

Cephalic Index and Head Shape in Various Castes of Hadoti Region

Pratima Jaiswal¹, Kunj Bihari Rathore², William F Masih³

¹Professor and Head, Department of Anatomy, Government Medical College, Kota, Rajasthan, India, ²Post-graduate Resident, Department of Anatomy, Government Medical College, Kota, Rajasthan, India, ³Associate Professor, Department of Anatomy, Government Medical College, Kota, Rajasthan, India

Abstract

Introduction: Cephalic index (CI) is a very useful anthropologically to find out racial and sexual differences and it is affected by geographical, gender, age, and racial factors.

Aims: To study and comparison of CI and Head shape in various castes of Hadoti region and its comparison with other Indian and Foreign studies.

Materials and Methods: Head length and head breadth and CI were measured in 400 subjects of both sexes of various castes of Hadoti. The CI was measured as the ratio of the maximum breadth of head to its maximum length. Determined on the basis of international anatomical description of CI: Head shape according to the range of CI (%), i.e., dolicocephalic (<74.9%), mesocephalic (75.79.9%), and brachicephalic (80-84.9%)

Result: Out of all the communities studied the mean CI is highest among Meena (77.83) and lowest among Brahmin (76.95). The majority of the population in each caste belong to mesocephalic head shape (60% Baniya, 62.85% Brahmin, 50% Jat, 55.71% Meena, and 59.16% Others).

Conclusion: This study showed that both mean head length and mean head breadth was higher in male than female which shows sexual dimorphism. However, the mean CI of female was significantly higher than those of male ($P < 0.05$). The majority of the population (57.75%) belong to mesocephalic head shape.

Key words: Anthropometry, Cephalic index, Head breath, Head length

INTRODUCTION

Human physical variability has been a subject of great interest for the scientists for a very long time and anthropometry evolved as a standard scientific technique for measuring human body dimensions.¹ Ethnologists classified Indian population on the basis of anthropometric data collected from a various population of Indian subcontinent.¹ So far, many studies have been conducted in various parts of India applying the techniques of anthropometry.² This is a humble beginning toward

undertaking an anthropometric study on head of various Castes of Hadoti region.

The study of intra- and inter-population variations in different morphological characters have long been an interest of anthropologists. The dimensions of the human body are affected by ecological, biological, geographical, racial, gender, and age factors. On the basis of the above factors, anthropological studies have been conducted on the age, gender, and racial groups in certain geographical zones.³

Cephalometry is a branch of anthropometry in which the anatomical dimensions of head and face are measured. Cephalometric studies can be carried out by various methods such as photogrammetry, ultrasound, computed tomographic scanning, magnetic imaging, optical surface scanning, and cephalometry. Out of all, cephalometry continues to be the most versatile technique in the

Access this article online



www.ijss-sn.com

Month of Submission : 03-2016

Month of Peer Review : 04-2016

Month of Acceptance : 05-2016

Month of Publishing : 05-2016

Correspondence Author: Dr. Willim F Masih, Department of Anatomy, H. No. 2-k-9, Rangbari Yojna, Government Medical College, Kota – 324 005, Rajasthan, India. Phone: +91-09829098863. E-mail: dr.willimmasih@yahoo.com

investigation of the craniofacial skeleton because of its validity and practicality.⁴

This study was conducted in Hadoti region of Rajasthan in view of its importance in anthropometric indices in diagnostic knowledge between the patient and normal populations and in the medico-legal cases of forensic medicine. The cephalometric results can also be of great assistance while evaluating patients in various fields of medicine like medical imaging, pediatrics, craniofacial surgery⁵ and also for studying growth trends in various castes/races within a defined geographic zone.⁶ Anthropometric study of head is useful in designing various equipment of head and face such helmets, headphones, and goggles by formulating standard sizes.⁷

The observations and findings of this study will provide a platform for similar extended cephalometric studies based on various communities/castes/races of particular geographic zones.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was carried out in major communities (Brahmin, Baniya, Jat, Meena and Others) of Hadoti region which is still occupying particular locations of various districts in different regions.

