

Research in the Anatomy Department:

- Bicondylar angle of femur in South Indian population – An Analytical study.
- Anatomical Variations of the Internal Jugular Vein In Relation to Common Carotid Artery In Lesser Supra Clavicular Fossa –A Colour Doppler Study.
- A Study on Metopic Suture In Adult South Indian Skulls.
- Ultrasonographic assessment of femoral vein diameter in femoral triangle.
- Optic nerve sheath diameter of 5 mm is a sign of raised ICP. Will it be appropriate for Indians
- Sexual Dimorphism of bicondylar width of femora in South Indian population.
- A study on the Nutrient foramina of Adult Humerii.
- Morphometric study of occipital condyles in adult human skulls.
- Relationship of femoral vein to femoral artery in femoral triangle in cannulating position – An ultrasound study.
- Morphometric analysis of foramen magnum with computer aided digital image.
- Dermatoglyphics related to intelligent quotient level of medical undergraduate students.
- Study Of Shape Of Placenta And Its Relation To Placental Weight In Normal And Complicated Pregnancies.
- Anatomical Variations In The Formation Of Pterion And Asterion In South Indian Population
- Study of Morphological Variations In The Shape Of Coronoid Process Of Mandible In South Indian Population.
- Study of Clavicle: Length and Curvatures In South Indian Population.
- Study of Accessory Renal Artery in Cadavers and Computed Angiography.
- The Third Osseous Ambiguous Tubercle – A Study in Indian Population.
- Ossified Transverse Acetabular Ligament – an Osteological Study.
- Morphological Study of Greater Palatine Foramen In Adult Human Skull Bones.

- Study Of Variations In The Course And Level Of Termination Of Common Peroneal Nerve And Its Clinical Implications-A Cadaveric Study.
- Study Of Trophoblast and Histological Changes of Fallopian Tube in Tubal Pregnancy and Anatomical Considerations for Its Early Rupture.
- Estimation of Stature from Length of Thumb in Salem Population.

Research during the Academic Year 2019-20

1. Study of variations in the course and level of termination of common peroneal nerve and its clinical implications- a cadaveric study.