

## DETERMINING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DERMATOGLYPHICS AND SCHIZOPHRENIA BY USING FINGERPRINT ASYMMETRY MEASURES

JEN-FENG WANG, CHEN-LIANG LIN and CHEN-WEN YEN  
*Department of Mechanical and Electromechanical Engineering  
National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung 80424, Taiwan*

YUNG-HSIEN CHANG\*, TENG-YI CHEN and KUAN-PIN SU  
*China Medical University and Hospital, Taichung 40402, Taiwan  
\*vincen@mail.nsysu.edu.tw*

MARK L. NAGURKA  
*Department of Mechanical Engineering, Marquette University  
Milwaukee, WI 53201, USA*

Early detection and intervention strategies for schizophrenia are receiving increasingly more attention. Dermatoglyphic patterns, such as the degree of asymmetry of the fingerprints, have been hypothesized to be indirect measures for early abnormal developmental processes that can lead to later psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia. However, previous results have been inconsistent in trying to establish the association between dermatoglyphics and schizophrenia. The goal of this work is to try to resolve this problem by borrowing well-developed techniques from the field of fingerprint matching. Two dermatoglyphic asymmetry measures are proposed that draw on the orientation field of homologous fingers. To test the capability of these measures, fingerprint images were acquired digitally from 40 schizophrenic patients and 51 normal individuals. Based on these images, no statistically significant association between conventional dermatoglyphic asymmetry measures and schizophrenia was found. In contrast, the sample means of the proposed measures consistently identified the patient group as having a higher degree of asymmetry than the control group. These results suggest that the proposed measures are promising for detecting the dermatoglyphic patterns that can differentiate the patient and control groups.

*Keywords:* Dermatoglyphic; fingerprint; schizophrenia; fluctuating asymmetry; ridge count; mutual information.

### 1. Introduction

Schizophrenia is hypothesized to be the result of an interaction between genetic factors and insults during embryonic development.<sup>22</sup> While a full understanding of

\*Author for correspondence

its origins and pathogenic mechanisms remain elusive, schizophrenia is generally considered to be a neurodevelopmental disorder.<sup>12</sup> This idea is supported by brain imaging studies that have found diverse abnormalities in schizophrenia.<sup>4</sup> For example, structural brain abnormalities, such as distortion of the corpus callosum and asymmetry of brain, have been recognized on computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans.<sup>11,14,17–19,35</sup> Studies suggest that schizophrenia may be due to impaired neurodevelopment and might occur before the end of the second gestational trimester.

Dermatoglyphics, the epidermal ridges and patterns of the hand, are established by the end of the second trimester and have been considered as markers of prenatal brain injury. The rationale behind this hypothesis is that epidermal ridges share ectodermal origins with the central nervous system. Specifically, epidermal ridges start to develop in the 11th gestational week and their critical stage of differentiation occurs in fetal months 3–4, coinciding with a critical phase of brain development.<sup>25</sup>

The morphology of the epidermal ridges is genetically determined but can also be influenced by environmental factors such as a viral infection, radiation, or alcohol and drug abuse that can disturb brain development.<sup>2,9</sup> However, once they are formed the epidermal ridges remain unchanged. Since both the ridges and the brain are derived from the ectoderm, it seems reasonable to use unusual dermatoglyphic patterns to characterize disturbances to brain development. Preliminary experimental results have successfully demonstrated the association between dermatoglyphics and cerebral structural measures in patients with schizophrenia.<sup>31</sup>

Many studies have tried to establish the direct link between epidermal ridges and schizophrenia using different features to characterize the configuration of epidermal ridges. Fearon *et al.*<sup>10</sup> reported more than 70 such studies up to 2001. These studies are valuable since they considered schizophrenia from a preventive perspective reflecting an important recent trend in neurosciences.<sup>7</sup> However, as will be reported in the subsequent section, results of these studies were inconsistent.

This paper proposes alternative dermatoglyphic asymmetry measures to differentiate schizophrenic patients from healthy individuals. The measures are adapted from a technique that has been extensively employed in fingerprint matching. The paper is organized as follows. The following section reviews commonly employed finger dermatoglyphic features as well as the results of previous studies. Section 3 illustrates the proposed method. Section 4 presents the experimental results. Discussion and conclusion are given in Sec. 5.

## 2. Previous Work

Due to the inevitability of developmental errors, no organism is perfectly symmetrical. Individuals have bilateral distribution with different degrees of asymmetry. The degree of asymmetry has thus been considered an indirect measure for developmental instability.<sup>36</sup> Since dermatoglyphic anomalies are hypothesized to signify disruptions in the second trimester of prenatal development, a critical time period in the etiology of schizophrenia, the possibility that schizophrenic patients tend to have a higher degree of dermatoglyphic asymmetry has been studied extensively.

