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Somatoscopic And Comparative Study On Cephalic And Facial Indices Among Twins From Kodinhi (Village Of Twins)

Anthropometry is the investigation of the estimation of the human body regarding various elements of bone, muscle and fat tissue. Forensic anthropology is the application of the scientific study of the human Skelton within the context of medico and legal aspects. Somatometric measurements of cephalic, facial and nasal is useful in determining different races and ethnicity of a population. The cephalic index is an important parameter in determining the race of the individual whose identity is unknown. This study was taken to check if there is any similarities or differences in cephalic and facial index values between twin population of Kodinhi (the village of twins, India), Malappuram. The sample size was 200 pair of twins, out of which 100 pair was from male population and 100 from female population. The cephalic and facial index were measured and calculated and categorized using SPSS software. The present study showed there is significant difference in cephalic index between male and female population of twins. There was no significant difference in facial and nasal index between both the population. This data can be helpful in anthropology, clinical practice and identifying the racial origin.

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