College, Raipur. Each parameter recorded was compared with its respective standard chart.
Result: The results were stratified by weeks of gestation from a median of 13.2 cm at 20 weeks of gestation, the AFI rose progressively to a maximum median of 14 cm at 28 weeks. The index then gradually declined to a median of 13.0 cm by 36 weeks gestation. All gestation specific AFI values were minimal lower in the studied population of Chhattisgarh women compared with standard AFI chart values.
Conclusion: Amniotic Fluis Index values differ in different population, and we standardized the reference values for normal AFI in Chhattisgarh women. We found that they are lower in the population studied compared with normal standard chart.

76. An anthropometric study of Cephalic Index in south Indian students

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Aims & Objectives: The Cephalic Index (CI) is the ratio of the maximum breadth of head to its maximum length. Cephalic Index is very useful anthropologically to find out racial differences and sexual differences. The objectives of the present study are to know the mean cephalic index and variation within the same population and gender differences.
Methods: The present study was done on 200 medical students of DM WIMS College, Meppadi, Kerala. The study included students of south Indian origin and was from all religions, with age group between 18 and 22 years. Instruments used in the study were manual spreading calipers and pencil. Cephalic index was calculated using the formula: Cephalic index = head breadth/Head length $\times$ 100.
Results: Mean Cephalic Index of the students of south Indian origin was 80.64. There was predominance of Mesocephalic phenotype in both the sexes. Mean Cephalic Index among males and females was 79.66 and 81.26, respectively. The results revealed no significant difference in the cranial index between male and female subjects.
Conclusion: The human body dimensions are affected by ecological, biological, geological racial, sex, and age factors. The observations and results of this study may provide platform for similar extended cephalometric studies based on various geographical zones.

77. Incidence of anencephaly in foetal autopsy cases – A retrospective study

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Introduction: Anencephaly is a neural tube defect, which is due to defective closure of cranial neuropore. This neural tube defect is associated with other congenital anomalies in most of the cases. This study was undertaken to determine incidence of anencephaly among congenital malformations seen at autopsy. Attempt was made to correlate the incidence with associated systemic anomalies, maternal age, birth order and sex of the foetus.
Material and Methods: Data were tabulated on 520 foetal autopsies conducted in the Department of Anatomy at Government Medical College and teaching hospital for a period of 3years from August 2011 to July 2014.
Results: CMF were observed in 187 (36%) foetuses obtained from spontaneous/therapeutic abortions. Out of these115 (61.4%) cases showed neural tube defects. Anencephaly (meroenencephaly) was the most prevalent anomaly observed in 69 cases (60%). In 40 cases (58%), anencephaly was associated with other systemic anomalies including rachischisis, GIT defects and polycystic kidneys. No significant statistical correlation could be established regarding the sex of the anencephalic foetus. However, mothers in the age group of 20–25 years reported higher number (54.4%) of anencephalic foetuses.
Conclusion: Prenatal screening of the foetus is of utmost importance to rule out the presence of any CMF.
To prevent NTD, dietary supplements should be provided to low socio-economic pregnant females.

78. Morphometric study of human foetal testes of north west region of India in second trimester

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Objective: To study the co-relation of increasing gestational age with location, length, breadth, thickness, weight and volume of testis in second trimester of pregnancy.
Methods: The study was based on 20 aborted foetuses that were normal, i.e. total 40 testes taken out during routine foetal autopsy performed in Department of Anatomy, Government Medical College, Chandigarh. Foetuses were divided into 4 age groups of 12–16, 16–20, 20–24 and 24–28 weeks. The location was noted. Vernier calliper was used to measure the length, breadth, thickness of the testis, weight by electronic weighing machine and volume by water displacement method.
Result: The observations were made regarding the location of testis in 12–16 weeks was at iliac fossa and after 16 week it was above the deep inguinal ring. The mean length of testis increases with increasing gestational age; in 12–16 weeks it was 4.26 mm (right side) and 8.60 mm in the age group of 24–28 weeks. The mean breadth in 12–16 weeks on right side was 2.38 mm and at 24–28 weeks it was 4.38 mm. Similarly an increase was observed in other parameters including thickness, weight and volume in co-relation with increasing gestational age.
Conclusion: As the gestational age increases the length, breadth, thickness, volume and weight increase; however, the rate of increases in different gestational age group is not uniform. A spurt was noted in the growth of testis after 20+ weeks