Conventional finger dermatoglyphic features that have been used to measure the degree of asymmetry include the following five categories:

- (1) Ridge Pattern: Based on the pattern of ridge configuration, several criteria have been proposed to classify fingerprints into different pattern groups. These include the three-pattern system (loop, arch, whorl),<sup>8</sup> the six-pattern system (plain arch, tended arch, ulnar loop, radial loop, whorl or combined figure),<sup>13</sup> and the eight-pattern system (plain arch, tended arch, ulnar loop, radial loop, plain whorl, double loop whorl, central pocket loop whorl, and accidental whorl) adopted by the FBI.
- (2) FRC and TFRC: The finger ridge count (FRC) is defined as the number of ridges intersected by a line between the triradial points (also called the delta point) to the point of core. As shown in Fig. 1(a), the core is the topmost point of the innermost curving ridge and a triradius is defined as the meeting place of three dermal lines that make angles of approximately  $120^\circ$  with one another. The total finger ridge count (TFRC) is the sum of FRC for all fingers in one hand. Some fingers may have more than one triradial point, as shown in Fig. 1(b), and this results in multiple ridge counts. To resolve this problem, the largest ridge count is typically chosen as the FRC.
- (3) AFRC: The absolute finger ridge count (AFRC) is equal to FRC when the finger has only one triradial point. However, in dealing with multiple triradial points, unlike FRC that uses the largest ridge count, AFRC is chosen as the sum of all ridge counts. The sum of AFRC for all fingers in one hand is denoted as the total absolute finger ridge count (TAFRC) in this work.
- (4) AB-TRC: The total *a*-*b* ridge count is defined as the number of ridges intersected by a line drawn between the *a* triradius (at the base of the index finger) and *b* triradius (at the base of the middle finger) of the palm in each hand, as depicted in Fig. 2.

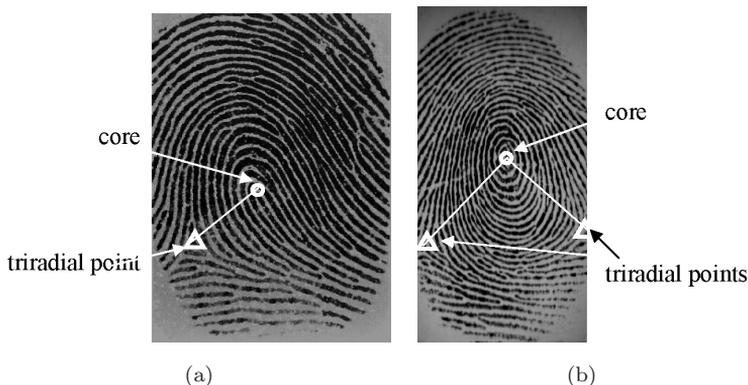


Fig. 1. (a) A fingerprint with one triradial point. (b) A fingerprint with two triradial points. The ridge count is the number of ridges intersected by a line between the triradial points to the point of core.

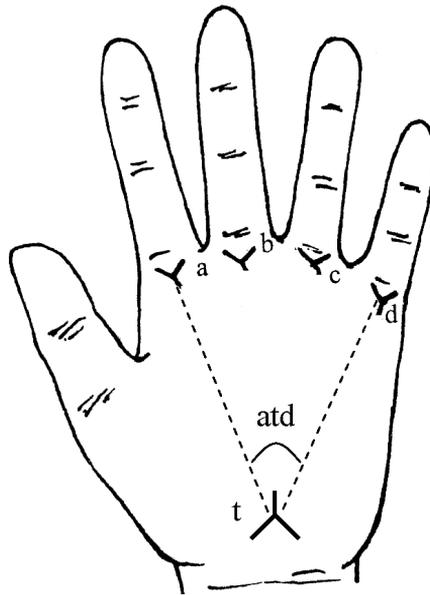


Fig. 2. Example of palmar dermatoglyphics. The straight line crossing the ridges between triradius *a* and triradius *b* is the line used for determining the *a*-*b* ridge count. Other dermatoglyphic variables *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *t* and the *atd* angle are also given in the figure.

- (5) *atd* angle: The *atd* angle is the angle between two straight lines joining the triradius *a* and the triradius *d*, under the little finger, with a point *t*, on the lower outer portion of the palm, approximately under the ring finger, as shown in Fig. 2.

