dle trunk. Other variations include anterior division of upper trunk continued as lateral cord and pierced the coracobrachialis, upper and middle trunk fused to form common cord which divided into lateral and posterior cords, upper trunk gave suprascapular nerve and abnormal lateral pectoral nerve and formation of median nerve by three roots. These variations were analyzed for diagnostic and clinical significance making the study relevant for surgeons, radiologists in arresting failure cases and anatomists academically in medical education.

Conflicts of interest

The author has none to declare.

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A study on secular trend in nasal morphology and nasal index of Meitei male population of Manipur, India

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Introduction: The Nasal Morphology is one such area which contributes theoretically in the understanding of human biological evolutionary process of human face on one hand, and clinical applications in identification of age, sex, ethnicity of unknown identity in forensic medicine and correcting nasal anomalies and naso-facial contour in reconstructive surgery on the other

Objectives: The present study is carried out with the main objective of providing a baseline data of nasal features of Meitei males and also to see if any intergenerational change has taken place in the nasal morphology in the said population

Methods: A cross-sectional random sample of one hundred (100) Meitei males of Manipur belonging to 20-60 years of age were recruited for measurement of Nasal Height and Nasal Breadth. Corresponding Nasal Index of each subject was also calculated and classified accordingly following conventional categories of Martin and Saller. Appropriate statistical tools were used for systematic analysis and interpretation of the data

Results: The findings of the present study reveals that the Metei males of the two generations show significant difference ($\chi^2 = 18.24$) in the frequency percent distribution as well as in mean value of Nasal Breadth (Previous generation $\bar{x} = 3.70 \pm 0.03$ cm; Present generation $\bar{x} = 3.89 \pm 0.03$ cm) thereby showing a positive secular trend ($t = 4.75$), though no such difference is observed in Nasal height (Previous generation $\bar{x} = 4.85 \pm 0.04$ cm; Present generation $\bar{x} = 4.85 \pm 0.03$ cm, $t = 0.00$, $\chi^2 = 1.4$). The value of Nasal Index show an increase from previous generation ($\bar{x} = 76.60 \pm 0.80$) to the present generation ($\bar{x} = 80.48 \pm 0.80$) thereby experiencing a positive secular trend ($t = 3.43$) though both the population have Mesorhinae nose which is one of the characteristics of a Mongoloid population

Conclusion: The majority of the Meitei population in general have nose with a Nasal Breadth of above Medium category of falling under the range variation of 35–39 mm. A trend of increasing Nasal Breadth from previous generation to the present generation is observed, which may probably be because of change in climatic condition. However, no intergenerational change is observed as far as Nasal Height is concerned. These findings therefore suggest that genetic factor play more important role than natural environmental factor in determining the shape of human nose. One of the clinical applications of the study is that, the findings of the present study would definitely be useful to the clinicians more particularly the rhinoplastic surgeons in carrying out the rhinoplastic surgery of the nose of mongoloid population

Keywords: Nasal Height; Nasal Breadth; Nasal Index; Mesorhinae; Rhinoplastic Surgery

Conflicts of interest

The author has none to declare.

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The study of correlation between arm span and the stature of north Indian population

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Objective: Age, Sex, Stature are primary characteristics for identification of an individual. Stature has a definite & proportional biological relationship with each and every part of human body i.e., head, neck, trunk & extremities.

In the present study, the correlation between arm span and the standing height in adult males & females, was found to be an accurate predictor of stature. Thus it becomes an important anthropologic tool for the scientists in limb reconstruction surgeries. In mass disasters like train accidents, earthquakes, etc. and where the subject is in highly decomposed, fragmentary & mutilated form, it can be helpful in determining the identity of an individual.

Methods: The present study comprised of 150 medical students of both sexes, of age group between 18 yrs. to 25 yrs. of S.N. Medical College, Agra. The two anthropometric parameters, arm span and stature were used to calculate mean, standard deviation and Pearson's correlation coefficient.

Result: The Pearson's correlation coefficient was found to be 0.9171 and p value was calculated to be <0.00001 thus, showing a positive correlation between the stature &arm span for the medical students.

Conclusion: The findings of present study suggest that arm span can be successfully used for stature reconstruction.

Keywords: Arm Span; Stature; Anthropology

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Morphological variations in the coronoid process of mandible

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Introduction: The Coronoid process of mandible (from Greek korone, ("like a crown") is a thin, triangular eminence, which is flattened from side to side and varies in shape and size.

Material and Methods: The study was done to rule out the various shapes of coronoid process. The prevalence of this different shape of coronoid process in mandibles