INTRODUCTION

Since the turn of the century, finger prints have been used as a very effective mean of establishing identity of a person. Finger printing also known as dactylography or Henry Galton System can be traced back as early as B.C era. Finger prints were used on pottery, clay slabs in times of Intan Khanan and tomb in Egypt (3000B.C). Chinese used them on official documents (240 B.C), Grew (1684) and Biloo (1685) are among earliest scientific description of dermatoglyphics.


F.B.I of USA uses system called FINDER-II. This system reads the data about the fingerprint. Finger printing is study of ridge pattern on the skin of palms and soles. These are papillary or epidermal ridges that are formed since birth and can be arranged in different classes, i.e., loops (65%), whorl (25%) arches (07%) composite (2–3%) of population. Galton examined cases showing loops 67.5%, whorls 26%, and arches (6.5%).

Finger printing is surest comparative method of identification. No two individual even identical twins have same fingerprint pattern, i.e., 11 in 62,000,000,000 birth resembles in finger prints.

This study was conducted to find out frequency of left hand thumb imprint in 3rd year MBBS students.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This cross-sectional study was conducted in department of forensic medicine Ayub Medical College Abbottabad. 95 students were selected for study through non-probability consecutive sampling technique of age 20–23 years from December 2014 to August 2015. Students with the history of trauma or injury of left hand thumb were excluded. Informed written consent was taken from the students after fully informing them about aims and the objective of the study.

They were asked to clean the fingers with the soap and water and then dry. Ball of left thumb was soaked in the printer’s ink. The thumb was applied on unglazed paper using both plain and rolling methods. Rolling method is preferable using wider and clear pattern of the finger print study. Individual characteristics like pattern area, type line, delta or triad, core and ice land were studied manually. All the data was recorded and analysed using SPSS19. Frequencies and percentages were calculated for categorical variables

RESULTS

A total of 95 students were enrolled in this study. Among them 59 (62%) were male while 36 (38%) were female. (Table-1). The most common fingerprint pattern observed in our study was loops that was present in 55 (58%) students. Among 59 male
Our study reflected following findings. Loop is the commonest pattern among all individuals from region to region. It is thus concluded that most common finger print pattern is loops followed by whorls, arches and composite. All the individuals have different finger print pattern. There are differences between the individuals from region to region.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

MZH & MAR helped in data collection, DK helped in paper writing.

REFERENCES


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