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Dermatoglyphic Characteristics in Adults with Primary Hypertension in Southwestern Nigeria

Caractéristiques Dermatoglyphiques Chez les Adultes Souffrant D'hypertension Primaire Dans le Sud-ouest du Nigéria

¹*M. O. Adetona, ¹D. O. Babawale, ²O. S. Michael, ²J. A. Badejo, ³A. M. Adeoye

ABSTRACT

Dermatoglyphics is genetically determined and the traits remain unchanged until decomposition after death. These traits reflect prenatal developmental stability. Dermatoglyphics details are studied from level 1 to level 3. Hypertension is a pathological condition influenced by genetics and environmental factors.

The aim of this study is to investigate the use of dermatoglyphics as noninvasive screening tool to determine predisposition to hypertension.

The participants were 384 (192 normotensive and 192 hypertensive), from University College Hospital Ibadan. Fingerprints were obtained using fingerprint scanner Dermalog LF10, Hamburg, Germany. GraphPad Prism 8.4.3 was used for T-test and ANOVA for association between the variables.

Level 1 details did not reveal significant difference between hypertensive and normotensive. Level 2 details (minutiae) revealed significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between hypertensives and normotensives.

The level 2 details of dermatoglyphics may be a screening tool for predisposition to hypertension.

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KEYWORDS: Dermatoglyphics, Minutiae, Normotensive, Hypertensive, Southwest, Nigeria

RÉSUMÉ

Les dermatoglyphes sont génétiquement déterminés et leurs traits restent inchangés jusqu'à la décomposition après la mort. Ces traits reflètent la stabilité développementale prénatale. Les détails dermatoglyphiques sont étudiés du niveau 1 au niveau 3. L'hypertension est une condition pathologique influencée par des facteurs génétiques et environnementaux.

L'objectif de cette étude est d'explorer l'utilisation des dermatoglyphes comme outil de dépistage non invasif pour déterminer la prédisposition à l'hypertension.

Les participants étaient 384 (192 normotendus et 192 hypertendus), issus du University College Hospital Ibadan. Les empreintes digitales ont été obtenues à l'aide du scanner d'empreintes digitales Dermalog LF10, Hambourg, Allemagne. Le logiciel GraphPad Prism 8.4.3 a été utilisé pour effectuer les tests T et ANOVA afin d'étudier les associations entre les variables.

Les détails de niveau 1 n'ont pas révélé de différence significative entre les hypertendus et les normotendus. Les détails de niveau 2 (minuties) ont révélé une différence significative ($p < 0,05$) entre les hypertendus et les normotendus.

Les détails de niveau 2 des dermatoglyphes pourraient être un outil de dépistage pour évaluer la prédisposition à l'hypertension.

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MOTS CLÉS: Dermatoglyphes, Minuties, Normotendu, Hypertendu, Sud-ouest, Nigéria.

¹Department of Anatomy, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

²Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

³Department of Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Corresponding author: Dr. Adetona, M. O, Department of Anatomy, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. Correspondence: moadetona@com.ui.edu.ng