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

Medical Sciences

An Analysis of Anatolian Human Femur Anthropometry

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**Abstract:** Femoral anthropometry from two different ages of Anatolian population groups was evaluated according to normal parametric measurements. Eleven femoral measurements with collo-diaphyseal angles were obtained from 36 right and 36 left intact human adult femora of a contemporary Central Anatolian population. For this purpose, a sliding caliper, osteometric board, tapeline and goniometer were used. Obtained data were statistically analyzed by Student's t-test and the Pearson correlation coefficient. Our results were compared with a previous study's results obtained from human femora from the Şeyh Höyük area (southern Anatolia) dating back to the Chalcolithic Age (5100-3000 B.C). The results of this study showed no significant differences between the right and the left femora except that of the head vertical diameter (HVD). Only with the neck transverse diameter (NTD) did the collo-diaphyseal angle (CDA) showed a significant correlation ( $p < 0.05$ ). The correlations between the other different parameters showed variable degrees of significant associations ( $p < 0.05$ ). Results from the femora of contemporary and Chalcolithic Age individuals showed significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) in collo-diaphyseal angle (CDA), head vertical diameter (HVD), head transverse diameter (HTD), midshaft circumference (MSC), midshaft transverse diameter (MSTD) and distal breadth (DB) measurements. Contemporary individuals have retained longer femora. Results indicate that femoral anthropometric measurements could show differences between various populations belonging to different ages.

**Key Words:** Femur, Anthropometry , Anatolia, Chalcolithic Age

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