Büro für
Daktyloskopie
dewiselle

Determination and Handling of Dactyloscopic Marks

2. Basics

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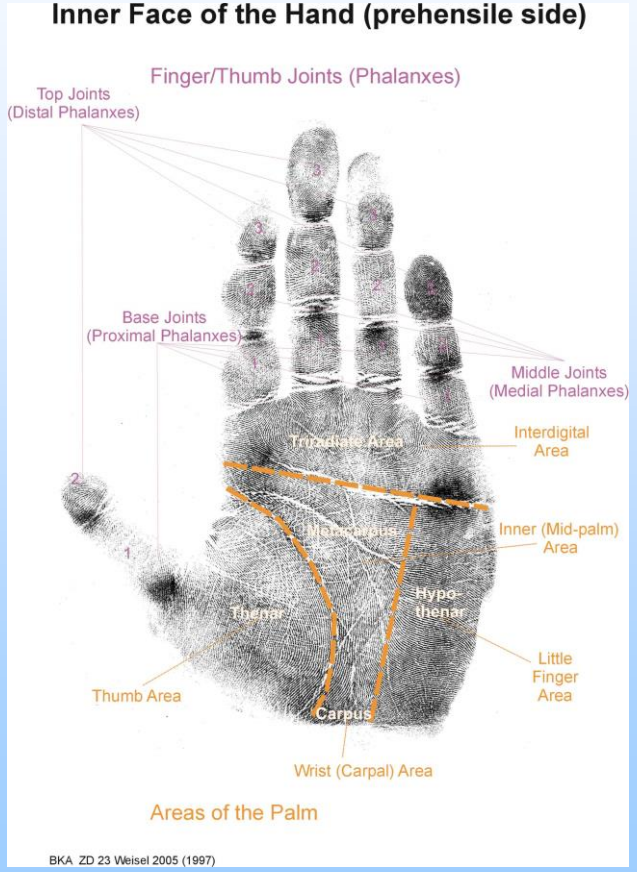
Inner Face of the Hand

- Hand print of a right hand (prehensile side)
- Colour and image of the print are correct (no reversal).
- Its position is correct, i. e. it is looked upon in the direction from which it was laid down.

Nomenclature



- The inner face of the hand (prehensile side) is divided into prints of finger and thumb joints and of the palm.
- The palm itself is divided into the following major zones: interdigital, thenar and hypothenar area.

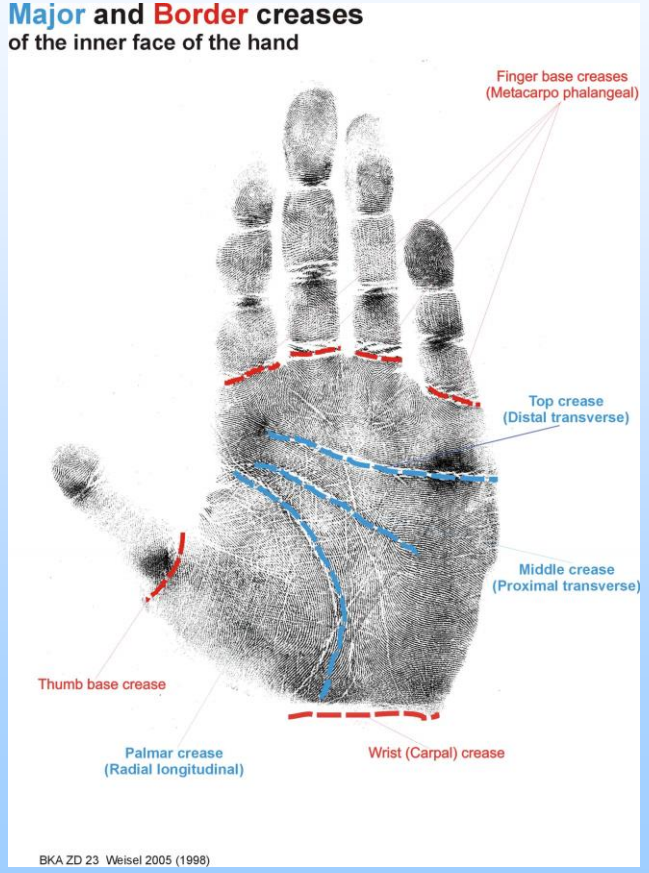
Creases

- The inner face of the hand is marked by a great number of so-called white lines. These originate from wrinkles in the skin, to which ink or latent print residue do not adhere. These lines are divided into flexion creases and tension creases.

Flexion Creases

- Flexion creases are permanent wrinkles in the surface of the friction ridge skin related to the movement of the hand. They have a typical appearance in prints and usually interrupt the anatomical friction ridge flow. The friction ridges neighbouring the creases take, in principal, a parallel course to same.

Major and Border Creases



- The creases of the inner face of the hand are divided into major creases and border creases.
- The major creases are located within the actual palm.
- The border creases separate the palm from the adjacent areas.

Simian Crease

- The simian crease or single palmar crease is a particular feature. In people, this crease is frequently observed in connection with the Trisomy 21 disease (mongolism), but it can also be found in perfectly healthy people.

Tension Creases

- Tension creases develop due to the stretching and folding of the skin, particular strain or ageing. These creases are typical of some areas of the inner face of the hand, can be temporary and do not always show in a print due to their relatively insignificant size. As a rule, they have no impact on the anatomical structure of the friction ridge flow.