ASSESSMENT OF PROSOPIC PHENOTYPES IN PURANA (OLD) INHABITANTS AT SIGIRIYA SUBURBS, SRI LANKA

¹K. M. CHANDIMAL, ²S. G. YASAWARDENE, ³G. ADIKARI

¹Department of Basic Principles, GampahaWickramarachchi Ayurveda Institute, University of Kelaniya
²Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura
³Postgraduate Institute of Archeology, University of Kelaniya
E-mail: ¹chandimal06@yahoo.com, ²surangiy@hotmail.com, ³gni1960@gmail.com

Abstract- The face is the part of the front of the head between the ears and from the chin to the hairline. Prosopic index is the length of the face from the root of the nose to the bottom of the chin, expressed as percentage of the greatest breadth across the cheek bones. The present study was designed to assess the face anthropometry of Purana (old) inhabitants at Sigiriya Suburbs, Sri Lanka, whose ancestry goes back to the times of the Sinhalese Kings of the 5th century A.D. (1,450 YBP). Prior written informed consent was obtained from the subjects. The facial length, breadth were measured by following the standard procedures and prosopic index was calculated. From the study it was calculated that mean facial length was 12.56cm in male and 12.00cm in female. Facial breadth was 12.00cm in male and 10.99cm in female. The prosopic index (mean) was 92.01 in male and 89.99 in female. The dominant type of face shape in male was leptoprosopic (30.09%) followed by mesoprosopic (23.80%), hyperleptoprosopic(21.90%). In females dominant type of face was leptoprosopic (34.43%) followed by hyperleptoprosopic (23.46%), mesoprosopic (22.16%) Considering male and female as a single population group (common adult) irrespective of gender, the common prosopic phenotype of the Purana population was leptoprosopic (37.66%). The date of the study will be useful to anthropologists, plastic surgeons, anatomists and forensic experts.

Keywords- Anthropometry, Prosopic Phenotypes, Purana Inhabitants.