Conference Abstract

DAY 1 15th September 2023 (Friday)	ORAL 1	2.00-3.30 pm	Scientific Session 8

A Morphometric study of nutrient foramen in dry adult human fibula bone

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Background: It is the lateral and smaller bone of the leg. The fibula is muchmore slender than the tibia and is not directly involved in transmission ofweight. The nutrition & growth of the bone depends mainly on the nutrientartery. A little proximal to the midpoint of the posterior surface, a distallydirected nutrient foramen on the fibular shaft receives a branch of the fibular artery. The Topographical knowledge about these foramina is useful in certainsurgicalprocedures to preserve the circulation.

Methodology: The study was conducted on 100 dry adult human fibulae ofboth sides of unknown sex, collected from department of Anatomy, Mysoremedical college & research institute, Mysuru, Karnataka. Total fibular lengthalong with the location, number, and direction of all the nutrient foramenpresent were recorded. The bones were photographed & data obtained wastabulated, results noted and the inference was drawn.

Result: The present study showed that 95 fibulae had a single nutrient foramen & 5 bones had two. The most common location of nutrient foramen was on themedial crest (60 bones), followed by between medial crest & posterior border(25 bones), between the medial crest & interrosseous border (12 bones), & onthe posterior border (3 bones). The most common location of nutrient foramenwas in the middle 1/3 rd of the shaft.

Conclusion: The morphometric & topographical knowledge of the nutrientforamen and its variations is of immense importance for surgical proceduresuch as fracture healing & bone grafting.

Key words: Nutrient foramen, Nutrient artery, Fibula, Foraminal Index, Free vascularised bone graft.