# mydna General knowledge





## <u>GENERAL KNOWLEDGE</u>

Revision: 08/08/2012

# What is Dermatoglyphics?

DERMATOGLYPHICS IS A TERM GIVEN TO THE DERMAL RIDGES OF HUMAN SKIN, PARTICULARLY WITH REFERENCE TO FINGERPRINTS AND TOEPRINTS. CONTRARY TO PALM LINES, THESE DERMAL RIDGES PROTRUDE FROM THE SKIN SURFACE.

Dermatoglyphics is perhaps one of the most unique human DNA because:

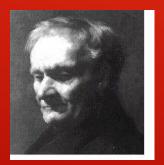
- there is **no identical** fingerprint in the world
- fingerprint will **never change** throughout one's life



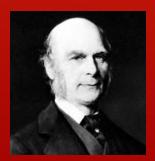
# History of Dermatoglyphics



DERMATOGLYPHICS OR FINGERPRINTS WERE USED BY THE ANCIENT CHINESE CIVILISATION (MORE THAN 5000 YEARS AGO) AS A FORM OF HUMAN IDENTITY.



The modern study of Dermatoglyphics can be traced back to almost 200 years of research when **Dr. Jan Evangelista Purkinje** (a Czech physicist) classified fingerprints in categories as part of his <u>scientific</u> <u>discovery in 1823</u>.



Sir Francis Galton, a famous British scientist, published his first book on dermatoglyphics in 1892. This book is called Fingerprints, a more detail study on human fingerprints.



**Dr Harold Cummins**, the "**Father of Dermatoglyphics**" contributed tremendously to the research and study of dermatoglyphics between the early to mid 1900s.

Subsequently, more scientists contributed to the study of dermatoglyphics in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. Most of them are from Europe and America.



## The Misconception of Dermatoglyphics



Dermatoglyphics is **NOT palmistry**.

Palm lines may change but fingerprint patterns never change because it is a form of human DNA.

Dermatoglyphics is **NOT** fortune telling.

Dermatoglyphis is a **proven** scientific method to decode the brain's potential and talent through the physical formation of fingerprint, which has linkage to brain development...



# The Science of Dermatoglyphics

Dermatoglyphics study is used by governments and professional bodies all over the world as:

- Identification
- Medical science
- Criminology and investigation



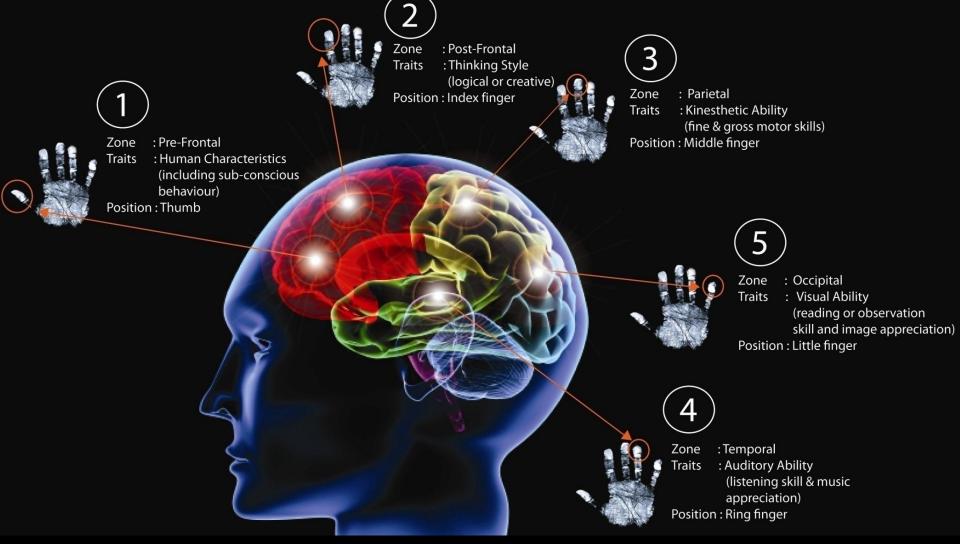
## Dermatoglyphics study is derived from <u>scientific research</u>, <u>genetic study</u> and <u>statistics</u>

Dermatoglyphics has **direct co-relationship** to an embryo's brain development during pregnancy between **week 13 to 19**.

The formation of fingerprints patterns and the fetus's brain correspond to each other.

Therefore, the strength and weakness of human brain are indicated on each finger and its print.





Finger #1 – thumb : linked to Pre-Frontal (characteristics) Finger #2 – index : linked to Post-Frontal (thinking style)

Finger #3 – middle : linked to Parietal (kinesthetic function)Finger #4 – ring: linked to Temporal (auditory function)Finger #5 – little: linked to Occipital (visual function)

Dermatoglyphics study has an accuracy of **up to 95%** in decoding the 3 Inborn Factors:-

# Innate Characteristics Inborn Learning Styles Inborn Intelligences

(also known as Multiple Intelligences or hidden talents)

# This is what dermatoglyphics is all about !!

**<u>Disclaimer</u>**: environmental factor, human factor, special incidents and traumatic incidents occurred in one's life can change the 3 Inborn Factors.

