

Palmar and digital dermatoglyphic patterns in the Ndokwas of Delta State, Nigeria

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Summary

We determined asymmetry, complexity and pattern polarization of dermal ridges and palmar variables of atd angle, a – b ridge count and total finger ridge count of dermal ridges among the Ndokwa people of Nigeria. 400 healthy students who are Ndokwas were studied. Ink prints of their fingers and palms were obtained. Counting and classifying of Palmar and digital ridge pattern configurations of arches, loops and whorls was based on standard techniques. Ulnar loops polarized preferentially to digits III, IV and V and radial loops to digit II. Female subjects had higher counts of radial loops ($p < 0.001$) than the males. Male subjects had a higher whorl count than the females ($p < 0.05$). Our findings form useful baseline data for subsequent longitudinal cytogenetic studies on the Ndokwa people.

Keywords: *Dermatoglyphics, Ndokwa, dermal ridges, palmar, digital, Nigeria.*

Résumé

Le but de cette étude était de déterminer les asymétries, la complexité et la polarisation fréquence des rides dermiques et les variables palmaires angulaires, le taux des rides a – b et des rides des doigts parmi le peuple Ndokwa au Nigeria. Au total, 400 étudiants sains de Ndokwa étaient étudiés. Les empreintes des doigts, des pieds et paume étaient obtenus, comptés et classés selon la fréquence et les configurations des rides palmaires et digitales basées sur les techniques standards. Les loupes ulnaires polarisés préférentiellement des doigts III, IV et V et loupes radiales sur les doigts II. Les sujets femelles avaient les taux plus élevées de loupes radiales ($p < 0.001$) que chez les males. Male subjects had a higher whorl count than the females ($p < 0.05$). Nos résultats forment les données de base pour d'autres études longitudinales cytogénétiques sur le peuple Ndokwa.

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