The 400 subjects of both sexes who belonged to 21-50 years of age and who were not having any history of inter-caste, inter-religion marriage of their parents' up till at least 3 generations were included in the study.

A written consent of the subjects was taken after an explanation about aims and objectives of the study in locally palatable language.

The method used for assessing cephalic index (CI) was Hrdlicka's method.⁸ The head length was measured with spreading calipers from glabella toinion. The head breadth was measured as the maximum transverse diameter between the two fixed points over the parietal bones. All measurements were taken in millimeters. All measurements were taken with the subject sitting on a chair, in a relaxed mood, and the head in the anatomical position.

CI was calculated as biparietal diameter/length of cranium $\times 100$.

The head shape according to the range of CI (%), i.e., dolicocephalic (CI $\leq 74.9\%$), mesocephalic (CI = 75-79.9%), brachicephalic (CI = 80-84.9%), and hyperbrachicephalic (CI = 85-89.9%).

Data Analysis

The data were entered into the computer and analyzed using NCSS statistical package. The differences in means of CI, head length, and head breadth were tested for statistical significance by independent sample *t*-test.

RESULTS

From the collected data, statistics was analyzed and observations and results are presented in tabulated form (Tables 1-4 and Figure 1).

According to Table 1:

- The mean head length was highest among Brahmin (175.98 mm) and lowest among Meena (170.14 mm)
- The mean head breadth was highest among Brahmin (136.39 mm) and lowest among Meena (132.45 mm)
- The mean CI was highest among Meena (77.83) and lowest among Brahmin (76.95).

According to Table 2, the mean CI was 76.60 and 78.37 in male and female population, respectively, which shows that the mean CI in female was 2-3 points higher than

Table 1: Mean cephalometric parameters in various castes of Rajasthan

Caste	Sex	Number	Mean HB \pm SD (mm)	Mean HL \pm SD (mm)	Mean CI \pm SD (%)
Baniya	M	40	135.75 \pm 5.35	176.32 \pm 6.26	77.04 \pm 3.04
	F	30	134.26 \pm 3.82	172.21 \pm 5.25	78.01 \pm 2.35
	Total	70	135.0 \pm 4.58	174.26 \pm 5.75	77.52 \pm 2.69
Brahmin	M	40	137.35 \pm 4.60	178.92 \pm 4.49	75.68 \pm 2.34
	F	30	135.43 \pm 3.96	173.03 \pm 3.82	78.27 \pm 1.82
	Total	70	136.39 \pm 4.28	175.98 \pm 4.15	76.95 \pm 1.95
Jat	M	40	136.75 \pm 5.94	175.77 \pm 6.20	76.69 \pm 3.10
	F	30	134.33 \pm 5.19	170.67 \pm 5.84	78.81 \pm 3.34
	Total	70	135.54 \pm 5.56	173.22 \pm 6.02	77.75 \pm 3.22
Meena	M	40	133.30 \pm 6.40	172.82 \pm 5.90	77.04 \pm 3.17
	F	30	131.60 \pm 5.66	167.46 \pm 5.45	78.63 \pm 3.57
	Total	70	132.45 \pm 6.03	170.14 \pm 5.67	77.83 \pm 3.37
Others	M	70	135.01 \pm 4.82	176.50 \pm 5.66	76.56 \pm 2.94
	F	50	132.54 \pm 4.60	169.68 \pm 4.48	78.12 \pm 2.66
	Total	120	133.78 \pm 4.71	173.09 \pm 5.07	77.34 \pm 2.80

SD: Standard deviation

Table 2: Mean cephalometric parameters in both genders

Sex	Number	Mean HB \pm SD (mm)	Mean HL \pm SD (mm)	Mean CI \pm SD (%)
Male	230	135.73 \pm 5.52	177.07 \pm 5.81	77.60 \pm 2.97
Female	170	134.43 \pm 4.75	171.61 \pm 5.01	78.47 \pm 2.79
P value		<0.05 (significant)	<0.05 (significant)	<0.05 (significant)
Total	400	135.08 \pm 5.03	174.34 \pm 5.31	78.04 \pm 2.63

SD: Standard deviation

male. The mean CI of Hadoti region population was as shown in Table 3.

