

## DERMATOGLYPHICS

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*Abstract. This article provides an overview of dermatoglyphics, including its history, methods of analysis, and applications in various fields such as forensics, genetics, medicine, psychology and education. The article discusses the use of dermatoglyphics in the study of genetic diseases and prediction of athletic abilities. Additionally, the article highlights ethical and confidential issues related to the use of fingerprint analysis.*

*Keywords: dermatoglyphics, genetics, fingerprint, patterns, furrows, loops, vortices, arcs, ridges.*

*Аннотация. Эта статья предоставляет обзор дерматоглифики, включая ее историю, методы анализа и приложения в различных областях, таких как судебная медицина, генетика, медицина, психология и образования. В статье обсуждается использование дерматоглифики в изучении генетических заболеваний и прогнозировании спортивных способностей. Кроме того, в статье подчеркиваются этические и конфиденциальные вопросы, связанные с использованием анализа отпечатков пальцев.*

*Ключевые слова: дерматоглифика, генетика, отпечаток пальцев, узоры, борозды, петли, вихри, дуги, гребни.*

Dermatoglyphics is the scientific study of fingerprints, palm prints, and sole prints. It comes from the Greek words «derma» meaning skin and «glyph» meaning carving or inscription [1]. This field of study involves analyzing the patterns and ridges of these prints to understand their genetic and developmental basis, as well as their use in identification and diagnosis.

Dermatoglyphics can provide information about a person's health, intelligence, personality traits, and potential for certain diseases. The study of dermatoglyphics is often used in forensic science, medical diagnosis, and genetic research.

Dermatoglyphics, also known as fingerprint analysis, is the scientific study of fingerprints, palm prints, and footprints. It is a branch of forensic science that is widely used to identify individuals and solve crimes. In recent years, dermatoglyphics has gained popularity in other fields such as education, psychology, and genetics.

Dermatoglyphics has been used for over a century to study the patterns of ridges and furrows on the skin of fingers, palms, and soles. These patterns are unique to each individual and do not change throughout life. This makes dermatoglyphics an effective tool for identifying individuals and distinguishing them from others.

The study of dermatoglyphics is based on the observation that the patterns of ridges on the skin are formed during fetal development and are determined by a combination of genetic and environmental factors. These patterns are influenced by various factors such as nutrition, prenatal care, and exposure to toxins.

Dermatoglyphics can be classified into three main categories: loops, whorls, and arches [2]. Loops are the most common pattern and are formed by ridges that enter and exit on the same side. Whorls are formed by ridges that make a complete circle, and arches are formed by ridges that enter on one side and exit on the other.

The study of dermatoglyphics has many practical applications. In the

field of forensic science, dermatoglyphics is used to identify suspects and link them to crimes. It is also used to identify victims of disasters such as earthquakes, fires, and plane crashes.

In the field of education, dermatoglyphics is used to identify learning disabilities, behavioral problems, and special talents in children. It is believed that the patterns of ridges on the skin are linked to specific areas of the brain, and that certain patterns are associated with particular skills and abilities.

In the field of psychology, dermatoglyphics is used to study personality traits and behavior patterns. Some studies have suggested that certain patterns of ridges are associated with certain personality traits, such as intelligence, creativity, and aggressiveness.

The study of dermatoglyphics is not without controversy. Some critics have raised concerns about the validity and reliability of the method, arguing that it is based on outdated theories and lacks scientific rigor. Others have criticized the use of dermatoglyphics in areas such as education and psychology, arguing that it can lead to stereotyping and discrimination.

Despite these concerns, dermatoglyphics remains a popular and widely used method for identifying individuals and studying human behavior. With ongoing research and advances in technology, the study of dermatoglyphics is likely to continue to grow and evolve in the years to come.

Scientific approaches to the results of scientific research on dermatoglyphics have revealed its importance in science.

One of the first of dermatoglyphics research was Sir Francis Galton, who conducted extensive research on fingerprints in the late 19th century [3]. Galton was a British polymath who made significant contributions to many fields, including statistics, psychology, and genetics. He developed a classification system for fingerprints, which is still used today.

Galton believed that fingerprints could be used to identify individuals and that they provided valuable information about an individual's character and intelligence. He even suggested that criminals could be identified by their fingerprints and that people with certain fingerprint patterns were more likely to commit crimes [3].