A direct approach for characterizing the dermatoglyphic asymmetry is to compare the sample means of these features for homologous fingers. Chok *et al.*<sup>6</sup> have summarized the results of many such comparative studies, some of which are not in agreement. For instance, for TFRC, the differences between patient and control groups have been found to be both statistically significant<sup>1,6</sup> and statistically insignificant.<sup>9,10,27,29,30</sup> Inconsistent results have also been obtained for AB-TRC. Some studies have found that schizophrenic patients tend to have smaller AB-TRC<sup>5,9,10</sup> whereas other studies have failed to find such a difference.<sup>6,28,29</sup>

Fluctuating asymmetry (FA) represents an alternative criterion for measuring the degree of departure from perfect bilateral symmetry.<sup>32</sup> In particular, FA quantifies the degree of asymmetry of a human morphological trait by computing the random differences between the right (R) and left (L) sides of the trait. The reason why FA is often used to reflect the developmental instability is that the level of FA is increased when environmental factors or genetic stress during ontogeny degrades the efficiency of normal developmental processes.<sup>21</sup>

By comparing the level of bilateral symmetry for finger dermatoglyphic features, a number of studies have tried to use the FA criterion to investigate if schizophrenic

patients have a higher degree of asymmetry than normal individuals. Results from these studies are also inconsistent.<sup>6</sup>

As suggested by several authors<sup>10,29</sup> the lack of consistency in previous work may be due to factors such as diagnostic criteria and ethnicity. Another possibility is that the difference between the degree of finger dermatoglyphic asymmetry for schizophrenic patients and normal individuals is relatively subtle and thus difficult to detect.<sup>5</sup> In the subsequent section two alternative dermatoglyphic asymmetry measures are posited to detect such potentially subtle differences.

### 3. Proposed Approach

As described in the preceding section, in trying to find the association between dermatoglyphics and schizophrenia inconsistent results have been obtained. Rather than repeat comparative studies using the same dermatoglyphic features, this work focuses on the ridge orientation field (also referred to as the directional field in some literatures) for the homologous fingers. As shown in Fig. 3, the ridge orientation

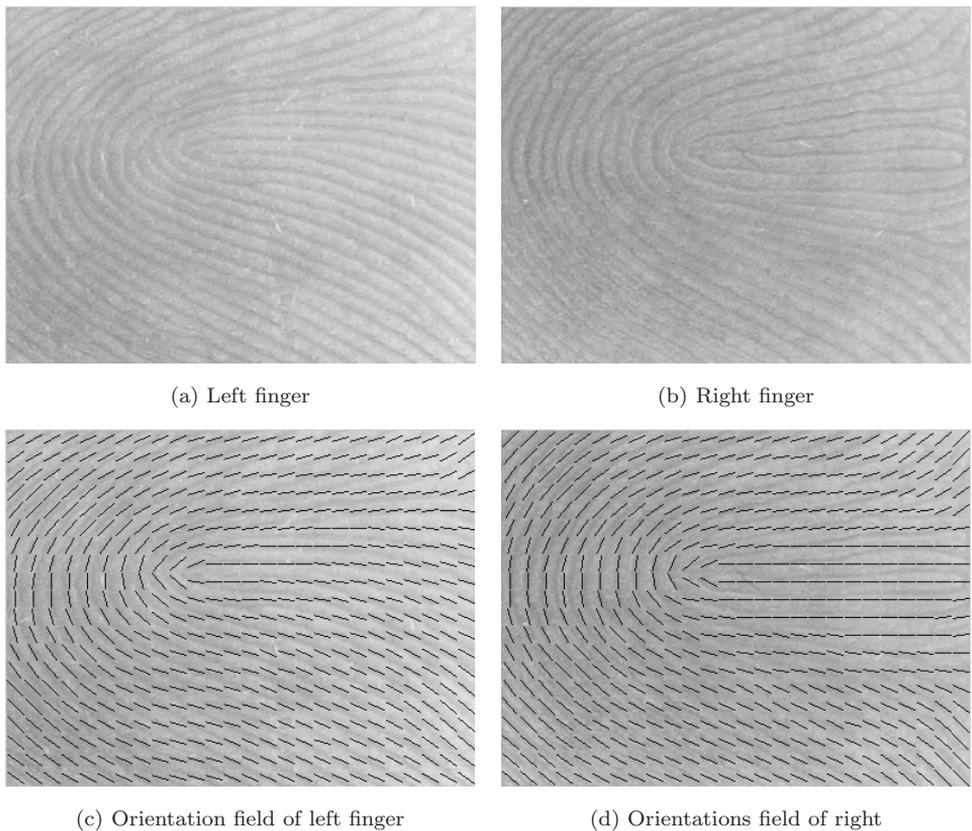


Fig. 3. Examples of ridge orientation field for a pair of index fingers. (a) and (b) are the original fingerprint images and (c) and (d) illustrate the orientation field for these two fingers.

field is a representation of the direction of the ridges throughout the image and thus represents the intrinsic nature of the fingerprint image. With the exception of ridge-pattern, which is only a qualitative measure, traditional dermatoglyphic finger features cannot provide such global information to quantitatively characterize the overall configuration of fingerprints.