According to Table 3 and Figure 2:

- In Baniya caste, 57.5% male are mesocephalic, 25% are dolicocephalic and 17.5% are brachicephalic, whereas in female 63.33% are mesocephalic, 20% are dolicocephalic and 16.67% are brachicephalic. The majority of male (57.5%) and female (63.33%) belong to mesocephalic head shape.
- In Brahmin caste, 55% male are mesocephalic, 37.5% are dolicocephalic and 7.5% are brachicephalic, whereas in female 73.33% are mesocephalic, 10% are dolicocephalic and 16.67% are brachicephalic. The majority of male (55%) and female (73.33%) belong to mesocephalic head shape.
- In Jat caste, 52.5% male are mesocephalic, 32.5% are dolicocephalic and 15% are brachicephalic,

whereas in female 46.67% are mesocephalic, 10% are dolicocephalic, 36.67% are brachicephalic and 6.67% are hyperbrachicephalic. The majority of male (52.5%) and female (46.67%) belong to mesocephalic head shape.

- In Meena caste, 60% male are mesocephalic, 22.5% are dolicocephalic and 17.5% are brachicephalic, whereas in female 50% are mesocephalic, 16.67% are dolicocephalic, 36.67% are brachicephalic and 6.67% are hyperbrachicephalic. The majority of male (60%) and female (50%) belong to mesocephalic head shape.
- In other caste, 54.28% male are mesocephalic, 30% are dolicocephalic, and 15.71% are brachicephalic, whereas in female 66% are mesocephalic, 10% are dolicocephalic, and 24% are brachicephalic. The majority of male (52.5%) and female (46.67%) belong to mesocephalic head shape.