In the early 20th century, Harold Cummins [4] and Charles Midlo [5] expanded on Galton's work and developed a more comprehensive system of dermatoglyphics analysis. They were the first to suggest that fingerprints and other dermatoglyphics features were hereditary and could be used in the diagnosis of genetic disorders.

H. Cummins also developed the concept of «dermatoglyphics landmarks» which are specific points on the fingers and palms that can be used to identify and classify fingerprint patterns. He believed that these landmarks could be used to study the development of the nervous system and other organs during embryonic and fetal development [4].

Midlo C. believed that fingerprint patterns were largely determined by genetic factors, and he developed a classification system for fingerprints based on their pattern types. He also studied the relationship between fingerprint patterns and certain medical conditions, such as Down syndrome and schizophrenia. He believed that abnormalities in fingerprint patterns could be used as diagnostic tools for these and other conditions [5].

Later, in the 1960s and 1970s, a team of Japanese researchers led by Suzuki T. conducted extensive research on dermatoglyphics [6]. They developed a classification system for palm prints and footprints and discovered that certain patterns were associated with certain diseases and conditions. They also

developed a system for analyzing fingerprint patterns to identify criminals.

Suzuki T. believed that fingerprint patterns could be used to identify genetic abnormalities and that studying these patterns could provide insight into the development of various diseases and disorders. He developed a classification system for fingerprint patterns, similar to that of C. Midlo, and he also conducted research into the relationship between fingerprints and various medical conditions. His work helped to establish dermatoglyphics as a legitimate field of study in Japan [6].

In recent years, there has been renewed interest in dermatoglyphics research, particularly in relation to its potential use in personalized medicine and forensics. Researchers such as A. Aggrawal [7], T. Suzuki [6] and M. Kayser [8] have conducted studies on the genetic basis of dermatoglyphics patterns and their association with various diseases and conditions.

A. Aggrawal has conducted research into the relationship between fingerprint patterns and various genetic and medical conditions, and has published numerous papers on the topic. He believes that dermatoglyphics has important applications in the fields of forensic science, medicine, and genetics, and that studying fingerprint patterns can provide valuable information about an individual's health, personality traits, and genetic makeup.

«Dermatoglyphics is the study of fingerprints, palm prints, and footprints. It is a fascinating field that has the potential to provide valuable insights into human genetics and health.» – A. Aggrawal [7].

According to Kayser M., the unique patterns of ridges and furrows on our fingertips are determined by a complex interplay between genetic and environmental factors. He has conducted research into the genetic basis of fingerprint patterns, and has found that certain genes are associated with specific types of fingerprint patterns. He also believes that studying fingerprint patterns can provide valuable information about an individual's ancestry and geographic origins. He has conducted research into the relationship between fingerprint patterns and ancestry, and has found that certain patterns are more common in certain populations than in others.

Kayser M. believes that dermatoglyphics is a valuable tool for understanding human genetics and identity, and that it has important applications in a wide range of fields, from medicine and forensics to anthropology and archaeology [8].

From this we can say that the unique patterns on the fingerprints reflect the unique nature of individuality

One of the most well-known applications of dermatoglyphics in psychology is in the study of intelligence. Researchers have found that there may be a correlation between certain patterns of fingerprints and cognitive abilities. For example, some studies have suggested that people with more complex fingerprint patterns may have higher IQs.

Dermatoglyphics has also been used to study personality traits. Researchers have found that certain fingerprint patterns may be associated with specific personality traits, such as extraversion or neuroticism. Some studies have even suggested that fingerprint patterns may be used to identify individuals who are at risk for developing certain mental health disorders, such as schizophrenia.

However, it is important to note that the use of dermatoglyphics in psychology is still a relatively new and developing field, and more research is needed to fully understand the relationship between fingerprints and psychological traits. Additionally, there are concerns about the reliability and validity of dermatoglyphics analysis, as well as ethical considerations related

to the use of this information.

Today, dermatoglyphics is used in a wide range of fields, from medicine and forensics to anthropology and archaeology. It is used to study everything from genetic disorders and population genetics to the identification of criminals and the analysis of ancient artifacts.

Research into the genetic basis of fingerprint patterns has shown that certain genes are associated with specific types of patterns. Additionally, studies have shown that fingerprint patterns can provide valuable information about an individual's ancestry and geographic origins.

Overall, dermatoglyphics is an important field of study with a wide range of applications. It has provided valuable insights into human genetics and identity, and it will likely continue to be an important area of research for many years to come.

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