

Dermatoglyphic Variations among Three Sub-sects of Muslims of Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT Qualitative and quantitative aspects of finger ball patterns of three endogamous populations of Muslims from Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh are studied. Loops are more frequent among the three populations followed by whorls and arches. The whorl/loop ratio has more variation in the three groups. Males of the three groups exhibited higher mean counts of URC. Shin and Sunni exhibits significant differences for ridge counts whereas Sunni and Dawoodi Bohra do not differ significantly. The three population are compared with local Non-Muslim and Muslims from other parts of India.