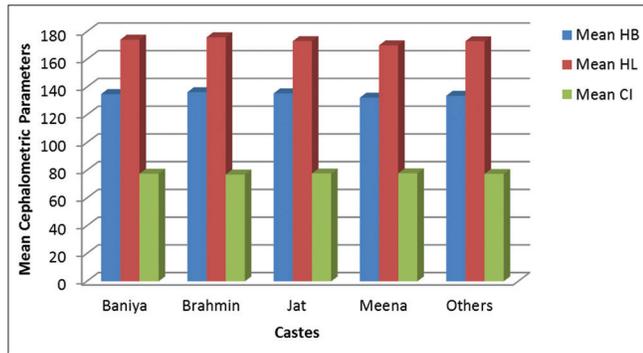


Figure 1: Mean cephalometric parameters in various castes

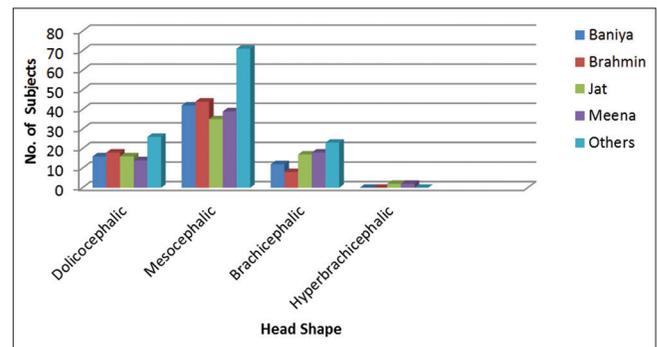


Figure 2: Mean head shape in various castes

Table 3: Different type of mean head shape in various castes

Caste	Sex	Number	Dolicocephalic (%)	Mesocephalic (%)	Brachicephalic (%)	Hyperbrachicephalic (%)
Baniya	M	40	10 (25)	23 (57.5)	07 (17.5)	00 (0)
	F	30	06 (20)	19 (63.33)	05 (16.67)	00 (0)
	Total	70	16 (22.85)	42 (60)	12 (17.14)	00 (0)
Brahmin	M	40	15 (37.5)	22 (55)	03 (7.5)	00 (0)
	F	30	03 (10)	22 (73.33)	05 (16.67)	00 (0)
	Total	70	18 (25.71)	44 (62.85)	08 (11.42)	00 (0)
Jat	M	40	13 (32.5)	21 (52.5)	06 (15)	00 (0)
	F	30	03 (10)	14 (46.67)	11 (36.67)	02 (6.67)
	Total	70	16 (22.85)	35 (50)	17 (24.28)	02 (2.85)
Meena	M	40	09 (22.5)	24 (60)	07 (17.5)	00 (0)
	F	30	05 (16.67)	15 (50)	11 (36.67)	02 (6.67)
	Total	70	14 (20)	39 (55.71)	18 (25.71)	02 (2.85)
Others	M	70	21 (30)	38 (54.28)	11 (15.71)	00 (0)
	F	50	05 (10)	33 (66)	12 (24)	00 (0)
	Total	120	26 (21.16)	71 (59.16)	23 (19.16)	00 (0)

Table 4: Distribution of mean head shape gender wise

Sex	Number	Dolico-cephalic (%)	Meso-cephalic (%)	Brachi-cephalic (%)	Hyperbrachi-cephalic (%)
Male	230	68 (29.56)	128 (55.85)	34 (14.78)	00 (0)
Female	170	19 (11.17)	103 (60.58)	44 (25.88)	04 (2.35)
Total	400	87 (21.75)	231 (57.75)	78 (19.50)	04 (1)

According to Table 4, the majority of male (55.85%) and female (60.58%) belonged to mesocephalic head shape in Rajasthan.

DISCUSSION

The mean CI in various castes of Hadoti region was 78.04. The mean CI in male was 77.60 and in female was 78.47 (Table 4). This finding is slightly higher than Bhils study with 76.98 (Bhargava and Kher, 1960).⁹ However, lower than Barelhas with 79.80 (Bhargava and Kher, 1961)¹⁰ and Gujarati males with 80.42 (Shah and Jadhav)¹¹ of Indian group (Figure 3).

When compared with other groups such as European (81.19),¹² North of Europe (79.72) (Garcia and Lips, 1986b),¹³ Chile (81.51) (Garcia and Lips, 1986a),¹⁴ Iran 80.4 (Golalipour, 2007),¹⁵ South of Iran (82.4) (Vojdani, 2009),¹⁶ Ijaw (80.98) and Igbo (79.04) tribes community (Oladipo and Olotu, 2006),¹⁷ Baysela state, Nigeria (78.68) Eroje and Fawehinmi¹⁸ (2008) study in Port arcourt, Nigeria with 79.80 it is lower but higher when compared to Abolhasanzadesh and Farahani¹⁹ study in Tehran – Iran with 75 (Figure 3).

The CI of females in this study was 78.47. This finding is quite similar with IIayperuma²⁰ (2011) study on Sri Lankan female with 79. In females, the dominant type of head shape was mesocephalic (60.58%). Which is quite similar with Bhasin²³ (2006).

In this study, the mean CI was 78.04 which is slightly higher than the mean CI (76.94) of Salve *et al.* (2011)²¹ for Andhra Pradesh. But in our study, we recorded caste of subjects. These subjects belong to caste, community, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, etc. This may be the reason for the difference between the mean CI of this study and the mean CI of Salve *et al.* (2011) for Andhra Pradesh. Our results are almost nearer to that of Salve *et al.* (2011),²²

Bhargav and Kher (1960) for Bhils of Central India 76.98 (Figure 3).

