

48. Morphological study of lateral menisci of knee joint in human cadavers

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Aim: To study the Lateral Menisci of the knee joint.

Objectives: To estimate the incidence of various shapes of the Lateral Menisci, to study the width and thickness of the Lateral Menisci, and to find out the clinical significance of the morphometrics of Lateral Menisci.

Materials and Methods: 100 menisci from 50 adult cadaveric knee joints, which were preserved in formaldehyde solution, were included in the study. The morphological variants of the shapes of Lateral menisci were noted and classified. The width and the thickness of the Lateral Menisci were measured using a Vernier Calipers.

Results: 70% of the Lateral Menisci were to be C-shaped and 28% were crescent-shaped. One partial discoid lateral meniscus (2%) was observed in the study. The mean width of the Lateral Menisci was 9.14mm in the anterior third, 9.32mm in the middle third and 9.10mm in the posterior third. The mean thickness of the Lateral Menisci was 3.4mm in anterior third, 4.18mm in the middle third and 3.64mm in the posterior third.

Conclusion: Lateral Meniscus was thickest in the middle third. A single specimen of partial Discoid Lateral Meniscus was observed. The mean width of the Lateral Meniscus did not show any difference in the three locations.

53. A cadaveric study on the variations of relationship of recurrent laryngeal nerve with inferior thyroid artery near the lower pole of thyroid gland in West Bengal population

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Objective: Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve supplies all the intrinsic muscles of the Larynx except Cricothyroid. Thus, it plays important role in phonation and in respiration (providing sphincteric action). Most common cause of Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve Palsy is iatrogenic injury during thyroidectomy and other cases of surgical neck dissection as the nerve is closely related to Inferior Thyroid Artery. The present study is intended to find out their variable relationship.

Method: Both sided neck of 25 cadavers dissected in the Department of Anatomy in Medical College, Kolkata and the relationship of the nerve and the artery is studied.

Result: Among 50 nerves dissected, about half of them are running in between the arterial branches, and other nerves are running either in anterior or posterior to the artery and its branches.

Conclusion: Knowledge of the variable relationship of the nerve and artery will help the surgeons to avoid iatrogenic Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve damage.

50. Study of orbital index in human dry skulls of south Indian origin

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Aims & Objectives: The main function of the orbital bony socket is to give protection to the eye. Orbital measurements vary in different races of mankind. Its measurements are better understood by knowing orbital index.

Materials & Methods: 200 hundred human dry skulls (130 skulls belong to male gender and 70 skulls belong to female gender) of south Indian origin were studied. Orbital index: Orbital height/Orbital width \times 100.

Results: The mean orbital index of south Indian adult human male was found to be 81.13 and in adult south Indian human females, it was 82.32. This value places the orbital index of south Indian males and females in Microseme category (Table 1). This coincides with the previous study (Kaur et al. and Gosavi S.N et al.), which demonstrated that the Indian races have microseme orbital index.

Conclusion: This study done on south Indian adult dry skull may be useful for the forensic medicine experts. More regional studies should be done for the standardization of the values for the particular races in the world. It helps the physical anthropologists to know the migration pattern of the early civilization.

51. Variations in the division of sciatic nerve – A cadaveric study

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Objective: The sciatic nerve (SN) separates into its branches, the tibial and common fibular nerves, outside the pelvis or rarely maybe within the pelvis. The study was undertaken to define the level of the SN division.

Methods: To understand the level of division of sciatic nerve, forty-two cadavers (eighty-four lower extremities) were studied during routine undergraduate dissection in Department of Anatomy, AGMC & GBP Hospital, Agartala. The inferior extremity of all the cadavers was divided into five groups (Group-1 to Group-5) according to the level of division of sciatic nerve as, in the pelvis before exit into the gluteal region (G-1), in the gluteal region (G-2), upper (G-3), middle (G-4) & lower third (G-5) of the back of thigh.

Results: In 88.1% of the cases, the SN exited the pelvis as a whole nerve without any division, whereas in 11.9%, a high division before exit into the gluteal region was observed. In 3.57% of lower extremities, the nerve was found to divide in gluteal region, whereas in 78.57% of lower extremities, it was found to divide in the lower third of the thigh in the popliteal fossa.

Conclusion: This variation of sciatic nerve division is important from anatomical point of view & clinician should be aware of this rare variation for diagnostic purpose or before