# The Research of Dermatoglyphics



TOPIC: DERMATOGLYPHICS AS BIOLOGICAL MARKERS OF SPORTS PERFORMANCE

PUBLICATION: ANDALUCIAN JOURNAL OF SPORTS MEDICINE

RESEARCHER/AUTHOR: FB DEL VECCHIO AND A GONCALVES

COUNTRY/LANGUAGE: PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL/PORTUGESE



Written by: Zhai Guijur

Beijing Oriental KeAo Human Intelligence Potential Research Institute

April 15, 2006

**Topic:** Report on study of multivariante intelligence measurement through dermatoglyphic identification

Publication: Beijing Oriental KeAo Human Intelligence Potential Research Institute

Researcher/Author: Zhai Guijun

Country/Language: China/English and Mandarin

#### QUANTITATIVE GENETICS OF FINGER-PRINT PATTERNS Sarah B. Holt

#### **OUANTITATIVE GENETICS OF** FINGER-PRINT PATTERNS

#### SARAH B. HOLT B.Sc. Ph.D.

address The quantitative approach

- The method of ridge-countin
- The use of familial correlations Distribution of total ridge-count in the population Inheritance of total ridge-count
- Diversity of ridge counts from finger to finger

Finger ridge-count in mongolism

The dermal ridges on finger balls (tips) are arranged in the form of patterns. These patterns, studied from impressions of the ridged skin, can be classified into three main types: arches, loops and whorls. This classification is based on the number of triradii present. Thus, there is no triradius in a simple arch, one in a loop and, typically, two triradii in a whorl (see fig. 1).1

For many years, evidence has accumulated which suggests that finger-print patterns are determined by heredity. In particular, the finger-print patterns of monozygotic twin pairs,

<sup>1</sup> A triradian is the junction of three regions each containing systems of ridges which are approximately parallel in small fields of these regions (Penrose, 1954).—

although never identical, are very similar, while those of dizygotic pairs generally show considerably less agreement. Yet genetic investigations on pattern types have yielded indecisive results, and we still do not know how they are inherited (see, e.g., Elderton, 1920; Grüneberg, 1928; Böhmer & Harren, 1939; Essen-Möller, 1941). Qualitative analyses of other features of finger-print patterns, such as form (Bonnevie, 1924; Mueller, 1931; Geipel, 1937) and direction (Bonnevie, 1924; Newman, 1930), have likewise led to inconclusive results. (An account of genetic researches on fingerprint patterns is given by Cummins & Midlo, 1943.) A new approach to the genetics of digital ridge-patterns was, therefore, needed.

#### 1. The Quantitative Approach

Although Galton was the first investigator to attempt the measurement of hereditary likeness in finger-print patterns, it is to Bonnevie that we owe an efficient method of quantifying the dermal ridge-patterns for genetic purposes. More than thirty years ago she developed the method of ridge-counting which had first been used by Galton (1895) as a subclassification of loops. Henry (1900) incorporated the method in his system of finger-print classification for personal identification and gave rules for ridge-counting. Bonnevie (1924) extended the technique for application to all types of pattern.

Bonnevie's object in using the ridge-count as a basis for genetic studies was to overcome certain difficulties inherent in work on finger-print patterns. For instance, classification is complicated by the occurrence of a complete series of transitions between the three major pattern types while, frequently, fingers of the same individual show different patterns. By using ridge-counts Bonnevie was able to obtain a single value for an individual, consisting of a quantitative assessment of the patterns on the ten fingers.

FIG. 1. Examples of the Three Basic Types of Finger-Print Pattern



A: arch (no triradius)

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C: whorl (two triradil)

There is no line of count on A, and the score is 0.

In B the triradius is on the left, at the junction of three ridge systems. It is formed of three meeting ridges. The white line joining the point of the triradius to the centre of the loop illustrates the method of ridge-counting. The number of ridge cutting the line is 13.

The white lines on C are the two lines of count, one from each triradius to the centre of the whorl. The ridge-count on the left of the pattern is 17, that on the right is 8,

247

**Topic:** The Genetics of Dermal Ridges (American Lecture Series)

#### Publication:Wiley-Liss Inc.

#### Researcher/Author: Sarah B. Holt

### Country/Language: English/USA



The Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Has received an application for a patent for a new and useful invention. The title and description of the invention are enclosed. The require-ments of law have been complied with, and it has been determined that a patent on the invention shall be granted under the law.

