

should have a thorough understanding of these structures. It is a little complicated to make the 1st year MBBS students understand the anatomy of the pelvis and the associated organs and structures.

Objectives: To make the 1st year MBBS students clearly understand the anatomy of the pelvis and its associated organs and structures.

Materials and Methods: Real human pelvic girdle and hand-made pelvic girdle, showing the pelvic diaphragm with levator ani muscles, urogenital diaphragm, perineal membrane, peri-anal membrane, superficial and deep perineal pouches, ischio-anal fossa, pudendal canal, greater and lesser sciatic foramen, female and male genital organs etc. have been used for this study. At the time of demonstration and dissection of the perineal region, these pelvis and models are explained regarding anatomical position, pelvic inlet and outlet, white line or tendinous Arch, and different boundaries and attachments of pelvic diaphragm, urogenital diaphragm, ischio-anal fossa, pudendal canal and their contents, etc.

Results: All the participants understood structures namely, White line or Tendinous Arch, Hiatus of Schwalbe, perineal body etc. and conditions, such as Ischio-anal abscess and procedures, and such as pudendal block better than through simple dissection.

Conclusion: Structures including the white line, pudendal canal, perineal body, etc., can never be shown distinctly in the cadaver alone. This requires the assistance of models.

83. A North Indian perspective on arborization pattern of ulnar nerve

Gurdeep S. Kalyan^{1,2}, Gaurav Agnihotri^{1,2}

¹Department of Anatomy, Government Medical College, Patiala, Punjab, India; ²Presently Joint Director, Department of Medical Education & Research, Government of Punjab, India

The branches of ulnar nerve are notorious for their morphologic variability. The presence of an anomalous variation is usually asymptomatic and of academic interest. When symptomatic the variation causes neuropathy and becomes a surgical problem. Hence, the surgical procedures vis-à-vis the hand should be planned carefully keeping in mind all the possible variations.

Method: The present study was conducted in Government medical colleges of Punjab on 50 embalmed human cadavers (40 male, 10 female). The study establishes the commonest arborization pattern for ulnar nerve in North Indian hands.

Results: (1) In 92% cases (Type 1 pattern) there was bifurcation into deep branch and superficial trunk. The superficial trunk bifurcated distally into two sensory branches. (2) In 8% cases (Type II pattern) there was trifurcation into the ring finger (common digital nerve), the ulnar proper digital nerve of small finger and a deep branch just distal to the distal edge of pisiform. (3) The study examines the anatomical basis of possible clinical and applied entities related to variations

and tries to provide an ontogenic and phylogenetic basis for them.

84. Ultrasound estimation of gestational age from fetal kidney length

Diana Laishram, Geetha Anand, Senthilnathan

Vinayaka Mission's Kirupanda Variyar Medical College, Salem, India

Aim & Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the normal fetal kidney length (KL) and its correlation with gestational age.

Materials and Methods: Sample size – 50, Study period – 4 months.

Inclusion Criteria: Women with singleton pregnancies without any complications and having a certain LMP. Booked cases in Vinayaka Mission's Hi-tech hospital, Salem, India.

Exclusion Criteria: Patients with multiple pregnancies, suspected fetal anomalies and gross maternal obesity will be excluded.

Women with singleton pregnancies will undergo standard ultrasound fetal biometry and kidney length measurements at 2nd and 3rd trimesters of pregnancy. These measurements will be used to date the pregnancies. Standard fetal biometry including BPD, FL, HC, and AC will be recorded along with the kidney length.

Results: Fetal kidney length along with other standard fetal biometry measurements will be correlated with the gestational age using linear regression equation. FKL will be the more accurate method of GA estimation during 2nd and 3rd trimester of pregnancy.

Conclusion: FKL is easy to identify and measure. It is the most accurate single parameter for estimating GA than other biometric indices especially in cases when the other parameters such as BPD, AC and HC are not reliable for assessing gestational age in late 2nd and 3rd trimester of pregnancy.

85. Lipstick method is better than conventional 'Ink Method' for taking dermatoglyphic prints

F.W. Masih, S. Gupta, P. Jaiswal, T. Gulyani, M. Jelia, K. Makhija

Government Medical College, Kota, Rajasthan, India

Introduction: Dermatoglyphics has proved its importance in medico legal, anthropological and in clinical fields. Dermatoglyphics has few advantages over other investigation. In the study of the skin ridges that are found on the palms, digits, toes and soles, the most common method used for dermatoglyphic prints is 'Ink method'.

Aims: To compare Lip Stick method with Conventional Ink method for taking dermatoglyphic prints. Results of this procedure were evaluated for the clarity, easy, subject and user friendliness.