lateral 2 ½ fingers in 100% specimens. Communication with other nerves was not seen.
Conclusion: Because of variable anatomy of the nerve it is difficult to define a safe zone for surgical incisions on the dorsum of wrist. SBRN can be injured during procedures like Orthopedic percutaneous wire fixation, cephalic vein cannulation, arthoscopic surgery of wrist joint etc.

69. Morphometric study of iliolumbar artery [ILA] and it's relation to obturator nerve [ON]

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Objectives: ILA is a branch of the posterior division of internal iliac artery [IIA] and it extends upwards and laterally in front of the sacroiliac joint and terminates into iliac and lumbar branches. The present study attempts to reveal the variation of the ILA and its relation to surgically important landmarks.
Materials and Methods: The pelvic regions of 15 embalmed adult cadavers were dissected bilaterally in the dept. of anatomy KMC Manipal and the following parameters are recorded. Length of ILA up to bifurcation point, Distance between ILA and midpoint of upper border of sacral promontory [S_1] and bifurcation point of common iliac artery [CIA], relation of ILA to ON.
Results: The ILA usually arised from the posterior division of the IIA and also from the trunk of the IIA. The distance between the origin of the ILA to its bifurcation point was1.48 ± 0.28 cm and to S_1 was 3.16 ± 0.78 cm. The distance between the ILA and bifurcation point of CIA was 6.15 ± 3.39 cm.
Conclusion: By knowing the anatomical features of the ILA and its relation to ON would be helpful in reducing the iatrogenic trauma to the neurovascular structures by the surgeons undergoing surgical procedure in the pelvic region.

70. Anatomical study of the origin and variations of renal arteries

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Objective: Renal arteries are a pair of blood vessels that branch off from the abdominal aorta and supply each kidney. The present study attempts to determine the origin and variations of the renal arteries. However, variations in the form of level of origin and arrangement of renal arteries are so frequent.
Materials and Methods: The study was carried out in 20 embalmed cadavers in the Department of Anatomy, KMC, Manipal University. The origin and variations of renal arteries were studied.
Results: Out of 20 specimens, 80% had one main renal artery, 10% had one main renal artery along with one accessory artery and 10% with one main renal artery and two accessory arteries. The mean values of the origin of renal arteries from different levels are:

1. From superior mesenteric artery: 1.1 cm
2. From inferior mesenteric artery: 5.52 cm
3. From the level of bifurcation of aorta: 9.74 cm

Conclusion: Awareness of the normal as well as variations in the renal arteries is mandatory for the surgeons, radiologists and urologists, for doing any uroradiological procedures or angiographic studies.

71. Study of handedness and facial asymmetry in teenagers and elderly people in Medchal Town

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Abstract The aim of this study was to investigate the distribution and frequencies of facial asymmetry and handedness. It was also intended to study the correlation between these two different functional traits. 613 healthy co-operative volunteers between the age group of 13 & 15 years and 55 & 75 years were selected for the study. Subjects with any deformity of upper limbs & those with the history of injury to VII cranial nerve were excluded from the study. Personal data were collected from the subjects, by providing them a questionnaire, in which they also mentioned whether any of the family members was left handed, if so, their relation to the subject. Various tests were conducted to determine handedness & the asymmetry in the face. The standard Pearson chi-square statistic was used for checking the distribution of right and left hand habits composed through the questionnaire in several questions and 'Analysis of variance' was used to evaluate calculations for "contraction of platysma". Right-handed subjects were right dominant for vertical wrinkling of fore head ($p < 0.05$) for overall groups. Right-handed subjects were right dominant for winking ($p < 0.05$) for overall subjects. There was no significant correlation between handedness and lateral movement of angle of mouth. There is a significant right dominance for raising and everting of upper lip with dilatation of nostrils ($p > 0.05$) in elderly group (men and women). For contraction of platysma, ANOVAs test on three (right, left, ambilateral) options yielded with a best probability saying that there is no effect between all three options. A strong dominance towards the right was found in elderly people while most of the teenagers have shown ambilaterality for this character.

72. Anthropometric study of Halba Tribe in Gariyaband, District of Chhattisgarh State

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