

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.