Results: atd angle is increased in both right and left hands of combined series of male and female epileptics and only in left hand of female epileptics which is statistically significant

Interpretation and Conclusion: There is significant difference in the epileptic patients in various dermatoglyphic features when compared to controls. One of them is with respect to atd angle. Hence, it is possible to identify 'at risk' population with the help of dermatoglyphics

Keywords: Dermatoglyphics; Epilepsy; atd angle

Conflicts of interest

The author has none to declare.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.015

15

Morphometric study of foramen magnum in human skulls

M. Janardhana Rao*, S. Saritha

Dept of Anatomy, KAMSRC, India

Introduction: Foramen Magnum (Latin-great hole) is a largest foramen in base of the skull. Foramen magnum is an important land mark in skull base. Neurovascular structures passes through the foramen magnum, it may compress in cases of Herniation of tonsil of the cerebellum, meningiomas, achondroplasia.

Material & methods: One hundred dry, adult human skulls of male and female obtained from the department of Anatomy, Kamineni Academy of Medical Science and Research Centre, L.B. Nagar, Hyderabad and other medical colleges. CT scan of brains obtained from department of Radiology, Mamata general hospital to taken the measurements. Foramen magnum was measured with the help of simple Vernier calipers, thread and scale.

Results & Observations: Antero Postero Lateral, Transverse Diameter, Foramen magnum index, Circumference of FM & surface area of FM were also calculated.

APL: Male - Mean 3.67 cm (4.2 to 3.3), Female - Mean 3.21(3.3 to 3.0)

TDL: Male - Mean 2.97(3.32 to 2.5), Female - Mean 2.61(3.0 to 2.3)

Conclusion: Foramen Magnum mean value will be helpful in radiological diagnostic procedures, Forensic medicine, anthropology, Neuro-Surgical Procedures, research in evolution of fossils. Sex determination in Medico-Legal Cases.

Keywords: Morphometry; Skull base; Foramen Magnum; Vernier calipers

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.016

16

A morphometric & histological study on tendon of infundibulum and other possible connections between ascending aorta & pulmonary trunk

Santanu Bhattacharya*, Pradip Kumar Mitra, Sibani Mazumdar, Anjan Das, Abhijit Bhakta

Department of Anatomy, Calcutta National Medical College, India

Introduction: Knowledge of normal cardiac anatomy is indispensable for the proper understanding of cardiac disease. The presence or absence of tendon or ligament has not been confirmed at the present time. Moreover, some thread like connections has been described between ascending aorta and pulmonary trunk during routine anatomical dissection. But no comprehensive study has been conducted so far to establish the nature and distribution of such structures.

Objective: The purpose of the present study, therefore, is to determine the existence and character of any connection between the ascending aorta and pulmonary trunk.

Methods: A descriptive observational study with cross sectional design of data collection was conducted in Calcutta National Medical College & Hospital over a period of six months. Forty-four cadaveric hearts were dissected and collected tissues were processed and stained by Hematoxylin-Eosin and also Van Gieson.

Result: No specific band was found at the root of the ascending aorta & pulmonary trunk in any case but separate band like connections were found in forty-two cases at a higher level. In one case double band was also noted. After processing and staining, it was found that the nature of such bands was mixture collagenous and fatty tissue. Tissues adjacent to the roots of the ascending aorta and pulmonary trunk were studied. It reveals discrete collagenous and fatty tissue within the cardiac muscles.

Conclusion: Intricate and extensive study is needed in future for detailed understanding of the nature of the bands, connecting ascending aorta & pulmonary trunk.

Keywords: Tendon of Infundibulum; Hematoxylin-Eosin stain; Van Gieson stain

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.017

17

Morphological study of talar facets and its association with calcaneal spur in dried calcaneum

D.P. Bara*, S. Behera, M. Sar

VIMSAR, Burla, India

The calcaneum is one of the largest tarsal bone of the foot. The superior surface of calcaneum bears three facets anterior, middle and posterior which articulates with the talus and forms talocalcaneal joint or subtalar joint which maintains inversion and eversion of foot. Morphology of these talar articular facets play an important role in statics and dynamics of foot.

Aims & objectives: The study was done to observe the variations in the morphology of talar articular facets on superior surface of calcaneum and its association with calcaneal spur.

Material & methods: The study was conducted in 96 dried calcaneum of unknown sex from osteology bank of VIMSAR, Burla. The