

The Relationship Between the Presence of Triradius (A) and Triradius (D) Doubly with the Pattern of the Special Finger

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ABSTRACT The relationship between the presence of triradius (a) and triradius (d) have been doubly studied with the pattern of the second finger (index) and the fifth (little finger) respectively in a sample of 200 persons (50 for each sex) and they were compared with (100 persons) as a control sample (50) for each sex. When comparison was conducted among studied samples, there appeared many differences in the repetition of the patterns and for each sex separately where the occurrence of whorls of the second and fifth fingers increased in the double samples of males (54%, 36%) compared with the control sample (16%, 46%) respectively whereas the occurrence of ulnar loops in these (2) samples and for the second and fifth fingers decreased (26%, 64%) compared with the control sample (32%, 84%) respectively. As regards the females, the case was pretty much complicated where the occurrence of whorls decreased to (38%) and the occurrence of ulnar loops and arches for the second finger of the female sample increased to (16%, 38%) compared with the control sample (62%) and (6%, 24%) respectively. As for the double female triradius (d) sample, the whorls and arches occurrence has increased to (24%, 8%) and the ulnar loops occurrence decreased to (66%) compared with the control sample (18%, 0%) and (82%) respectively. Some of these differences have reached an significant level while the others were not when using (χ^2) test for comparison. The double male triradius (a) sample showed the sum of the mean higher for both unilateral and bilateral analyses compared with the control, and also the double male triradius (d) sample as related to the bilateral analysis. As for the other samples, they showed the sum of mean lesser compared with the control.