

erenced foramen in the Terminologia Anatomica, and propose the term canal abducens nerve to avoid using.

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The determination of correlation between stature and upper limb and hand measurements in Iranian adults

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Objectives: Estimation of stature is an important issue, which is significantly considered in forensic anthropology. It will be difficult to predict the identification of an individual when only some parts of dead body are discovered following disasters or criminal events. The aim of this study was to assess the relationship between stature and upper limb and hand length in Iranian adults to generate regression formulae for stature estimation.

Methods: Three anthropometric measurements: Stature, Upper Limb Length (ULL) and Hand Length (HL) were taken on the subjects, comprising 142 male students (18-25 years) using standard measuring instruments. The data were analyzed using SPSS 16. Then linear regression models were used to estimate stature.

Results: The results indicated a positive correlation between stature and upper limb and hand measurements. The correlation coefficient with upper limb length was $r=0.89$ & $p=0.0001$ and with hand length was $r=0.78$ & $p=0.0001$.

Conclusion: In conclusion, we found the strong correlation between stature and upper limb and hand length. The regression analysis also showed that the Upper Limb Length give better prediction of stature in compare to Hand length measurements.

Keywords: Stature, upper limb length, hand length, regression equation, forensic anthropology

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Comparative anthropometric analysis of facial dimensions and shapes in Qazvin, Iran and Dera Ghazi Khan, Pakistan residents

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Objectives: This study sought to assess facial dimensions and determine the dominant face shape among adults residing in Qazvin and DG Khan.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, a total of 300 ethnic populations of Qazvin and 365 ethnic populations of DG Khan

evaluated. Descriptive statistics were used to determine the frequency. The t-test was applied to compare the mean values between males and females in Qazvin and DG Khan.

Results: The mean facial height in Qazvin males and females was longer than that of males and females in DG Khan; whereas, the mean facial breadth in both genders in DG Khan was greater than in Qazvin. The mean total facial index was 102.88 ± 10.28 in Qazvin males and 96.69 ± 7.67 in Qazvin females. These rates were 90.55 ± 7.6 and 87.87 ± 5.8 in males and females of DG Khan, respectively. The most and the least common facial types in Qazvin were Hyperleptoprosopic and Euriprosopic, respectively; whereas, Leptoprosopic and Mesoprosopic were the dominant facial types among males and females of DG Khan. The dominant facial profile in Qazvin and DG Khan was orthognathic while the least common profile in both locations was prognathic. The difference in total facial index between males of Qazvin and DG Khan was statistically significant ($p < 0.005$). This index was significantly different between Qazvin and DG Khan females as well ($p < 0.005$).

Conclusion: Facial dimensions and shape are different among Qazvin and DG Khan ethnic residents and may be influenced by several factors such as age, sex, race and bioenvironmental factors. Facial index in both genders in Qazvin was significantly greater than that in populations of other countries and may be due to the long facial height and low facial breadth in this area.

Keywords: Facial index, facial profile, anthropometry, Iran, Pakistan

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The effect of integrated teaching method on learning anatomy course in medical students of Guillaan University of Medical Sciences

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Objectives: Due to the importance of teaching anatomy for medical students, instructors are always looking for employing appropriate educational practices to promote effective learning. This study investigated the impact of the two integrated and traditional approaches on learning anatomy in a practical course.

Methods: In this hemi experimental study, 30 medical students from the third semester of Guilan University of medical sciences were randomly divided in two experimental (15) and control (15) groups. In order to assess their information, a pretest was taken. Students were taught through traditional (lectures and practical work on cadaver) and integrated method (lectures, practical work on cadaver and educational CD). A post test was taken at the end of semester. Data analysis was done