# Anthropometry in India

| Parameters | Female (n = 51) | | | Male (n = 47) | | | P value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | SD | Range | Mean | SD | Range | |
| Femoral head offset (A)* (mm) | 37.4 | 3.16 | 32–44 | 42.83 | 4.7 | 34.6–54 | 0.001 |
| Femoral head diameter (B)* (mm) | 42.33 | 2.02 | 37.2–46.5 | 48.24 | 2.29 | 42–54 | 0.001 |
| Femoral head position (C)* | 46.6 | 4.37 | 37.6–59 | 57.6 | 4.84 | 45.5–68 | 0.001 |
| Mediolateral canal width, 20 mm above the LT (D) (mm) | 36.03 | 4.94 | 17.3–45.3 | 37.46 | 5.61 | 21.5–49.5 | 0.1852 |
| Mediolateral canal width, at the level of the LT (E)* (mm) | 20.55 | 3.58 | 14–30 | 23.75 | 4.18 | 15.3–36.6 | 0.001 |
| Mediolateral canal width, 20 mm below the LT (F) (mm) | 15.63 | 2.3 | 11.6–21 | 16.73 | 2.96 | 11–24.5 | 0.0454 |
| Mediolateral canal width at the isthmus (G) (mm) | 8.87 | 1.97 | 4.9–14 | 9.15 | 1.88 | 5.5–13 | 0.4741 |
| Periosteal width at the isthmus (H)* (mm) | 27.36 | 2.18 | 21.5–32.1 | 29.13 | 1.93 | 24.5–35 | 0.001 |
| Isthmus position (I) (mm) | 104.8 | 8.9 | 86–133.1 | 108.71 | 10.44 | 100–157 | 0.34 |
| Neck-shaft angle (J) (Deg) | 126.8 | 5.57 | 100–130 | 127.99 | 5.4 | 107–136 | 0.2889 |
| Bow angle (K)* (Deg) | 7.34 | 1.52 | 4–12 | 8.89 | 2.26 | 4.2–12 | 0.0002 |
| Anteroposterior canal width, 20 mm above the LT (L)* (mm) | 24.7 | 3.3 | 13–32.6 | 27.63 | 3.55 | 20–38 | 0.0001 |
| Anteroposterior canal width, at the level of the LT (M) (mm) | 19.4 | 3.38 | 13.2–27.1 | 19.81 | 3.82 | 13.5–27.5 | 0.6426 |
| Anteroposterior canal width, 20 mm above the LT (N)* (mm) | 14.81 | 2.01 | 11–20 | 15.87 | 2.58 | 11.2–23 | 0.0265 |
| Anteroposterior canal width at the isthmus (O)* (mm) | 11.3 | 2.22 | 6–16 | 11.62 | 2.01 | 7.5–15.5 | 0.001 |
| Femoral neck length (P)* (mm) | 44.62 | 4.21 | 36.3–52 | 51.88 | 4.45 | 40–63 | 0.001 |
| Canal flare index (Q) | 4.25 | 1.09 | 2.19–6.93 | 4.21 | 0.85 | 2.21–6.12 | 0.8595 |
| Anteversion angle (R)* (Deg) | 12.6 | 2.92 | 6.2–20 | 8.49 | 4.68 | 5.5–20.5 | 0.001 |
| Femoral length (S)* (mm) | 412.74 | 23.32 | 365–452 | 444.62 | 21.41 | 411–496 | 0.001 |

*= where the difference in males and females exist, mm = Millimeter, Deg = Degree.

ANTHROPOMETRY IN INDIA. GREAT anthropological as are, and research have been, afforded the opportunities by our Indian for anthropological research.Anthropometry of Indian Manual Wheelchair Users: a validation study of Indian accessibility standards. - Vikas Sharma, Access Consultant, AccessAbility, India.This paper presents anthropometric measurements regarding engineering students in India. Health survey (ergonomic assessment) was carried out to know the.Department of Agricultural and Food Engineering, I. I. T. Kharagpur , India. (Received 27 February ). Anthropometric data of Indian farm workers .1. J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg. Oct;70(10) doi: /colstonyardbristol.com Epub Jun 2.Hand anthropometry of Indian women. Nag A(1), Nag PK, Desai H. Author information: (1)National Institute of Occupational Health (ICMR), Ahmedabad, India.IFOR ERGONOMIC I DESIGN s TR PRACTICE " NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DESIGN .This study was carried on rural male population of Orissa, India. 26 anthropometric parameters comprising of lengths, breadths, circumferences and skinfold.2 Project Engineer, Automotive Research Association India(ARAI), Passive Safety Laboratory(PSL), . dimensions, 'Anthropometry of Indian school children'.Get data of Clinical, Anthropometric & Bio-chemical (CAB) Survey. To supplement the information provided by Annual Health Survey (AHS),a biomarker.This paper presents the results of an anthropometric survey conducted on South Indian male workers in the electronic industry. The data were collected as part.However, an updated and comprehensive Anthropometry of Indian Population is largely unknown. In the past, a few institutions have done.The knowledge of anthropometric dimensions is necessary for the development of garment patterns. In countries like India, where retailing is expected to see an.CRANIAL ANTHROPOMETRY IN NORTH INDIAN ADULTS. Sanjay Gupta 1, Patnaik. V. V. Gopichand 2, Subhash Kaushal 3, Sudha Chhabra 4.Anthropometry in India [John Beddoe] on colstonyardbristol.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before This book.Anthropometry, Glucose Tolerance, and Insulin Concentrations in Indian Children. Relationships to maternal glucose and insulin concentrations during.Indian Anthropometric Dimensions for Ergonomic Design Practice By Debkumar Chakrabarti , pages, Rs (approx. US$) Paldi.Conclusion: This study indicates that there are significant differences in anthropometric parameters of proximal femur among the South Indian.Background: India currently is posed by the double threat of thinness Objective: The objective of this study is to assess the anthropometry of.Using anthropometric data on 24 children in India, we constructed an alternative composite index of anthropometric failure. (CIAF) and compared it with.Anthropometric measurements comprising height, weight, sitting height, arm span, horizontal, vertical and circumferential chest dimensions, taken in school.Bhat A, Upadhyay R, Bhat M, Sabharwal K, Singla M, Kumar V. Penile anthropometry in North Indian children. Indian J Urol ;

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