of jugular foramen were larger on the right, 12% equal and 20% smaller . None of these studies tested for any significant statistical difference. In the present study the right jugular foramen was larger in 55% of cases, while in 25% of cases it was larger on the left; this, however, was not statistically significant.

In Sturrock`s investigation of 156, skulls the right foramen was larger in 68.6%, the left larger in 23.1% and equal on both sides in 8.3% He observed complete separation on the right side in 3.2%, on the left side in 3.2% and partial separation on the right side in 1.3% and on the left side in 10.9%.

Hatiboglu and Anil[12] studied 300 Anatolian skulls from the 17th and 18th centuries and observed that in 61.6% the foramen was larger on the right side and in 26% it was larger on the left side and in the reminder of equal size. they observed complete separation on the right side in 5.6%, on the left side in 4.3% and partial separation on the right side in 2.6%, on the left side in 19.6%.

Patel and Singel[13] studied 91 Indian skulls(Saurashtra region) and observed in 60.4% cases larger right foramen, in 15.4% larger left foramen and in 24.2% equal on both sides. They observed complete separation on the right side in 23.1%, on the left side in 17.6% and partial separation on the right side in 49.5%, on the left side in 59.3%.

Conclusion

The present study observed variation in the size of jugular foramen sizes. The foramen are larger on the right than the left in Indian population.

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