devastating injuries to the portal vein which could result in liver ischaemia or massive haemorrhage.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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A morphological variations of suprascapular notch in dried human scapulae in S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur

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Introduction: The supra scapular notch is a semicircular notch, located at the superior border of the scapula, just medial to the base of the coracoid process. It constitutes the main site of compression of the suprascapular nerve. Suprascapular nerve supplies motor branches to supraspinatus, infraspinatus muscles, and sensory branches to the rotator cuff muscles, and the ligamentous structures of the shoulder and acromio-clavicular joint.

Morphological variations of the suprascapular notch are very important clinically because it is the predisposing factors for compression of the suprascapular nerve in this region and leads to suprascapular nerve entrapment syndrome.

Materials and methods: The present study was done on 200 human dried scapulae at S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur (Raj). The age, sex and race of the scapulae were unknown. The scapulae were observed for the different shapes of the suprascapular notch.

Results: This study showed seven different types of suprascapular notches. The scapulae 96 were found with U shaped, 40 V shaped, 52 J shaped, 03 scapulae with indentation, 02 with partial ossification, 01 with 'o' shape [foramen] and 06 with no notch.

Conclusion: The study of variations of suprascapular notches are of great help to anatomists as well as to clinicians for early diagnosis of suprascapular nerve entrapment syndrome.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Horseshoe kidney: a case report

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Introduction: Horseshoe kidney, also known as *ren arcuatus* (in Latin), renal fusion or super kidney, is a congenital disorder affecting about 1 in 600 people, more common in men.

In this disorder kidneys fuse together to form a horseshoe shape during development in the womb. The fused part is the isthmus of the horseshoe kidney.

Material and method: Horse shoe kidney was found in approximately 68 years old male cadaver during routine dissection for undergraduate teaching in the Department of Anatomy, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.

Results: Both the kidneys were joined at their lower poles by an isthmus. The isthmus was in front of intervertebral disc between third and fourth lumber vertebra. The connecting bridge was well developed and measured about 37 mm × 43 mm size. The maximum width of right and left kidneys were 42 mm and 46 mm, respectively.

Conclusion: Horseshoe kidney is a congenital malformation which may predispose the patient to numerous complications including hydronephrosis and loss of renal function.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Origin of accessory/aberrant renal arteries with their clinical significance: a case report

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During routine dissection for under graduate students we came across a case of accessory renal artery on the right side in a 60 year old male cadaver. It was originated directly from aorta superiorly to that of the right renal artery and was running parallel to the same for a distance of about 4.6 cm and then it was divided into two (superior and inferior) branches which were entered through the hilum.

In the same cadaver on the left side we found superior and inferior aberrant renal arteries arising from the left renal artery.

The kidneys of both sides were normal in shape and size. The possible embryological basis of this unusual malformation as well as risk factors associated with this condition will be discussed. These anomalies assume great significance to the urologists, especially during renal transplantation.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Subhepetic position of the vermiform appendix – a case finding

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Introduction: The vermiform appendix is the most variable abdominal organ in terms of position, extent, peritoneal and organ relations. The location of appendix is important when it comes to clinical presentation of a patient with appendicitis.

Case report: During regular dissection classes of first year medical undergraduates, variation in the position of appendix with adhesion were noted in a male cadaver aged approximately 50–55 years.

Subhepetic position of appendix might congest the subhepetic region and minimize the intestinal movements. The knowledge of this type of variations may be useful for the radiologist and surgeons.

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.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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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 cheiloscopic technique on the upper crest as a predominant technique for personal and gender identification.

Conflicts of interest

The author has none to declare.

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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 "Tripus 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-