

Conflicts of interest

The author has none to declare.

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Common trunk arising from ansacervicalis innervating infrahyoid muscles along with sternocleidomastoid muscle: a case report



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Objectives: Aim of the study is to see variation in the branching pattern of ansacervicalis and its relation to the surrounding nerves & vessels of the neck region.

Methods: During routine undergraduate dissection class, anterior triangle of a male cadaver of around 60 years was explored. The strap muscles, carotid arteries, internal jugular vein, vagus nerve & ansacervicalis was dissected. The specimen was washed, painted & photographs were taken.

Results: We came across a rare variant of ansacervicalis in which a common trunk was arising from the loop of ansa. This common trunk gave a branch to sternocleidomastoid & then trifurcated to supply sternohyoid, sternothyroid & inferior belly of omohyoid muscles.

Conclusion: Because of proximity of carotid artery, internal jugular vein, vagus nerve, thyroid gland detail anatomy of anterior triangle of neck needs special attention to avoid injury to the nerve & vessels. During surgeries of thyroid malignancies, carotid endarterectomy strap muscles need to be preserved & integrity of ansacervicalis should be maintained. If this common trunk is cut their will be loss of function of infrahyoid muscle leading to dysphagia & loss of voice production.

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Cheiloscopy – a diagnostic and deterministic mirror for establishment of person identification and gender discrimination: a study participated by Indian medical students to aid legal proceedings and criminal investigations



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Positive foolproof identification of known or unknown, living or deceased individuals are the primary universal roles in forensic criminal or social investigations wherein the definite procedures such as finger printing, karyotyping, dental records play the direct role although expensive and technique sensitive. Herein lies the importance of oral and peri oral tissues in which cheiloscopy is an emerging, cost effective and simple technique. Cheiloscopy (derived from the Greek word cheilos which meaning lips) is the study of characteristic patterns of depressions and elevations, anatomically found on oral mucosa. Previous studies have proved that lip prints were unique permanent records of human being

analogous to finger prints, hence its classification for a particular individual can be a source of antemortem record in future for a correct identity.

Materials and methods: The study sample comprised of 150 medical students i.e., 88 boys and 62 girls in age group of 18–21 years of Government Medical College, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh. With prior ethical clearance (vide ethical dispatch number 200 dated December 07, 2015) and informed consent, lip prints were recorded by application of a non smudged but thin and even coat of dark colored lip stick over the oral labial mucosa of the upper and lower lips and transferring the obtained replica to a cellophane paper fixed on to a permanent bond paper. The lip prints were analyzed with classification of Suzuki and Tsuchihashi for discrimination of gender in addition to individual personal identification and common lip print patterns in Raigarh.

Observation and results: The results showed that of the total 150 students, 133 (88.67%) were correctly identified. The common lip pattern among males in the study was Type III (28.41%). Among females, Type I (33.87%) was the dominant pattern. Males showed grading of lip print pattern as III > IV > II > I' > I > V and females had a grading pattern was of II > I > I' > III > IV > V.

Conclusion: As lip prints do not change during the life of a person hence still further studies needs to be undertaken to substantiate the cheiloscopy technique on the upper crest as a predominant technique for personal and gender identification.

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Unusual branching pattern of left gastric artery: a clinical interpretation



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Aim and objective: The celiac trunk (hepatolienogastric trunk or “Tripos Hallery”), the most important artery of the foregut arises from the abdominal aorta at the level of T12 vertebra. The trifurcation of celiac trunk into left gastric, common hepatic and splenic arteries is considered as the normal appearance. Anatomical variation of the celiac trunk is due to the persistence or abnormal development of the ventral splanchnic arteries. Many variations in branching pattern of celiac trunk have been reported which are common and usually asymptomatic. Left gastric artery variations are very rare and awareness of such anatomical variations has become specifically important in patients undergoing hepatobiliary surgeries and liver transplantation to avoid or minimize serious ischemic complications. Therefore, it was planned to illustrate the variations in branching pattern of left gastric artery.

Method: During routine dissection for undergraduates in Department of Anatomy, AIIMS, New Delhi, we observed anomalous arterial pattern of left gastric artery in 60 years old male cadaver.

Result: The coeliac trunk was 1.3 cm in diameter and trifurcated into left gastric, common hepatic and splenic arteries. We observed unusual variation in branching pattern of the left gastric artery. An accessory hepatic artery was arising from left gastric artery adjacent to the upper end of the lesser curvature. The accessory hepatic artery was further divided into two branches (6.5 cm from its ori-