### 3.1. Acquisition and alignment of finger images

Fingerprints have traditionally been extracted by creating an inked impression of the fingertip on paper. This acquisition procedure is sensitive to environmental factors and the skin condition,<sup>15</sup> and consequently many fingerprint images acquired this way are of poor quality. In this work fingerprint images are captured using a digital camera (Canon G3, resolution  $2272 \times 1704$ ). Figure 4 shows an index finger image acquired in such a way.

After segmenting the fingers from the background, a preprocessing step for measuring the degree of asymmetry, the contours of homologous fingers are aligned using the maximization of mutual information (MMI) criterion.<sup>33</sup> By measuring the amount of information that one image contains relative to the other, mutual information (MI) has been applied extensively to image registration problems.<sup>20</sup> In particular, given two images  $A$  and  $B$ , the definition of the mutual information  $I(A, B)$  of these images is

$$I(A, B) = H(A) + H(B) - H(A, B) \quad (1)$$

where  $H(A)$  and  $H(B)$  denote the entropies of the images  $A$  and  $B$ , respectively. Note that the entropy of an image can be thought of as a dispersion measure for the distribution of the image gray values.  $H(A, B)$  is the joint entropy of images  $A$  and  $B$  and can be used to quantify the dispersion of the joint probability distribution  $p(a, b)$  which is the probability of the occurrence for pixels of gray value  $a$  in image

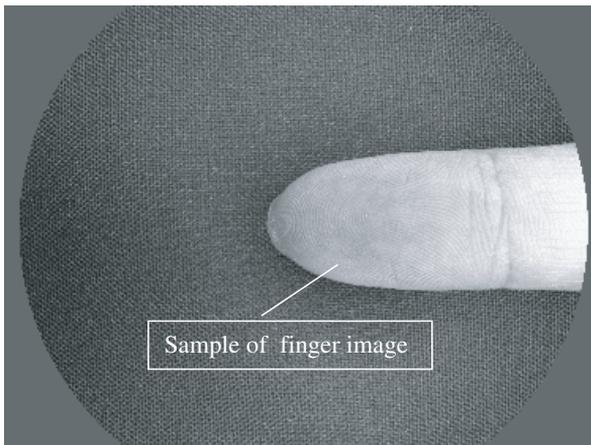


Fig. 4. An example of a digitally captured fingerprint image.

$A$  and counterpart pixels with gray value  $b$  in image  $B$ . An important property of the joint entropy is that  $H(A, B)$  decreases with the strength of the statistical relationship between images  $A$  and  $B$ . Therefore, as images  $A$  and  $B$  become more similar, the lower the value of  $H(A, B)$ .

Since the goal is to align the contour of the fingers, finger images are first converted into binary images by setting the background pixels to zeros and the finger pixels to ones. Next, for a pair of homologous fingers, one binary finger image is taken as the reference, and the other binary finger image is aligned by rotating and translating it until an optimal position is found that maximizes the MI. Figure 6 shows the contours of the homologous fingers of Fig. 5 before and after alignment.

### 3.2. Computing orientation field for the region of interest

After aligning the finger images, the next step is to determine the region of interest (ROI) for each finger. As illustrated in Fig. 7, the ROI is chosen as a  $1.43 \times 1.10 \text{ cm}^2$  rectangular whose center is located at the centroid of the fingertip area.

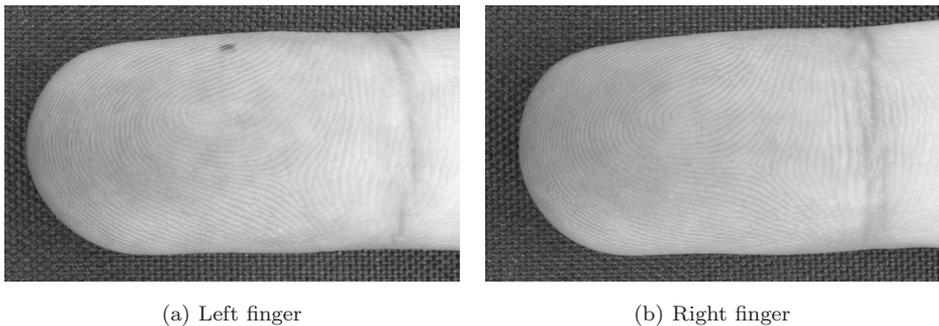


Fig. 5. Examples of a pair of homologous finger images before the operation of alignment. The finger image shown in (a) is set as the reference and finger image of (b) is to be adjusted by the MMI criterion.

