



border of ramus is 6.3 cm in right and 6.2 cm in left. The most common position of mental foramen seems to be between first and second premolar teeth.

There is no statistical significance foramen location in two sides. The most common site of foramen in this study was not agreed with studies done in African Korean mandibles. More studies evaluating relationship between race and sex and position of mental foramen may be useful.

Keywords: Mental Foramen, Mandible, Anthropometry, Anesthesia

Comparative normal structure of Vomeronasal organ in human and animals

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The vomeronasal organ (VNO) or Jacobson's organ present in most vertebrates except fish which have a different arrangement of chemoreceptors, or in birds, whose aerial lifecycle may make chemical communication less useful. It is important in intraspecific chemical (pheromone) communication. The human vomeronasal organ has long been known to be present in human fetuses and has been reported sporadically in adults since the eighteenth century. In human, vomeronasal duct opening in most if not all human adults, is somewhat higher up the nasal septum than might be expected from the location in other species. Also in human, the organ lacks the characteristic capsule and large blood vessels of other mammals. The paired organs are separate from the main olfactory organ. In most species they are largely enclosed within a capsule formed by the vomer bone or vomer cartilage and in mammals are found within a bulge along each side of the base of nasal septum. Each vomeronasal organ in mammals consists of an elongated tube, opening only at anterior end via a narrow duct into the floor of the nasal cavity (humans, rodents and lagomorphs) or into the nasopalatine canal (carnivores, ungulates, insectivores and