

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

SUMMARY

In this study the lip prints were collected from thirty Egyptian families from Monofia Governorate. These families were composed of one hundred and thirty nine members, sixty parents, forty six male and thirty three female offspring . The lip prints were collected by two methods, lip stick method and coloured photographic method.

It was found that the common pattern types of lip prints among the members of these families were found to be the pattern type IV, III, II_b and I_a. Pattern type IV and III were observed on all six topographical areas of the lips and the pattern type IV was the commonest type. Pattern type II_b was greatly seen on area A and B although it was seen on other areas. Also, pattern type I_a was only seen on two areas B and E but more common in area E. The rare pattern types of lip prints were pattern types I_b, II_a and V.

Combinations of the different paternal phenotypes in all topographical areas of the lips were recorded in all families and the types of lip patterns which transmitted to their offsprings were studied, and the mode of inheritance of each type was concluded.

CONCLUSION

From this study, these data were concluded

- 1) The pattern type IV of lip prints is transmitted by a dominant gene on all the six topographical areas of the lip.
- 2) The pattern type II_b is transmitted by a dominant gene on all of the topographical areas on which it appeared.
- 3) The pattern type I_a is transmitted by a dominant gene on both areas B and E where it appeared.
- 4) The pattern type I_b , II_b and III are transmitted by recessive genes.
- 5) The pattern type V of lip prints is transmitted by a rare recessive gene.