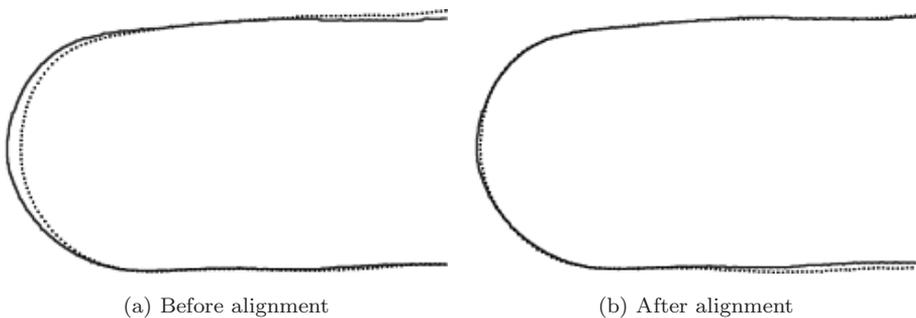


Fig. 6. An illustration of the effect of alignment for the pair of homologous fingers shown in Fig. 5. (a) Contours before alignment. (b) Contours after alignment. Note that the dotted line represents the contour of left finger and solid line is the contour of the right finger.

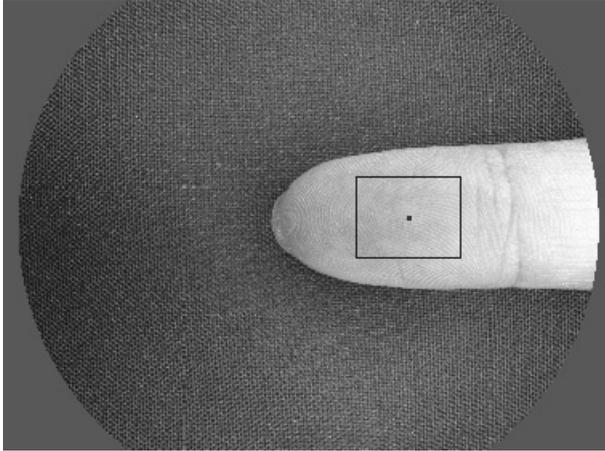


Fig. 7. The region of interest (ROI) used in this work for the fingerprint asymmetry study. The ROI is a  $1.43 \times 1.10 \text{ cm}^2$  rectangular whose center is chosen as the centroid of the fingertip.

The following procedure, which is adapted from a method proposed by Rao,<sup>26</sup> is used to compute the orientation field for the selected ROI:

- Divide the ROI into a number nonoverlapping blocks of size  $15 \times 15$ .
- Compute the horizontal and vertical gradients using the Sobel operator for each pixel of the ROI.
- Calculate the orientation angle for each block using the gradients determined in the previous step.
- Smooth the computed orientation field by low-pass filtering.

Due to the presence of smudges, noise and breaks, etc. an orientation field error is often inevitable. To accurately compute the proposed asymmetry measures, the orientation field of every tested fingerprint image used here has been manually inspected and corrected when necessary.

### 3.3. Proposed fingerprint asymmetry measures

The block structure used in the previous subsection for orientation field computation is the basis for quantifying the degree of asymmetry for a pair of homologous fingers. The first fingerprint asymmetry measure proposed is the *difference measure* defined as

$$\text{Difference Measure} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N |p_i - t_i| \quad (2)$$

where  $p_i$  and  $t_i$  represent the direction angle of the  $i$ th block of the right and left hand fingers, respectively, and  $N$  is the number of blocks used for the orientation field computation.

The second asymmetry measure used in this work is called the *correlation measure*. It can be computed from

$$\text{Correlation Measure} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (p_i - \bar{p})(t_i - \bar{t})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (p_i - \bar{p})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (t_i - \bar{t})^2}} \quad (3)$$

where  $\bar{p}$  and  $\bar{t}$  are the sample means of the orientation angles for the fingers of the right and left hands, respectively. This measure is often used in signal processing applications to characterize the degree of similarity between two signals.