The shape of head was mesocephalic in 57.5%, dolicocephalic in 21.75%, brachycephalic in 19.50%, and hyperbrachycephalic only in 1% subjects of Hadoti. The majority (57.5%) belong to mesocephalic.

In this study, dominant type of head shape in males was mesocephalic (55.85%) and the mean CI was 77.60 (mesocephalic). The finding of mesocephalic is similar to study done on Indian males, Bhasin²³ (2006), Shah and Jadhav¹¹ (2004) in Gujarati (41%), del Sol¹⁴ in Chile (66%) which showed mesocephalic head shape is common.

The other dominant type of head shape in present study was dolicocephalic (29.56%) which is lower than Bhatia *et al.* (1995)²⁴ in which 58.5% of population was dolicocephalic and higher than Iranian group 7.5% in South Iran (Vojdani *et al.*),¹⁶ 1.5% in North Iran (Golalipour, 2006b),²² 9% in Tehran (Abolhasanzadeh and Farahani),¹⁹ 7% in Indian Gujarati (Shah and Jadhav)¹¹ and about 2% in IX Region of Chile (del Sol).¹⁴

In this study, least common type of male head shape was brachycephalic (14.78%). However, this was dominant type observed in on Fars males in North of Iran (52%) (Golalipour, 2006b),²² South Iran (34.3%) (Vojdani *et al.*).¹⁶

In Hadoti, 14.78% male and 25.88% female were brachycephalic. This shows that there is tendency toward dolicocephalic to brachycephalisation. Comparing previous records of CI with recent work proves tendency toward “brachycephalization” - evidence of continuous growth of brain more in the lateral direction.²⁵ Furthermore, in tropical zones head form is longer (dolichocephalic) but in temperate zones the head form is more round (mesocephalic or brachycephalic).²⁶ Since India is in the partly in temperate and tropical zone, the present classification shows tendency to brachycephalization from dolichocephalic.

CONCLUSION

The mean CI of medical students was 78.04. The CI in female was 2-3 points higher than the male in present study which shows sexual dimorphism. The majority of subjects of Hadoti (57.5%) belong to mesocephalic. In Hadoti, 14.78% male and 25.88% female are brachycephalic. This shows that there is tendency toward dolichocephalic to brachycephalization. The data and result of this study are statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). CI is very useful anthropologically to find out racial and sexual differences, give a clue to genetic transmission of inherited characters,

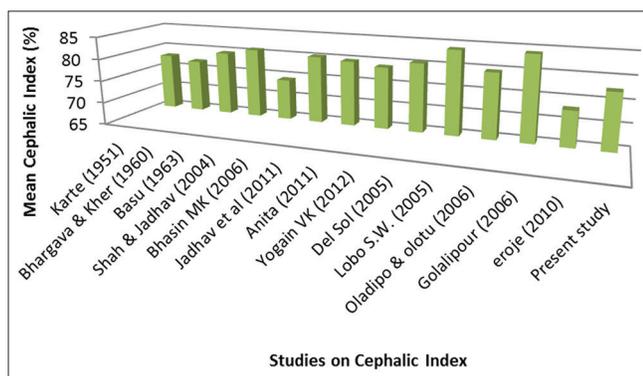


Figure 3: Comparison of mean cephalic index (CI) with other studies

useful in designing various equipment of head and face such as helmets, headphones, and goggles by formulating standard sizes. These cephalometric data can be useful for forensic medicine experts, plastic surgeons, anatomist, anthropologist, oral surgeons and for clinical and research purpose. This study will serve as the basis of comparison for future studies on Hadoti population.

