



भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद्  
**MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA**

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Date: 03/09/2015  
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To,

The Health Secretary, all the State Govts.  
The DMEs, all the States  
The Vice-Chancellor, all the Universities  
The Director, all the Post Graduate Institutes  
The Dean/Principal, all the Medical Colleges

Sub: - Clarification with regard to research publications in the matter of promotion for Teaching faculty in a medical college/ Institutions

Sir/Madam,

The matter with regard to "Clarification on research Publications" for promotion of teaching faculty in Medical Colleges/Institutions was considered by the Academic Committee at its meeting dated 14/07/2015, The recommendations of the Academic Committee were approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting held on 05/08/2015 and are as under:-

- a) Indexing agencies:  
Scopus, PubMed, Medline, Embase/Excerpta Medica, Index medicus and index Copernicus
- b) Types of articles to be considered:  
Original research articles and original research papers.
- c) Criteria for National/International Journal:  
Published by a National/International - Specialty Journal/Journal of a National/International Society provided it included in one of the indexes mentioned above.
- d) Authorship:  
First author, second author.
- e) E-journals: e-journals not included

The above would also be applicable for "accepted for publication" papers/articles.

In view of above, I am directed to request you to consider the above with regard to research publications in the matter of promotion for teaching faculty in medical college/institutions.

Yours faithfully,

  
(Dr. Ramesh Nayyar)  
Secretary I/c.

# Distance of ear with reference to midline landmarks of face

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## Abstract

**Background:** Every individual has different craniofacial anthropometric features because of different biological, geographical, racial, and nutritional environment.

**Objective:** To prepare database of distance of ear from midline landmarks of face and to find the gender variations of the same in individuals of Gujarat region.

**Material and Methods:** A total of 500 (250 male and 250 female subjects) living subjects with both parents of Gujarati descent, aged between 17 and 25 years, were measured for the upper naso-aural distance (n-obs), lower naso-aural distance (n-obi), upper subnasale aural (sn-obs), lower subnasale-aural (sn-obi), upper gnathion-aural (gn-obs), and lower gnathion-aural (gn-obi). Vernier caliper was used; measurements were recorded in centimeters and unpaired *t* test was applied to the data using Graph pad prism\_5.01.

**Results:** Mean values of n-obs, n-obi, sn-obs, sn-obi, gn-obs, and gn-obi were  $12.2 \pm 0.55$ ,  $12.48 \pm 0.5$ ,  $13.47 \pm 0.67$ ,  $11.78 \pm 0.48$ ,  $15.04 \pm 0.77$ , and  $12.36 \pm 0.62$ , respectively, for male subjects and  $11.5 \pm 0.58$ ,  $11.71 \pm 0.48$ ,  $12.52 \pm 0.53$ ,  $10.94 \pm 0.44$ ,  $13.85 \pm 0.61$ , and  $11.41 \pm 0.55$ , respectively, for female subjects. There was significant difference between male and female subjects for each parameter.

**Conclusion:** The study showed that there is a significant difference between male and female subjects in placement of ear with reference to midline landmarks of face. The data of this study will be useful in anthropological studies, forensic medicine, human genetics, surgical reconstruction of craniofacial anomalies/injuries, and preparation of face mask.

**KEY WORDS:** Midline of face, cephalometry, ear

## Introduction

Cephalometry and craniometry are used frequently to study skull growth in normal and pathological conditions.<sup>[1]</sup>

Various races and ethnic groups possess different craniofacial anthropometric features because human body dimensions are affected by ecological, biological, geographical, racial, gender, age, and nutritional factors.

Craniofacial databases are required to treat the congenital or posttraumatic facial disfigurement, for plastic surgeries, for identification in forensic medicine, and so on. Craniofacial anthropometric measurements also changes in certain conditions such as sickle cell disease, microcephaly, gestational age, cleft lip and palate, thalassemia, and Down's syndrome.<sup>[2-7]</sup>

Many researchers have studied skulls. But, skulls cannot represent a population, and they are largely of persons who are aged and might have suffered from chronic debilitating

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