#### 4. Experimental Results

Fingerprint images were acquired from 40 patients diagnosed with schizophrenia from the Jing-Ho Mental Hospital (Changhua, Taiwan) and the China Medical University Hospital (Taichung, Taiwan). Fingerprint images were also acquired from 51 control participants. For the control group, 49 participants were students at Sun Yat-sen University (Kaohisung, Taiwan) and the remaining two were volunteers from the China Medical University Hospital. All participants were of Han nationality and thus belong to the same ethnic group. In addition, to eliminate the potential effect of sexual differences, all participants were chosen to be males.

Fingerprint images were acquired by a digital camera, and for the sake of reliability, five consecutive shots were taken for each finger. In this work thumbs were excluded from the experimental study. (Taking accurate images of thumbs was found to be much more time consuming than other fingers.)

With the availability of five images for each finger, every image of a right-hand finger was compared with every image of the homologous finger of the left-hand. Among the 25 combinations, the one that yielded the smallest asymmetry measure value was adopted.

Mean values were assessed using a two-sided independent samples *t*-test. The test results were considered significant for *P*-values < 0.01. Each of the tested asymmetry measures was found in five comparative studies for the index, middle, ring and little fingers as well as the overall result (sum or average) for the four fingers. Since triradial points could not be found in some of our fingerprint images, the number of samples for each comparison often differs from the number of participants.

The first part of the experiment tests the hypothesis that the control group has larger FRC or AFRC than the patient group. The results, summarized in Tables 1 and 2, indicate that there are no significant differences between the groups for FRC or AFRC.

The second part of the experiment investigates the degree of bilateral symmetry. In particular, the question is if the patient group has a higher level of FRC or AFRC fluctuating asymmetry in comparison to the normal group. An FA measure adopted in several previous fingerprint asymmetry studies<sup>1,6,21,30,34</sup> is used here. It is the

Table 1. Summary of the results for FRC and TFRC.

Fingers	Numbers	Controls		Patients	
		Mean $\pm$ Std.	Numbers	Mean $\pm$ Std.	<i>P</i> -Value
FRC					
Left Hand					
Index	45	13.58 $\pm$ 5.34	34	13.91 $\pm$ 6.46	0.808
Middle	46	14.20 $\pm$ 4.73	33	14.12 $\pm$ 4.47	0.943
Ring	45	16.49 $\pm$ 3.82	31	16.03 $\pm$ 4.81	0.661
Little	48	14.02 $\pm$ 3.46	37	14.19 $\pm$ 5.00	0.862
Right Hand					
Index	43	13.47 $\pm$ 4.66	31	13.19 $\pm$ 5.67	0.828
Middle	45	14.00 $\pm$ 4.15	33	13.03 $\pm$ 4.96	0.365
Ring	46	15.96 $\pm$ 3.32	26	15.69 $\pm$ 5.75	0.831
Little	46	13.89 $\pm$ 3.84	35	14.89 $\pm$ 5.16	0.342
TFRC	32	107.84 $\pm$ 24.46	16	97.13 $\pm$ 38.37	0.320

Table 2. Summary of the results for AFRC and TAFRC.

Fingers	Controls		Patients		<i>P</i> -Value
	Numbers	Mean $\pm$ Std.	Numbers	Mean $\pm$ Std.	
AFRC					
Left Hand					
Index	45	19.56 $\pm$ 11.06	34	20.35 $\pm$ 12.73	0.772
Middle	46	19.43 $\pm$ 11.21	33	19.73 $\pm$ 10.35	0.905
Ring	45	24.16 $\pm$ 9.93	31	26.45 $\pm$ 12.03	0.384
Little	48	17.42 $\pm$ 7.90	37	19.22 $\pm$ 9.66	0.360
Right Hand					
Index	43	19.67 $\pm$ 10.88	31	18.29 $\pm$ 11.15	0.597
Middle	45	19.44 $\pm$ 10.70	33	16.67 $\pm$ 9.75	0.237
Ring	46	23.39 $\pm$ 8.92	26	24.73 $\pm$ 11.88	0.619
Little	46	17.24 $\pm$ 7.98	35	20.69 $\pm$ 10.32	0.106
TAFRC	32	142.06 $\pm$ 57.54	16	128.81 $\pm$ 67.12	0.505

first FA asymmetry measure used in this work,

$$FA_1 = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M |L_i - R_i|, \quad (4)$$

where  $R_i$  and  $L_i$  are the values of the tested feature of the  $i$ th finger of the right and left hands, respectively, and  $M$  is the number of fingers used for comparison.

