calculation are done to find out the correlation coefficient of the HD & CTR with parameters of body habitus.

Results: Study reveals that there is strong correlation of different parameters of body habitus with HD and poor correlation with that of CTR.

Conclusion: CTR is least affected by different parameters of body habitus. So, CTR is better indicator in predicting cardiac enlargement then HD in routine chest X-rays.

Keywords: Body habitus; Cardiac Enlargement; Cardiothoracic ratio; Heart diameter

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.021

21

Study of development of bony labyrinth in dry fetal temporal bones

Anjali Gosavi*, Rekha Hiremath

Department of Anatomy, ARMCH&RC, Kumbhari, Solapur, India

Introduction: -Development of the human inner ear primordium is a sophisticated process that proceeds rapidly in a short period of time. After numerous processes and developmental stages, the mature organs of hearing and balance are perfected before delivery.

Aim: To trace the development of the normal fetal bony labyrinth at different age of the developing fetus.

Material and Methods: 30 petrous temporal bones of human fetuses were studied, gestational age ranging from 4 to 7 lunar months. Various parameters of the bony labyrinth in dry fetal temporal bones were recorded.

Conclusion: A new regression equation has been derived to predict CR length from length of cochlea and height of lateral semicircular canal. As fetal cochlear development correlates with the surrounding petrosal morphology, studies concerning the relationship between the petrous bone measurement and genetic predisposition to congenital deafness can be useful in diagnosis of causes of congenital deafness.

Key words: Bony labyrinth; Dry fetal temporal bones; Fetal cochlea; Lateral semicircular canal

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.022

22

A study of sacrococcygeal teratomas in fetuses, neonates & adults in correlation with embryological & radiological concept

Talapala Venkata Ramani*

Kamineni Academy of Medical Sciences & RC, L.B. Nagar, Hyderabad, India

Introduction: The Sacrococcygeal Teratomas (SCTs) are rare and most common congenital neoplasms in neonates, but rare in adults. Usual presentation is a mass in the sacrococcygeal region at the time of birth and arise from the caudal end of the spine, displacing the anal canal anteriorly. The SCT results from multiplication of totipotent cells of primitive streak or may also arise from primordial germ cells that fail to migrate to the gonadal ridge.

Aims and objectives: The present study was undertaken to determine Sacrococcygeal tumors in fetuses, neonates with correlation to the incidence and aetiology.

Materials and Methods: The study was done Over a period of 3 years, out of 3000 live births with 100 still born and abortuses, we found two SCT. we have done a radiological study of adult pelvic tumours over a period of 1 year. we found one 24 year old female was diagnosed as sacral tumor by MRI report.

Conclusion: SCT can be diagnosed by prenatal sonography and MRI during pregnancy to avoid unnecessary complications. A proper management is carried out after the baby is born. In adult, SCTs are diagnosed with abdomino-pelvic ultrasound scan. In this article a brief review of literature and embryological correlation has been presented.

Keywords: Sacrococcygeal Teratomas (SCTs); Ultrasonography; MRI

Conflicts of interest

The author has none to declare.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.023

23

Rare congenital anomalies: A foetal study

Seethamsetty Saritha*

KAMS& RC (Kamineni Groups), L.B. Nagar, Hyderabad, India

Introduction: The Congenital anomalies, Congenital malformations, Birth defects Congenital disease or Congenital disorders are synonymous terms used to describe structural, functional and metabolic disorders present at the time of birth.

This study of disorders is known as Teratology and Dysmorphology.

The risk of structural birth defects, the embryonic period during the 3rd to 8th week of gestation. The fetal period begins at the end of 8th week to term. During this time the risk for gross structural defects decreases, but organ systems may be affected.

Congenital anomalies are long term disability and its significance impacts on individuals, families & finally on society. The most common severe congenital malformations are Cardiovascular anomalies, Neural tube anomalies & Down's syndrome.

Aims & Objectives: The present study was undertaken to determine gross congenital malformation. The data on incidence of congenital anomalies were studied, according to sex, weight at birth, maternal age & disease.

Material & Methods: A prospective study of 5520 deliveries including twin deliveries for period of 5 years. The congenital malformations of 76 dead foetuses were sent to department of Anatomy.

Results & Conclusion: Out of all congenital malformations, CNS was the commonest. The rate of congenital defects was reported to be 20 to 30 per 1000 births. A detail study was done & documented and will be discussed at the time of conference.

Conflicts of interest

The author has none to declare.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.024