



内蒙古西部地区蒙古族、汉族4项人类群体遗传学特征的研究 Study on 4 Human P s of Mongol and Han in Western Inner Mongolia

摘要 从1998~2001年调查了内蒙古自治区鄂尔多斯市、锡林郭勒盟、巴彦淖尔盟的蒙古族、汉族长、指甲类型、足趾长等4项人类群体遗传学指标，共获有效资料2760例。研究表明：（1）6个群体的上，且均无性别间明显差异；（2）6个群体环指长率均远高于食指长率，有4个群体存在性别间显著差异型指甲最多、方型次之、扁型最少；（4）6个群体均多为拇趾长型，且各群体均无性别间显著差异；关系。

Abstract:From 1998 to 2001,a sample of 2760 Mongol and Han individuals was investigated in 3 areas (Eriannaoer leagues) from Inner Mongolia.Each individual was studied on 4 genetic characters (thumb type,palmar and plantar digital formula).The result is as follows:(1) The frequencies of the straight thumb were over 60% in all of 6 groups.(2) The frequencies of the ring-finger-longer were much higher in 6 groups than the index-finger-longer,sexual differences in 4 groups.(3) The frequencies of the long-shaped fingernail were the highest in all groups in the west.(4) The big toes were longer than the second toes in most people of 6 groups,but without significant sexual differences.(5) There were no significant correlations between 4 characters.

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