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Morphometric study of corpus callosum in South Indian cadavers

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Corpus callosum is the largest commissural type of white fiber which connects the two cerebral hemispheres. The purpose was to measure the dimensions of corpus callosum and its parts and also to know its location in the cerebral hemisphere of South Indian cadavers. Twenty mid-sagittal sections from formalin fixed brain specimens were used for this study and the parameters recorded were: Distances from frontal pole to occipital pole (AB), inferior surface to the superior surface of the brain (CD), frontal pole of brain to genu (AG), occipital pole to splenium of corpuscalloum (BS), from splenium to superior colliculus (Ls-SC) and inferior colliculus (Ls-IC), genu to fornix (GF), outer curvature O(G-S) and inner curvature I(G-S) from genu to splenium, the entire outer curvature(OUTCR) and inner curvature(INCUR) from beginning of rostrum to the end of splenium. We also measured the thickness of rostrum (R), genu (G), trunk (T), isthmus (I) and splenium (S). Statistical analysis showed significant correlation between A-B and B-S, O(G-S) and INCUR, O(G-S) and OUTCR, A-G and R, T and I. Highly significant correlation were found between C-D and Ls-IC, O(G-S) and I(G-S), I(G-S)and G-F,G-F and G. Very highly significant correlation were seen between I (G-S) and INCUR, Ls-SC and Ls-IC, T and S. This study on the morphometry could provide valuable data in the diagnosis of any lesions of the corpus callosum and we believe that the data are enlightening to the neurosurgeons and radiologists.

Biography

Ganesh Kumar Chettiar has completed his from Manipal University. He is an Associate Professor in the Department of Anatomy. He has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals.

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