

**Conclusion:** As thyroid cartilage is largest among all laryngeal cartilages, its detailed study in the form of morphometric parameters of thyroid cartilage is useful for anatomists, plastic and ENT surgeons, and radiologists to perform advanced surgical procedures, endoscopic procedure and surgeries, planning of laryngeal framework surgery, facial feminization surgery and for analysis of laryngeal CT-MRI scans.

#### Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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#### Study of variations in origin and course of musculocutaneous nerve



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**Aims and objectives:** Variations in the origin, course, branching pattern, termination and connections of the musculocutaneous nerve are not uncommon. The musculocutaneous nerve arises from the lateral cord of brachial plexus, opposite the lower border of the pectoralis minor, pierces the coracobrachialis, descends laterally between the biceps and brachialis to the lateral side of arm and just below the elbow it pierces deep fascia lateral to the tendon of biceps brachii to continue as lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm. The aim was to study the variations in the origin and course of the musculocutaneous nerve.

**Material and methods:** 60 upper limbs of 30 cadavers (25 males and 5 females) ranging from age group of 50–80 years were studied in the department of anatomy, Dr DY Patil Medical College & Research Centre during routine dissection. All limbs were meticulously dissected and variations were noted. Photographs were taken for documentation.

**Results:** Out of 60 upper limbs variations were noted in the course and origin of musculocutaneous nerve in 6 cases. The nerve did not pierce the coracobrachialis muscle in three, it communicated with the median nerve in one, and was absent in one upper limb. There were no associated vascular variations.

**Conclusion:** Knowledge about the variations is important for surgeons, clinicians and anatomists. Awareness of possible variations is essential to avoid unexpected complications during surgical procedures such as brachial plexus blocks, arthroscopy of shoulder joint and repair of fractures of humerus.

#### Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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#### Prevalence of various types of talar articular facets on calcanei of UP region and its clinical correlation



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**Aims and objectives:** The calcaneus is the largest tarsal bone. On the superior surface of calcaneum normally three articular facets have been described. However, these show wide variations. The main objective of this study was to calculate the prevalence of these variations on superior surface of calcanei.

**Material and methods:** This study was conducted on 200 adult calcanei of unknown sex available in the osteology section of anatomy department of KGMU.

**Results:** Classically described 3 talar articular facets were observed in only 22.5% calcanei. In 75% calcanei anterior and middle facets were continuous with each other whereas in 2% calcanei anterior facet was absent and in 0.5% all three facets were continuous with each other.

**Conclusion:** In the present study, the prevalence of type 2 calcanei was highest (75%). This type of facet predispose the individual for subtalar joint instability and can be a predisposing factor for developing arthritic changes.

#### Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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#### Anatomical study of radial artery and its variations correlated with clinical implications



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**Aims and objectives:** To describe the radial artery and its variations with reference to origin, course, branching pattern, mode of termination and correlate them with their probable clinical implications.

**Material and methods:** This study was done on 30 upper limbs (15 cadavers). Axillary region was dissected and radial artery exposed throughout its extent to note any variation in length, lumen circumferences and thickness.

**Results:** The mean distance of the normal origin of the radial artery as one of two terminal branches of the brachial artery was  $38.7 \pm 9.5$  mm below the intercondylar line, and variant origin of the radial artery was found in three limbs. The mean of radial artery length was  $216.4 \pm 2.2$  mm and that of its lumen circumference was  $3.3 \pm 0.4$  mm at 1 cm distal to its origin and  $3.1 \pm 0.73$  mm at 2 cm proximal to the styloid process of the radius. The radial artery showed different branching patterns and modes of termination which will be presented.

**Conclusion:** Knowledge of the variations of the radial artery is important as it is used in various clinical procedures like cardiovascular interventional and reconstructive surgeries. Moreover, superficial course of this artery makes it vulnerable to accidental injuries as it may be mistaken as a vein and intravenous injections into it can be disastrous.

### Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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### Knowledge and attitude towards body and organ donation among people in Lanja – A rural town in India



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**Aims and objectives:** To study the attitude and knowledge towards body and organ donation among people in rural India.

**Material and methods:** The present study was conducted in a rural town called Lanja, in Konkan region of Maharashtra in India. A questionnaire covering demographic data, knowledge and attitude of the participants was prepared and distributed to 400 students, middle aged and senior citizens.

**Results:** 91.5% of the respondents were aware about body and “organ donation and transplantation”. Television and newspaper (55.2% and 45.8%) were found to be the most popular sources of information on organ donation. Highest percentage (56.2%) believed that a healthy person can be a donor, while 32.8% believed that a cardiac dead person can be a donor. Only 29.4% individuals believed that a brain dead person can be a donor and 22.4% clearly stated having no idea regarding the health status of a donor.

Highest awareness was observed regarding eye donation, i.e. 92%. High awareness was also observed regarding heart, kidney and liver donations, i.e. 71.1%, 61.2% and 54.2% respectively. Awareness regarding body donation and other organ and tissue donations ranged from 21% to 40%.

**Conclusion:** Awareness regarding both body and organ donation in rural India is high. However there is lack of understanding regarding concept of brain death. Awareness regarding body and other organ and tissue donations besides eye, kidney, etc. need further awareness drives.

### Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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### Pundit Madhusudan Gupta – A versatile genius and forefather of modern medical education in India



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**Aims and objectives:** Pundit Madhusudan Gupta performed the first human cadaver dissection in modern time India on 10th January, 1836. To commemorate that heroic West Bengal Government in 2014 has declared 10th January each year as Medical Education Day. Though 179 years have elapsed since that 1836 event the recent commemoration has renewed our interest about this pioneer medical man. Our objective was to explore the life and

work of Pundit Gupta in the context of his time and his relevance today.

**Material and methods:** Using internet access literature search was done at existing online databases like Google Scholar, PubMed, Cochrane, Embase, HINARI, SearchMedica, Ovid, CiNii, JSTOR, EBSCO, etc. by various keywords to retrieve pertinent data and hand-search was made through relevant literatures in libraries of different institutions in Kolkata and in various personal collections. Cross-references obtained were searched further. Relevant data was compiled.

**Results:** Pundit Gupta was brave enough to fight prejudice against human cadaver dissection in his contemporary environment but he also made many other pioneering contributions to medical education in India. He encouraged Indian students to learn modern medicine, wrote and translated modern medical books in Indian languages, coined Indian equivalent of modern medical terminologies; did medical research, medico-legal autopsies, expressed views and remedies on public health problems to Government, stressed women’s health; worked as a medical practitioner and medical administrator as well.

**Conclusion:** Even 159 years after his demise Pundit Gupta is still relevant today with his inspiring versatile genius and exemplary contributions.

### Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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### Perceptions of first year medical students towards voluntary body donation



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**Aims and objectives:** Medical schools across the world are using body donation programs to sensitize medical students such that they maintain a respectful attitude towards the human cadaver during dissection. Under such circumstances it is critical to analyze the baseline perceptions of medical students towards whole body donation. Hence we conducted this study to assess knowledge, attitude and practices regarding whole body donation among first-year students in a medical college in India.

**Material and methods:** A self designed, pretested questionnaire was framed to explore perceptions of first-year MBBS students towards whole body donation. The questionnaire was administered among 100 first year MBBS students before the summative assessment and their responses were collected and analysed.

**Results:** The completed questionnaire was returned by 98 individuals and it was observed that 88% students were familiar with the term body donation. 51% of students were willing to donate their bodies for anatomical studies however 85% were unaware of the authorities to approach for pledging bodies. 66% students opined that they would encourage their family members/relatives to pledge their bodies although only 16% felt they would be comfortable dissecting bodies of known ones. 42% students were of the opinion that more awareness was required among general population however only 5% were ready to actively participate in awareness programs.

**Conclusion:** It may be concluded that medical students could form a potential donor population provided the donation process