REFERENCES

- Eickstedt EV. The races and types of the western Himalayas. *Man India* 1926;6:237.
- Rakshit HK. A perspective for anthropometric work in India. In: Proceeding volume of Summer School in Anthropology. Dalhausie; 1964.
- Imami-Mibodi MA, Mastri-Farahani R. Study of normal range of anatomical dimensions of one day old newborn by cephalometry. *J Med Counc Islam Repub Iran* 1996;14:1-8.
- Rexhepi A, Meka V. Cephalofacial morphological characteristics of Albanian Kosova population. *Int J Morphol* 2008;26:935-40.
- Rogers BO. The role of physical anthropology in plastic surgery today. *Clin Plast Surg* 1974;1:439-98.
- Muzj E. Oro-facial Anthropometrics. New York: Index Publishers Co-operation Hempstead; 1970.
- Singh P, Purkit R. A cephalometric study among sub caste groups Dangi and Ahirwar of Khurai block of Madhya Pradesh. *Anthropologist* 2006;8:215-7.
- Stewart TD. Hrdlika Practical Anthropometry. 4th ed. Philadelphia, PA: The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology; 1952. p. 87-9.
- Bhargava I, Kher GA. A anthropometric study of Central India Bhills of Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh. *J Anat Soc India* 1960;9:14-9.
- Bhargava I, Kher GA. A comparative anthropometric study of Bhils and Barelas of Central India. *J Anat Soc India* 1961;10:26-33.
- Shah GV, Jadhav HR. The study of cephalic index in students of Gujarat. *J Anat Soc India* 2004;53:1-12.
- Garcia HF, Lips MW. Contribution to the study of the cephalic index in Chile. *Anat Normal* 1986;4:120-3.
- Garcia HF, Lips MW. Cephalic index variations as Chilean descent. *Anat Normal* 1986;4:117-9.
- Del Sol M. Cephalic index in a group of mapuche individuals in the IX region of Chile. *Int J Morphol* 2005;23:241-6.
- Golalipour MJ, Jahanshahi M, Haidari K. Morphological evaluation of head in Turkman males in Gorgan-North of Iran. *Int J Morphol* 2007;25:99-102.
- Vojdani Z, Bahmanpour S, Momeni S, Vasaghi A, Yazdizadeh A, Karamifar A, *et al.* Cephalometry in 14-18 year old girls and boys of Shiraz-Iran high school. *Int J Morphol* 2009;27:101-4.
- Oladijo GS, Olotu EJ. Anthropometric comparison of cephalic indices between the Ijaw and Igbo tribes. *Glob J Pure Appl Sci* 2006;12:137-8.
- Eroje MA, Fawehinmi HB, Jaja BN, Yaakor L. Cephalic index of Ogbia tribe of Bayesla state. *Int J Morphol* 2010;28:389-92.
- Abolhasanzadeh A, Farahani MR. Standardized international classification of head shapes of -24 years old in Tehran. *J Res Med* 2003;26:281-5.
- Ilayperuma I. Evaluation of cephalic indices: A clue for racial and sex diversity. *Int J Morphol* 2011;29:112-7.
- Salve VM, Thota NR. The study of cephalic index of Andhra region (India). *Asian J Med Sci* 2011;2:53-5.
- Golalipur MJ, Haidari K, Jahanshahi M, Farahani RM. The shape of head and face in normal male newborns in south-east of Caspian sea (Iran-Gorgan). *J Anat Soc India* 2003;52:28-31.
- Bhasin MK. Genetics of caste and tribes of India. *Int J Hun Genet* 2006;6:323-56.
- Bhatia M, Thin J, Debray H, Cabanes J. Genetiqueanthropologique Etude de la population dunord de l'Inde. *Bull Mem Soc Anthropol* 1995;10:199-213.
- Wilhelm O. Pathological cephalic index may indicate chromosome anomaly. *Orv Hetil* 1991;132:2461.
- Bharati S, Som S, Bharati R, Vasulu TS. Climate and head form in India. *Am J Hum Biol* 2001;13:626-34.

How to cite this article: Jaiswal P, Rathore KB, Masih W. Cephalic Index and Head Shape in Various Castes of Hadoti Region. *Int J Sci Stud* 2016;4(2):242-246.

Source of Support: Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.