

aberration and increased micronuclei frequency in the grossly normal appearing oral mucosa of high risk tobacco chewers patients.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Study of DNA damage in non-targeted chemosensitive peripheral blood leukocytes in breast cancer by Comet assay



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Background: Chemotherapy is often used to treat breast cancer; drugs can cause various side effects. Single-cell gel electrophoresis assay or comet assay is a sensitive and rapid method for DNA strand breaks in blood leukocytes; it provides information on amount of damage among individual cells.

Aim and objectives: We aimed to analyse the leukocytes DNA damage from non-targeted chemosensitive peripheral blood leukocytes in breast cancer by single cell gel electrophoresis assay.

Methodology: The peripheral blood samples from 60 breast cancer patients (30 before chemotherapy and 30 after chemotherapy) of age group 40–70 yr were collected during 2015–2016 under sterile conditions in heparinised tubes used for Leukocytes culture and 30 healthy non-cancerous females of same age group were taken as control. The informed consent was obtained. The comet assay conducted using three well OxiSelect™ Comet Assay Kit and stained with vista green dye, the slides were analysed by using Olympus® BX 51 fluorescence microscope. The results were statistically analysed.

Result: Mean age of participants were 62.45 ± 3.18 (SD). Obtained comets were analysed by the CometScore 1.5 Software. The Comet score analysis shows that the mean % TDNA (Tail DNA) of comet in leukocytes after chemotherapy is found to be 87.94 ± 11.26 (SD) than 7.16 ± 3.18 (SD) mean % TDNA of comet of before chemotherapy while there is no significant damage in control group.

Conclusion: It can be conclude that the chemotherapy can damage DNA of the non-targeted peripheral blood leukocytes though chemotherapy applied to kill the cancerous cells only.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Anomalous origin of bilateral testicular arteries – an anatomical and developmental overview



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Anatomical knowledge of morphological anomalies of the gonadal arteries is very important from the clinical point of view. The origin and course of testicular arteries has to be identified carefully during various surgical procedures like renal transplant,

intra abdominal surgeries and even in orthopedic surgery like spine surgery. With the advent of new intra-abdominal therapeutic and diagnostic techniques the anatomy of Testicular arteries has assumed much more importance. In this case report a bilateral aberrant origin of testicular artery from polar artery is reported, carrying significance in operative as well as diagnostic fields.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Unilateral thyrolinguofacial trunk: an unusual anatomic variant: a case report



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Prior knowledge of arterial supply to the head and neck is of considerable importance; especially for the surgeries involving head and neck region. We are reporting unilateral right side thyrolinguofacial trunk; emerging as a branch from the anterior surface of the right external carotid artery giving of superior thyroid artery and a linguofacial trunk during a routine neck dissection. Linguofacial trunk then divided into lingual and facial artery. Vascular abnormalities can only be detected only during dissection of the cadaver or by the radiologists or accidentally during surgeries leading to haemorrhage.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Study of lip patterns in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra



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Background: Lips are two fleshy folds surrounding the oral orifice. The pattern of wrinkles on the lips has individual characteristics as fingerprints. Cheiloscopy (quiloscopy) can be defined as a method of identification of a person based on characteristics arrangement of lines appearing on the red part of a lip. It is a forensic investigation technique that deals with identification of human based on lip traces. Present study is aims to find out lip pattern common in Vidarbha region.

Materials and methods: Lip prints of 222 randomly selected subjects were obtained using dark coloured lipsticks, and cellophane tape. Lip prints were analysed using magnifying lens and classified according to the Yasuo Tsuchihashi classification.

Result: The examination of lip print patterns revealed that no two lip prints matched with each other, thus establishing the uniqueness of the lip prints. We have examined total of 444 lips in six different compartments, among these 152 were females and 70 were males. The most predominant pattern in the entire study population was Type II. In females, Type II lip pattern was most