

Method: Gross morphological features of cervical vertebrae were noted and anatomical variations recorded. Appropriate photographs were taken. Consequent radiological study was also performed for osteological variations.

Results: During osteological study of morphological features of one hundred cervical vertebrae for skeletal abnormalities, fusion of axis vertebra with third cervical vertebra was observed. Radiological study of the same was conducted. Unusual fusion of bodies of axis and third cervical vertebra was recorded. Laminae of both vertebrae were fused. Spinous processes of axis and third cervical vertebra were fused but the latter showed incomplete fusion. Radiological details of this anomalous fusion of both vertebrae were also studied.

Conclusion: Abnormalities of cranio-cervical region are of great clinical and embryological importance to the anatomists, anesthetists, orthopedicians and neurosurgeons. Such abnormalities may be congenital and acquired. The resultant sequelae of neck pain and other sensory deficits make such studies of utmost importance especially during interventional procedures like endotracheal intubation, cervical or lumbar puncture.

11. Histomorphological study of testes in three different mammals

Hrishikesh Talukdar, Rupsekhar Deka, Baneshwar Baro

Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati, India

Aims and Objective:

- To study the interspecies variations in three different mammals with following objectives.
- To study the morphological characteristic of testes in human, pig and goat.
- To study the diameter of the seminiferous tubules in these adult mammals.

Materials and Methods: 5 pairs of human testes were collected from cadavers of unclaimed bodies from the Department of Anatomy and Department of Forensic Science, Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati, preserved after fulfilling all medicolegal criteria. 5 pairs of goat testes and 5 pairs of pig testes were collected from the local slaughter's house immediately after death of the animals and preserved.

Results and Observations: Average length, breadth, thickness and weight of right testes in human are 4.54 cm, 2.54 cm, 2.91 cm and 12.32 g, respectively and left testes in human are 4.48 cm, 2.52 cm, 2.82 cm and 12.25 g, respectively. Average length, breadth, thickness and weight of right testes in pig are 6.29 cm, 5.09 cm, 4.14 cm and 75.20 g, respectively and left testes in pig are 6.24 cm, 5.06 cm, 4.09 cm and 75.12 g, respectively. Average length, breadth, thickness and weight of right testes in goat are 4.68 cm, 3.46 cm, 3.09 cm and 54.88 g, respectively and left testes in goat are 4.64 cm, 3.44 cm, 3.03 cm and 54.82 g, respectively. Average diameter of seminiferous tubules was measured in both right and left testes.

Conclusion: In all three groups, the testes on right side have high value than the left side.

12. The study of palatal dimensions in relation to palatal index in adult human skulls of Eastern Indian population

Lily Thandar, Jadab Chandra Chattopadhyay, Biswajit Sukul, Subhra Mandal, Sharmila Pal, Tapati Bhattacharya

Medical College, Kolkata, India

Aims and Objectives: A scientific knowledge of palatal dimensions in facial skeleton is of paramount importance in the fields of Orthodontics, Paedodontics, Reconstructive Maxillo-facial surgery and Forensic Odontology. The purpose of our study is to stabilize the osteometric data regarding palatal indices in Eastern Indian population and to find out any sexual dimorphism in hard palate.

Method: The present study was done on 50 dry, sexed, human skulls (devoid of any damage or deformity), from Eastern Indian population. The specimens were collected from Dept. of Anatomy and Dept. of Forensic and State Medicine of all Medical Colleges of Kolkata, West Bengal. Their palatal indices were measured with a pair of vernier callipers to the nearest 0.1 mm.

Results: The osteometric data collected from the study were analyzed on the basis of scientific compilations. The results obtained were correlated with those of previous studies. Our observation reveals that there is quantifiable dimensional reduction in all parameters of measurements in female palate. Observation and discussion will be presented in detail during oral presentation.

Conclusion: The anatomical information gathered from the present study will be immensely useful to:

- Dental surgeons during maxillofacial surgery.
- Plastic surgeons during correction of craniofacial deformities.
- Anaesthetists in achieving complete nerve blocks
- Anthropological studies for sex, race and ethnic demonstrations.

13. A study of relation of stature with foot length in first year medical students of south Indian origin

Girish V. Patil

Department of Anatomy, DM-Wayanad Institute of Medical Sciences, Meppadi, Wayanad, Kerala, India

Aim and Objectives: Stature is the height of the person in the upright posture. It is an important measure of physical identity. Establishing the identity of an individual from mutilated, decomposed and amputated body fragments has become an important necessity in recent times due to natural disasters like earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, floods and man-made disasters like terror attacks, bomb blasts, mass accidents, wars, plane crashes, etc. The aim of the study was to know the relation between foot length of the person with their height.