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Girish R Dongarwar\*, Rahul R Bhowate and Shirish S Degwekar

Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology, Sharad Pawar Dental College, DMIMS (DU), Wardha, India

## Abstract

Introduction: &KHLORVFRS\ WKH VWXG\ RI OLS SULQWV LV DQ XSFRPLQJ WRRO IRU  
SULQW RI HYHU\ SHUVRQ LV XQLTXH DQG FDQ EH XVHG WR GHWHUPLQH WKH SHUVRQ

Aim:

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\*Corresponding author: Dr. Girish Ram Dongarwa, Plot No 6, Diamond Housing Society, Telephone Nagar, Umrer Road, Nagpur – 440034, India, E-mail: [girish.dongarwar@gmail.com](mailto:girish.dongarwar@gmail.com)

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0HWKRG RI 3HUVRQ ,GHQWL¿FDWL R:G1D0G.6171 'HW H  
[VFLHQWL¿ZUHRSRUWV](http://dx.doi.org/10.4173/scientificreports.12)

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Court accepted, in *People v. Davis*, No. 2-97-0725, the uncontroverted testimony of two state police experts (a fingerprint examiner and a questioned document examiner) that:-

1. Lip print identification is generally acceptable within the forensic science community as a means of positive identification because it appears in the field literature.
2. Lip print identification methodology, although seldom used, is very similar to fingerprint comparison and is a known and accepted form of scientific comparison.
3. There is no dissent in the forensic science community with regard to either the methodology used or the fact that lip prints provide

Personal identification is necessary for unknown deceased person in homicide, suicide, accident, mass disaster, etc., and for living individual who are missing or culprits hiding their identity. If a definite description of the different parts of the upper lip and the lower lip are established for an individual by detailed study, this anti-mortem record can be used for matching the details of lip prints in post-mortem records for personal identification [2]. The lip print pattern is identifiable as early as the sixth week of intrauterine life. Lip pattern is unique for each of the examined individuals, even in twins and family relatives. This finding is hoped to be useful in the identification process, both in civil and criminal issues. It is suggested to establish a database for all individuals in a certain locality so as to be a reference in the criminal investigations [8]. In 1902, Fischer described the system of furrows on the red part of human lips [3]. The use of lip prints were first recommended as early as in 1932 by Edmond Locard, one of France's greatest criminologists. It is thought that hereditary factors may have some influence on the lip print patterns. Japanese doctor Suzuki is supposed to have done the greatest work on lip prints. In 1970, he recalled the attention of everyone on the fact that the possible use of lip prints in personal identification had been suggested in LeMoyne Snyder's above-mentioned book. In the same year he examined 107 Japanese females aged 20-36 and simplified the classification of lip prints. Perhaps the first person to systematically classify lip prints was Santos in 1967. He stated that the wrinkles and grooves on the lips could be divided into simple and compound types and sub-divided them into eight groups. Suzuki in 1970 after conducting the study on 107 Japanese women as mentioned above simplified the classification into five main types [3,16] (Figure 1). On May 12, 1999, an Illinois Appellate

