

commonly found followed by Type I and Type IV. In males, Type II lip pattern was predominant, followed by Type I and Type IV. So the most common lip pattern for both female and male is Type II. In male for upper lip the most common pattern is Type II and for lower lip is Type I. In female for upper lip the most common pattern is Type II and for lower lip is Type II. In UR compartment Type II lip prints is most common in both male and female.

Conclusion: From the result it can be conclude that the type II lip print is the most common type in Vidarbha region in both the male and female. Each lip print is different in different compartment.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.160>

7

A study of variations in the external morphology of gall bladder



M.D. Purvi*, F Anant, Kseersagar

NKPSIMS & RC, Nagpur, India

Introduction: Extrahepatic biliary apparatus comprises of gall bladder, cystic duct, hepatic ducts and CBD. Gall bladder flask shaped blind end diverticula which are situated in contact with the undersurface of right lobe of liver. In adult the length is between 7 cm and 10 cm with a capacity of up to 50 ml¹. The gall bladder is described as having a fundus, body and neck. The fundus lies at the lateral end of the body and usually projects below the inferior border of the liver to a variable length². There are a lot of variations in the anatomical structure of gall bladder and arrangements of ducts. Variations in shape, size of gall bladder has long been debated by abdominal surgeons². Variations in shape and size are not uncommon. The variations are frequent during imaging of gall bladder and during surgical procedures like laproscopy and cholecystectomy. Normally gall bladder is found in right upper quadrant but may be found rarely in retrodudenal, retropancreatic or within falciform ligament, intrahepatic or retroplaced (retrohepatic).

Material and method: The study was conducted on 50 gall bladder obtained from formalin fixed cadavers used for undergraduate students during a period of 2 years. After taking necessary permission from institutional ethical committee.

Results and variations will be discussed at the time of presentation.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.161>

8

Anomalous attachments of flexor digitorum longus and flexor accessorius



R. Tandon*, H. Krishna, T.G. Jacob

AIIMS, New Delhi, India

The tendons of flexor digitorum longus (FDL) and flexor accessorius (FA) muscle are found in the second layer of sole. In a male cadaver with normal-appearing feet, the four tendons of the FDL had a normal anatomical course till their distal attachment on the plantar surface of the phalanges. However, there were two anomalous

attachments on the dorsal aspect of the tendons of the FDL. Firstly, in the midfoot, the tendon of the flexor hallucis (FHL) longus gave four slips that attached themselves to their respective slips of tendons of the FDL. Secondly, the FA was made of fleshy fibres arising predominantly from the lateral aspect of the calcaneum. In the right foot, the medial head of the FA was 2.2 cm long and 2.8 cm on the left and right sides, respectively. The tendon split into two at the distance of 3.4 cm from medial calcaneal tubercle. One slip, that was 3 cm long, was attached to the FDL tendon and another slip, that was 1.7 cm long, from the point of splitting of the FA tendon, fused with the extra tendinous slip that arose from the FHL. The same was also observed in the left sole. The proximal part of the FDL and FHL were normal in appearance and attachments. However, the knowledge of this anomaly may be of importance to a foot-surgeon.

Keywords: flexor accessorius, flexor digitorum longus, foot, muscles.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.162>

9

Mature cystic teratoma of mesentery: a case report and its embryological review



Rohini*, M. Srinivas, G. Suhasini, G. Supriya

ESIC Medical College, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad, India

A teratoma is a tumor with tissue or organ components resembling normal derivatives of more than one germ layer. Although the teratoma may be monodermal or polydermal (originating from one or more germ layers), its cells may differentiate in ways suggesting other germ layers. Mature mesenteric teratomas are very rare, histologically benign tumors. The clinical presentation of mesenteric teratoma is usually non-specific and varies according to tumor size and location.

We report a rare case of mature cystic teratoma of mesentery in a 5 month old female infant who was admitted in department of paediatric surgery, ESIC medical college and superspeciality hospital, Sanathnagar with swelling in the abdomen associated with vomiting for last one month. Clinical examination revealed a soft to firm, non tender, slightly mobile lump occupying right hypochondrium, right lumbar, and umbilical regions. Radiographic and histopathologic investigations were done and diagnosed as mature cystic teratoma of the mesentery. Exploratory laprotomy with excision of the teratoma (intoto) was done. Anatomical and embryological knowledge of this rare tumor is very important for surgeons to deal with these case.

Keywords: germ layers, mesentery, teratoma.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.163>