The second FA measure used here is

$$FA_2 = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{|L_i - R_i|}{|L_i + R_i|}. \quad (5)$$

This criterion has also been used in previous fingerprint asymmetry studies.<sup>23,27,29</sup> The results for the two tested FA asymmetry measures are shown in Tables 3 and 4, and indicate that no statistically significant difference can be found.

Table 3. Summary of the results for the fluctuating dermatoglyphic asymmetry measure  $FA_1$ .

Ridge Count Measure	Finger	Controls		Patients		P-Value
		Numbers	Mean $\pm$ Std.	Numbers	Mean $\pm$ Std.	
FRC	Index	40	2.45 $\pm$ 2.43	28	2.11 $\pm$ 1.55	0.480
	Middle	42	2.45 $\pm$ 1.73	28	2.86 $\pm$ 2.32	0.434
	Ring	42	2.05 $\pm$ 1.77	25	2.20 $\pm$ 1.71	0.729
	Little	46	2.40 $\pm$ 1.88	34	2.18 $\pm$ 1.53	0.870
	Total	32	2.23 $\pm$ 0.97	16	2.03 $\pm$ 1.15	0.564
AFRC	Index	40	3.95 $\pm$ 4.22	28	3.57 $\pm$ 4.62	0.732
	Middle	42	5.33 $\pm$ 5.64	28	4.96 $\pm$ 4.99	0.775
	Ring	42	5.07 $\pm$ 4.93	25	2.68 $\pm$ 2.56	0.011
	Little	46	3.41 $\pm$ 3.05	34	3.97 $\pm$ 4.06	0.504
	Total	32	4.02 $\pm$ 2.36	16	3.33 $\pm$ 1.74	0.261

Table 4. Summary of the results for the fluctuating dermatoglyphic asymmetry measure  $FA_2$ .

Ridge Count Measure	Finger	Controls		Patients		P-Value
		Numbers	Mean $\pm$ Std.	Numbers	Mean $\pm$ Std.	
FRC	Index	40	0.121 $\pm$ 0.155	28	0.149 $\pm$ 0.225	0.563
	Middle	42	0.099 $\pm$ 0.090	28	0.145 $\pm$ 0.194	0.246
	Ring	42	0.066 $\pm$ 0.056	25	0.123 $\pm$ 0.220	0.216
	Little	46	0.095 $\pm$ 0.104	34	0.092 $\pm$ 0.095	0.892
	Total	32	0.090 $\pm$ 0.051	16	0.122 $\pm$ 0.125	0.339
AFRC	Index	40	0.143 $\pm$ 0.174	28	0.170 $\pm$ 0.235	0.607
	Middle	42	0.147 $\pm$ 0.131	28	0.184 $\pm$ 0.202	0.399
	Ring	42	0.119 $\pm$ 0.116	25	0.116 $\pm$ 0.223	0.956
	Little	46	0.117 $\pm$ 0.114	34	0.118 $\pm$ 0.110	0.954
	Total	32	0.124 $\pm$ 0.074	16	0.139 $\pm$ 0.117	0.647

Table 5. Summary of the results for the proposed orientation difference measure.

Finger	Orientation Difference (Mean $\pm$ Standard Deviation)		
	Controls	Patients	P-Value
Index	12.78 $\pm$ 5.30	13.62 $\pm$ 7.04	0.5333
Middle	10.82 $\pm$ 4.23	11.13 $\pm$ 4.65	0.7405
Ring	10.32 $\pm$ 4.16	10.59 $\pm$ 4.01	0.7494
Little	8.87 $\pm$ 3.89	11.30 $\pm$ 4.52	0.0085
Average	10.70 $\pm$ 2.87	11.66 $\pm$ 3.20	0.1206

The third part of the experiment performs comparisons of the proposed asymmetry measures and the results are summarized in Tables 5 and 6. For the difference measure, the results of Table 5 show that the sample means of the schizophrenic group are larger than those of the control group in all five experiments. In addition, the result for the little finger has achieved statistical significance

Table 6. Summary of the results for the proposed correlation measure.

Finger	Correlation (Mean $\pm$ Standard Deviation)		<i>P</i> -Value
	Controls	Patients	
Index	0.826 $\pm$ 0.096	0.785 $\pm$ 0.121	0.0809
Middle	0.840 $\pm$ 0.087	0.802 $\pm$ 0.104	0.0698
Ring	0.848 $\pm$ 0.086	0.813 $\pm$ 0.115	0.1110
Little	0.869 $\pm$ 0.073	0.820 $\pm$ 0.120	0.0256
Average	0.846 $\pm$ 0.057	0.805 $\pm$ 0.071	0.0038

(*P*-value = 0.0085). These results suggest that the patient group tends to have a higher degree of asymmetry than the control group.

