, the current study was undertaken to describe the glenoid cavity quantitatively with its dimensions and shape.

Materials and Methods: In the present study done on 224 dry scapulae, three glenoid diameters were measured. All the measurements were taken in millimeters using sliding calipers.

Results: The average superior-inferior diameter on right and the left sides were 33.68 ± 4.32 mm and 32.09 ± 4.11 mm respectively. The average anterior-posterior diameter of the lower half of the right glenoid was 23.29 ± 2.34 mm and that of the left glenoid was 24.90 ± 2.95 mm. The mean diameter of the upper half of the right glenoid was 15.74 ± 1.75 mm and that of the left glenoid was 16.81 ± 1.74 mm.

Conclusion: Values observed in the present study, though coinciding with that of some of the studies are mostly less than that recorded by many of the observers. This implies that the smaller dimensions of the glenoid cavities in the south Indian population may have to be taken into consideration while designing and fitting glenoid components while performing total shoulder arthroplasty.

9. Morphological study of the articular surfaces of bones forming the tibiofibular mortise in south Indian population

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Aims and Objectives: Talocrural joint is a major weight bearing joint of the body. The objective of the study is to find the mean measurements of the articular surfaces of bones forming the tibiofibular mortise in south Indian population, differences between the sides and variations within the same population and comparison of the study with that of the others.

Methods: The present study was done in the Department of Anatomy, DM-WIMS, Meppadi, Kerala using 100 tibias (50 right and 50 left) and 100 fibulas (50 right and 50 left). All the measurements were taken using digital calipers.

Results: There were no significant differences between the right and the left sides. There were no significant differences within the population.

Conclusion: Articular surface was wider in front and it narrows posteriorly. The study will help in the reconstruction surgeries and in the manufacture of implants in south Indians.

10. Fusion of axis and third cervical vertebrae – Anatomical and radiological consideration

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Objective: Osteological study of human cervical vertebrae was conducted for skeletal abnormalities and radiological study was also performed.

Method: Gross morphological features of cervical vertebrae were noted and anatomical variations recorded. Appropriate photographs were taken. Consequent radiological study was also performed for osteological variations.

Results: During osteological study of morphological features of one hundred cervical vertebrae for skeletal abnormalities, fusion of axis vertebra with third cervical vertebra was observed. Radiological study of the same was conducted. Unusual fusion of bodies of axis and third cervical vertebra was recorded. Laminae of both vertebrae were fused. Spinous processes of axis and third cervical vertebra were fused but the latter showed incomplete fusion. Radiological details of this anomalous fusion of both vertebrae were also studied.

Conclusion: Abnormalities of cranio-cervical region are of great clinical and embryological importance to the anatomists, anesthetists, orthopedicians and neurosurgeons. Such abnormalities may be congenital and acquired. The resultant sequelae of neck pain and other sensory deficits make such studies of utmost importance especially during interventional procedures like endotracheal intubation, cisternal or lumbar puncture.

11. Histomorphological study of testes in three different mammals

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Aims and Objective:

- To study the interspecies variations in three different mammals with following objectives.
- To study the morphological characteristic of testes in human, pig and goat.
- To study the diameter of the seminiferous tubules in these adult mammals.

Materials and Methods: 5 pairs of human testes were collected from cadavers of unclaimed bodies from the Department of Anatomy and Department of Forensic Science, Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati, preserved after fulfilling all medicolegal criteria. 5 pairs of goat testes and 5 pairs of pig testes were collected from the local slaughter's house immediately after death of the animals and preserved.

Results and Observations: Average length, breadth, thickness and weight of right testes in human are 4.54 cm, 2.54 cm, 2.91 cm and 12.32 g, respectively and left testes in human are 4.48 cm, 2.52 cm, 2.82 cm and 12.25 g, respectively. Average length, breadth, thickness and weight of right testes in pig are 6.29 cm, 5.09 cm, 4.14 cm and 75.20 g, respectively and left testes in pig are 6.24 cm, 5.06 cm, 4.09 cm and 75.12 g, respectively. Average length, breadth, thickness and weight of right testes in goat are 4.68 cm, 3.46 cm, 3.09 cm and 54.88 g, respectively and left testes in goat are 4.64 cm, 3.44 cm, 3.03 cm and 54.82 g, respectively. Average diameter of seminiferous tubules was measured in both right and left testes.

Conclusion: In all three groups, the testes on right side have high value than the left side.

12. The study of palatal dimensions in relation to palatal index in adult human skulls of Eastern Indian population

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Aims and Objectives: A scientific knowledge of palatal dimensions in facial skeleton is of paramount importance in the fields of Orthodontics, Paedodontics, Reconstructive Maxillo-facial surgery and Forensic Odontology. The purpose of our study is to stabilize the osteometric data regarding palatal indices in Eastern Indian population and to find out any sexual dimorphism in hard palate.

Method: The present study was done on 50 dry, sexed, human skulls (devoid of any damage or deformity), from Eastern Indian population. The specimens were collected from Dept. of Anatomy and Dept. of Forensic and State Medicine of all Medical Colleges of Kolkata, West Bengal. Their palatal indices were measured with a pair of vernier callipers to the nearest 0.1 mm.

Results: The osteometric data collected from the study were analyzed on the basis of scientific compilations. The results obtained were correlated with those of previous studies. Our observation reveals that there is quantifiable dimensional reduction in all parameters of measurements in female palate. Observation and discussion will be presented in detail during oral presentation.

Conclusion: The anatomical information gathered from the present study will be immensely useful to:

- Dental surgeons during maxillofacial surgery.
- Plastic surgeons during correction of craniofacial deformities.
- Anaesthetists in achieving complete nerve blocks
- Anthropological studies for sex, race and ethnic demonstrations.

13. A study of relation of stature with foot length in first year medical students of south Indian origin

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Aim and Objectives: Stature is the height of the person in the upright posture. It is an important measure of physical identity. Establishing the identity of an individual from mutilated, decomposed and amputated body fragments has become an important necessity in recent times due to natural disasters like earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, floods and man-made disasters like terror attacks, bomb blasts, mass accidents, wars, plane crashes, etc. The aim of the study was to know the relation between foot length of the person with their height.