

Aims and Objectives:

- To find out the Q-angle in healthy age- and sex-related population.
- To find out the Q-angle in patients with knee pain.
- To ascertain whether a person with increased or decreased Q-angle may develop PFPS in future.

Materials and Methods: The subjects were patients with knee pain attending our college ortho OPD. The age of the patients was from 25 to 75 yrs and there were a total of 120 participants (males – 60, females – 60). The control group consists of a total 60 normal healthy individuals, without any previous history of knee pain, trauma or any knee surgeries or neurological deficits.

Methods: A set of six tests were conducted to confirm the diagnosis of PFPS and then Q-angle was measured to all the subjects and control group.

Results: In our study we found a strong correlation between the PFPS and an increase in the Q-angle.

Conclusion: Q-angle in females was more than males, probably due to wider pelvis. Q-angle in patients with PFPS was more than normal subjects.

38. Characteristics of superior articular facet of fibula and its clinical significance

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Introduction: Fibula is the most slender of all long bones. Biomechanical studies have demonstrated the role of fibula in weight transmission (6–19%) and in the normal function of knee and ankle. It also plays a key role in dissipating torsional stresses produced by ankle motion. Fibula is a common donor site for cortical bone graft. Transmission of load through fibula from its lower to upper end is crucial to all sports activities involving movements at ankle and knee.

The ability of the proximal tibiofibular joint to withstand longitudinal or axial stresses is a direct function of its anatomy. The proximal aspect of the fibula seems modified to withstand tensile and torsional stresses, yet may undergo subluxation at the proximal tibiofibular joint. In spite of this, no detailed account of the superior articular facet of fibula is available; hence, this work was undertaken.

Material and Methods: Forty fibulae (Rt. and Lt. 20 each) were utilized. Superior articular facets were observed for their shape, surface features, and dimensions.

Observations: On both the sides, the shape was triangular in majority of cases. Next in order were oval shape; only in some cases the facet was circular (left side). The surface was flat in majority but in some cases, it was concave also. The AP diameter was greater than the transverse diameter in all the cases. The vital role played by superior articular facet of fibula in the integrity and function of proximal tibiofibular articulation will be presented and discussed.

39. Study of retinal vasculature in relation with ABO blood grouping

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Aims and Objectives: The purpose of this study is to classify retinal vascular pattern, to compare the retinal vasculature patterns with ABO blood grouping and to form the database for retinal vascular patterns in study population.

Material and Methods: 500 subjects from MMIMSR institute with age ranging between 18 and 30 years formed the subjects. Pupil of both the eyes was dilated with atropine hydrochloride drops. Fundi of both the eyes were photographed with the help of fundus camera. Retinal vascular pattern was classified into number of primary, secondary and tertiary branches in each quadrant and the data saved. The retinal vasculature was studied and analysed. ABO blood group of each subject was noted and subjects were grouped according to ABO and Rh grouping into 8 groups. Retinal vascular patterns were studied in each group and compared to find out any difference.

Results: Primary, secondary and tertiary retinal branches were observed in the pictures of fundus of retina of both eyes of each subject. Retinal vascular pattern is more extensive in temporal half of retina. But when seen in individual blood groups, B⁻ blood group was associated with more number of vessels in nasal half of right eye. Secondary branches of right eye were observed more on nasal side in AB⁺ and O⁻ blood group, while tertiary ramification was seen more in temporal half in all groups. No statistically significant correlation is seen in the study.

Conclusion: Retinal vascular patterns are more extensive in temporal half. Individuals with B⁻ blood group have extensive vascular pattern in nasal half of right eye, and with AB⁺ and O⁻ have extensive secondary branches in nasal half of right eye.

40. Variation in testicular vein drainage

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Normally, testicular/ovarian, preferably can be called as gonadal vein of right side along with right suprarenal vein drain in the inferior vena cava directly, while these two veins of left side drain in the left renal vein. In the present case during routine dissection of abdomen in the Department of Anatomy, Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry, it was found that there are accessory renal veins present on both sides, right and left. These were present about 1 cm inferior to the main renal veins. The right accessory renal vein joins the main renal vein just before it drains into the inferior vena cava, and the left accessory renal vein joins the main renal vein halfway through of its draining into inferior vena cava. The testicular veins of both sides drain into corresponding accessory renal veins. It was also observed that accessory renal arteries were also present on both the sides approximately 2 cm inferior to the main renal artery supplying the lower part