For the proposed correlation measure, the results presented in Table 6 confirm that the sample means of the patient group are all smaller than those of the normal group in the five tests. Statistical significance has also been reached for the average of the correlation measure of the four tested fingers (*P*-value = 0.0038). The results obtained using the proposed correlation measure agree with the results obtained by the difference measure in that they also suggest that the patient group tends to have a higher degree of asymmetry than the control group.

## 5. Discussion and Conclusion

Schizophrenia is considered to be associated with altered prenatal neurodevelopment. Since dermatoglyphic patterns are formed at the second trimester of prenatal development, a time period that appears to be etiologically relevant to the development of schizophrenia, unusual dermatoglyphic patterns have been hypothesized to be proxy markers of altered early development in psychosis. To test this hypothesized association, this work compares the degree of finger dermatoglyphic asymmetry for schizophrenic and normal groups. In addition to using conventional asymmetry measures, this work proposes two alternative measures based on the orientation field of the fingerprints. For our tested sample, the conventional dermatoglyphic measures were not able to provide statistically significant results that can be used to differentiate the patient and the control groups. Therefore, the association between schizophrenia and the conventional dermatoglyphic asymmetry measures cannot be established in this study.

In contrast, as demonstrated by the results of Tables 5 and 6, the sample means of the proposed difference (correlation) measure of the patient group are all larger (smaller) than those of the control group. In addition among the ten tests of Tables 5 and 6, two have achieved statistical significance. The limited success of the proposed measures may be due to the inadequate statistical power of our tests since the number of participants in our experimental studies is relatively small. Nevertheless, compared with the conventional measures, results obtained

using the proposed measures have provided evidence for an association between unusual dermatoglyphic characteristics and genetic vulnerability to schizophrenia.

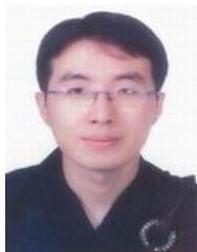
The proposed approach extracts information from the orientation field, which characterizes the global configuration of a fingerprint by describing the local directions of the ridge lines. Experimental results have shown that the proposed measures can identify the difference between the patient and normal groups when the conventional dermatoglyphic measures fail to detect any between group differences. It may be valuable to repeat the experiments using the proposed measure for the studies that were unsuccessful in finding an association between finger dermatoglyphics and schizophrenia.

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**Jen-Feng Wang** received his B.E. and M.E. degrees in mechanical engineering (ME) and mechanical and electro-mechanical engineering (MEM) from National Sun Yat-Sen University in 2001 and 2003, respectively. He is

currently a Ph.D. student at National Sun Yat-Sen University.

His research interests include the application of image processing, and neural networks to pattern recognition problems.



**Chen-Wen Yen** received his M.E. and Ph.D. degrees in mechanical engineering from Carnegie-Mellon University in 1986 and 1989, respectively. Following graduation, he joined the faculty in the Department of Mechanical

Engineering at Sun Yat-Sen University.

The focus of his research work is on the application of neural networks for medical imaging applications.



**Chen-Liang Lin** received the B.E. and M.E. degrees in mechanical engineering (ME) from National Sun Yat-Sen University, in 1999 and 2001, respectively, where he is currently working toward the Ph.D. degree.

His research interests include artificial neural network, pattern recognition and medical signal processing.



**Yung-Hsien Chang** is a consultative physician in China Medical University Hospital, Professor in Graduate Institute of Integrative Medicine and vice president at China Medical University.

His fields of specialty include Chinese medicine, acupuncture, rehabilitation, orthopedics, and integrative medicine.



**Teng-Yi Chen** received his M.D. degree from the College of Chinese Medicine in 1980. He is now a superintendent of CHING-HO hospital in Taichung, Taiwan.

His research works include psychology and schizophrenia.



**Kuan-Pin Su** is the Chief and Assistant Professor at the Department of General Psychiatry and the Director of Mind-Body Interface Research Center of China Medical University Hospital in Taichung, Taiwan. In

2005, he began to pursue his PhD program in the section of Stress, Psychiatry and Immunology Laboratory at the Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London to study the mechanism of cytokine-induced depression.



**Mark L. Nagurka** received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in mechanical engineering and applied mechanics from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and the Ph.D. degree in mechanical engineering from Massachusetts

Institute of Technology, Cambridge. He then joined the Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering at Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI.

His research interests include automation, mechatronics, control design and biomechanics.