

Study of Interparietal (Inca) bone in dry human skulls

Janki Jadav^{1*}, Vaishakhi Gonsai², Ashok Nirvan³

ABSTRACT:-

Introduction: Squamous part of occipital bone consists of two parts, supraoccipital and interparietal. Interparietal portion may remain separated from the supraoccipital by a suture, it is then called the interparietal bone. Inca population has common manifestation of Interparietal bones, that's why it is also called 'Os Inca' which suggest their ethnic correlation and genetic inheritance. Presence of Inca bone in a skull is great importance to Neurosurgeons, Orthopedic surgeons, Radiologists, Anthropologists. **Material and Method:** Present study was conducted at anatomy department of B, J. Medical College, Ahmedabad. We observed 50 dry human skulls of unknown sex and age for the presence of interparietal bone. Interparietal bones were found only in two skulls. Their size, number, position were noted. **Observation:** Out of 50 dry human skulls studied, two skulls have interparietal bones. Incidence of interparietal bones was 4% in present study. On examination we observed in one skull three interparietal bones at the junction of lambdoid suture and sagittal suture. **Discussion:** Squamous part of occipital bone above the highest nuchal line developed from membrane and part below the highest nuchal line is developed from the two cartilaginous centers. All these fuse developmentally. But sometimes membranous part is failed to fuse and persist as separate bone which is known as interparietal bone. Due to clinical implication, information of presence of Inca bones, their incidence is essential to clinicians.

Keywords: Interparietal bone, Skull.

Authors:

^{1,2}Resident doctor, ³Associate professor, Department of Anatomy, B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Corresponding Author:

Dr Janki Jadav,

E-mail Id: drjanki87@gmail.com