**Original article:**

**A correlational study between stature and percutaneous tibial length in adult males and females of Rajasthan**

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** “Identification is an individual’s birth right”. A dismembered body parts are being frequently brought to the Medico-legal expert for generating data for identification, due to incidence of mass disasters like air crash, terrorist attacks etc. These disasters are quiet frequent now a days. The aim of the present study was to estimate the stature from percutaneous tibial length (PCTL) which is very useful in identification of victim or an accused involved in a criminal act is an important task in the field of forensic investigation. The regression equations of the present study could be used to estimate stature in population of Rajasthan.

**Material and methods:** Study consists of 50 adult males and 50 adult females between the age group of 20 – 30 years, born or brought up in Rajasthan. Measured parameters of subjects are stature and percutaneous tibial length.

**Results:** On computing the data, it was found that a significant positive correlation exists between the stature and percutaneous tibial length with a correlation coefficient (r= 0.98 in males and r= 0.95 in females) and p value <0.0001. Stature is estimated from percutaneous tibial length using simple regression analysis for males (Stature in cm = 68.9514 + 2.5902 PCTL in cm) and for females (Stature in cm = 85.1460+ 1.9005 PCTL in cm)

**Keywords**: Stature, percutaneous tibial length, forensic anthropology