

中国人肤纹民研究1. 汉族10项肤纹参数正常值的测定1)

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摘要 我们的祖先对指纹早有观察,新石器时代陶器上的雷云纹即由指纹脱胎而来[1]。在近代科学中, Galton (1892)首先提出指纹的系统分类[13]。尔后Cummins等修订了肤纹分析方法[4]。肤纹分析在医学上的应用首推 Cummins,他最早描述了先天愚型患儿的肤纹特征。迄今大量的材料表明,异常肤纹组合可作为某些遗传病的辅助诊断指标。对我们人群的肤纹参数正常值,1933年 Takeya曾有报道,近年来董悌忱、李崇高和王京美等人也进行了这方面的工作,但尚缺乏比较全面的肤纹参数正常值。本文报道1,040例汉族人10项肤纹参数正常值,为医学肤纹学和人类学研究提供基础数据。

关键词

分类号

A Dermatoglyphic Study on Chinese PopulationI. Determination of Normal Values of 10 Dermatoglyphic Parameters in Han Nationality

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Abstract

This paper reports the normal values of 10 dermatoglyphic parameters in population of Han nationality. The sample comprised 520 males and 520 females. The results obtained from males and females totaled are as follows: 1. Frequencies of finger patterns A, L and W are 2.03%, 47.12% and 50.86% respectively. 2. Mean tPD is 16%. Mean atd angle is 39.52°. 3. Frequencies of true patterns in palmar thenar are 8.67%. 4. Frequencies of true patterns in palmar hypothenar areas are 17.27%. 5. Frequencies of true patterns in palmar in terdigital areas I2, I3, I4, I3/I4 are 0.87%, 14.66%, 73.46% and 9.23% respectively. 6. Frequency of persons with simian line(s) is 15.87%. 7. Frequencies of hallucal patterns are respectively 53.22%, 29.18%, 7.36% and 4.18% for Ld, W, Lt and At. 8. The order of interdigital areas of sole with decreasing frequencies of true patterns is I3>I2>I4>I2/I3>I3/I4, and the order of true patterns with decreasing frequencies is Ld, LP, W. 9. Frequency of hypothenar true patterns of sole is 10.97%. 10. As to the calcar true pattern, there are only 5 males with unilateral or bilateral Lt, and none is found in females. The data obtained were compared with those from Caucasian population.

Two measures were adopted to indicate the position of axial triradius, They were tPD and atd angle. The coefficient of variation was higher in tPD. Taking 50% as the tPD for tPD'', the authors have tentatively defined the ranges for t, t', t'' and t''' with respect to tPD and atd angle.

The authors have determined the frequencies of different combinations of dermatoglyphic patterns and had them compared with those expected according to random process. The results showed that patterns of the same type combined more often while those of different types less often (save A, L). than as was expected.

Analysis of combining patterns may be of use in exploring the genetics of dermatoglyphic patterns.

Key words

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扩展功能

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