

Method: To evaluate both of these procedures, we taught a class of 150 medical students about dermatoglyphics in general, about its importance and the process to analyze them. We demonstrated both the methods to obtain the prints. Thereafter the students were divided into 15 smaller groups of 10 each; they were provided with all necessary materials and asked to perform both procedures to obtain the prints and analyze them. Then they evaluated both the procedures by filling a simple questionnaire.

Results: It was found that in terms of ease of procedure of obtaining the prints, 97% found the lipstick method better, 70% evaluated the lipstick print method to be more clear and accurate than the Ink method, and 80% found the lipstick print method easier to analyze. All 100% accepted that lipstick method was more subject-friendly than Ink method. This present study is also supported by study of Gupta RK.

Conclusion: This lipstick method is easy, user-friendly and as efficient for analysis as the conventional method of ink method. This is cheap compared to hi-tech methods. We strongly recommend that this method should preferably be used for taking dermatoglyphic prints.

86. A study of physiological intracranial calcification on Ct scan in eastern Indian population

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Background: Knowledge of physiological calcification in brain parenchyma is essential to avoid misinterpretation during radiological evaluation. The calcifications are commonly seen in basal ganglia, pineal gland, falx cerebri, tentorium cerebelli and choroid plexus.

Objective: To determine the incidence of physiological intracranial calcification and its relationship to age and sex in eastern Indian population.

Method: A cross sectional descriptive study of CT scan brain was performed in the age group between 20-80 yrs in Eastern India. The study was conducted on 64 Slice MDCT PHILIPS Brilliance. Majority of our patients were of road traffic accidents, and routine CT scan study revealed these physiological calcification and did not possess any morphological abnormality.

Results: 100 patients, of which 59 male and 41 female, were studied, and overall 168 separate calcified areas were identified due to co-existent calcifications in most of the patients. The incidence of calcification was in pineal gland (62%), choroid plexus (54%), dura mater (26%), basal ganglia (8%), dentate nucleus (1%) and Pituitary gland (0%). Details will be discussed during presentation.

Conclusion: Physiological calcifications in some of the intracranial structures are not a very uncommon finding and it should not be confused with a pathological one.

87. Histological evaluation of lung of Swiss albino mice after prolonged therapeutic doses of NSAID-Ibuprofen

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Objective: To observe histological changes and selective morphometric parameters of the lung of Swiss albino mice after prolonged therapeutic doses of NSAID-Ibuprofen.

Method: In present study, young adult Swiss Albino mice were used. 25 mice in experimental group and 25 in control group were given therapeutic dose of NSAID-Ibuprofen and distilled water, respectively, by gastric gavage for 6 weeks. After 6 weeks, those mice were sacrificed and their lungs were processed for histological study. The results were compared between experimental and control groups.

Results: We observed no apparent histological change in the lung of the experimental group as compared to control group. Details of histological study and morphometric parameters will be presented later.

Conclusion: Prolonged therapeutic dose of NSAID-Ibuprofen by oral route does not have any adverse effect on micro architecture of lung.

88. Intrinsic muscles of larynx in action – A 3-D working model

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Abstract: The human larynx is a multi-functional organ – a conduit for breathing, airway protection and phonation. The true vocal folds stretched between the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages with the intrinsic muscles of larynx representing the functional focal point. The usual textbook description, static models and online videos are just not sufficient for a proper understanding.

Objective: To prepare a dynamic model of larynx for hands-on study of the intricate movements of the vocal folds.

Methods: A laryngeal cartilage-frame work is made in fiber glass. Elastic bands as vocal folds with muscles in Silicon rubber are specifically fixed.

Results: We have succeeded in making a fully functional 3-D model of Larynx that can be operated electronically/manually.

Conclusion: The dynamic range of movements of these folds – abduction, adduction-tightening and relaxing – made by the intrinsic muscles attached to the cartilages are well demonstrated. This would be of help not only for didactic study of the physiology of the vocal folds but also for understanding of clinical conditions such as the effects of paralysis of the laryngeal nerves. The detailed study of this group of muscles is extremely important for Anatomy/Physiology, ENT, Neurology-UG/PG as well Audiology & Speech Therapy