

STUDIUL PATOLOGIEI DERMATOGLIFELOR ÎN COLECTIVITĂȚI ÎNCHISE DEMOGRAFIC

ANA ȚARCĂ

*Prezentat de acad. Constantin Bălăceanu-Stolnici, în ședința Secției de Științe Medicale,
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STUDY OF DERMATOGLYPHICS PATHOLOGY IN DEMOGRAPHICALLY CLOSED COLECTIVITES. The paper studies digito-palmary dermatoglyphics on a number of 600 subjects (300 men and 300 women) of various ages, from three endogamous rural Moldavian communities, *i.e.*, the villages Răchiteni (the county of Iasy), Prăjești (the county of Neamț) and Săbăoani (the county of Bacău), from which 1200 finger and palmary prints have been taken over between 2000–2001. It was observed that more than 80% of the investigated persons in the three endogamous villages evidence in their dermatoglyphic picture between 2 and 7 distortions or abnormalities with deep pathological significance out of the 16 ones put into evidence, which assumes an ample clinical charge at both individual and populational level.

Present with both men and women, and arranged – in many cases – on both hands of their carriers, such anomalies record, in all situations, values equal or even exceeding the ones recorded in communities of individuals affected by various genetic maladies, evidencing even the same distribution tendency, as a function of sex, laterality and fingers. Actually, this explains the existence – among carriers – even in their ascendance, at colateral relatives or descendants – of some disease of this type, in parallels with a possible recurrence and, why not, of a diversification in the clinical picture of such populations in future generations, if considering that many of the dermatoglyphically-stigmatized subjects are children and young ones – apparently healthy, yet liable to getting ill, sometimes even in their descendants.

Key words: dermatoglyphics, endogamy, pathology, distortions (anomalies or abnormalities).