United States Patent

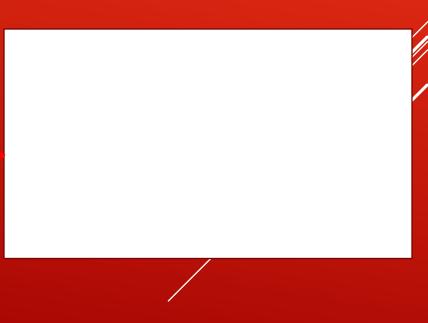
**Topic:** Dermatoglyphic Testing System

Publication: United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

Researcher/Author: Ruei-Bin Lin

Country/Language: Taiwan/English





## The science of Islam...

## MIRACLES OF THE QUR'AN.com



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#### THE SCIENTIFIC MIRACLES OF THE QUR'AN

#### THE IDENTITY IN THE FINGERPRINT

While it is stated in the Our'an that it is easy for Allah to bring man back to life after death, peoples' fingerprints are particularly emphasized:

> We are able to put together in perfect order the very tip

The emphasis on fingerprints has a very special meaning. This r because shapes and details on everyone's fingerprint are unique to each individual. Every person who is alive or who has ever lived in this world has a set of unique fingerprints. Furthermore, even identical twins having the very same DNA sequence have their own set of fingerprints 105

also be compared to Fingerprints attain their final shape before birth and remain the the barcode system same for a lifetime unless a permanent scar appears. That is why that is used today. fingerprints are accepted as a very important proof of identity, exclusive to their owner. The science of fingerprints has been used as a non-erring identity determination method.

However, what is important is that this feature of fingerprints was only discovered in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Before then, people regarded fingerprints as ordinary curves without any specific importance or meaning. However in the Qur'an, Allah points to the fingertips, which did not attract anyone's attention at that time, and calls our attention to their importance. This importance has only been fully understood in our day.



wone, including

identi

unique fingerpri other words, people's

identities are coded at

their fingertips. This

coding system may



Section II. Fingerprint Pattern Types

Fingerprints are the result of minute ridges allevs found on the hand of eve

ridges form patterns of loops, whorls and

🗿 Done





🧿 Intern

Most

arches

Links

LOOP In a loop pattern, the ridges enter from either side, re-curve and pass out or tend to pass out the same side they entered.



🔀 🏠 http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/takingfps.html



ARCH In an arch pattern the ridges enter from one side, make a rise in the center and exit generally on the opposite side.





In a whorl pattern, the

ridges are usually

circular.



Special Situation Amputations Bandaged Fingers

Deformities Worn Fingerprints 6. Extra Fingers

VII. Quality Checklist

# The Purpose of Dermatoglyphics

## PRIORITISE

TO SET PRIORITY TO THE INBORN POTENTIALS THAT ONE POSSES BY FOCUSING ON THE STRENGTH FIRST AND HENCE TO CREATE OPPORTUNITY FOR BREAKTHROUGH

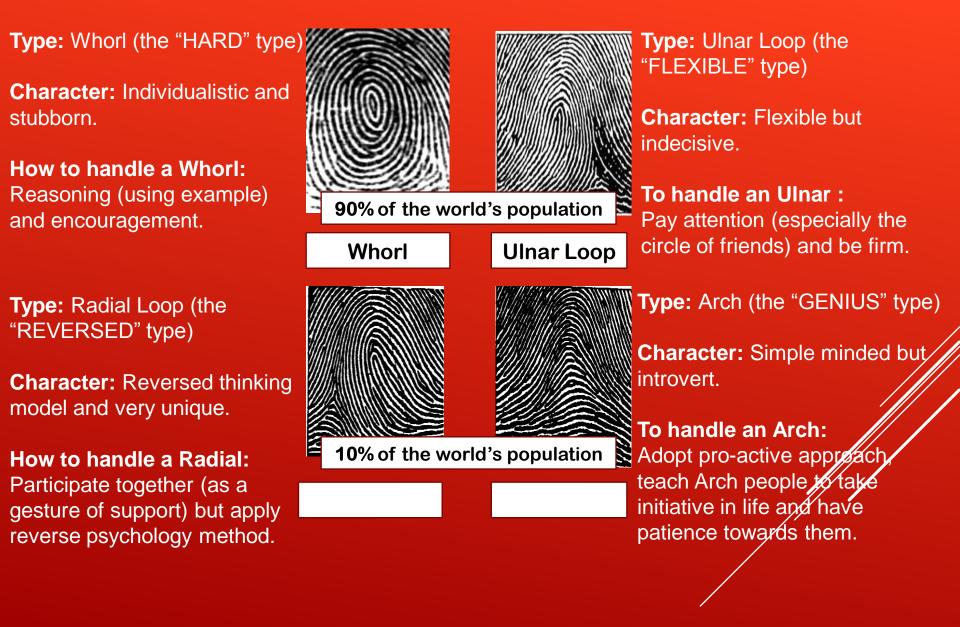
## nspiration

to inspire an individual or parent to derive solutions and methods based on the analysis of dermatoglyphics report

## Reference

a scientific form of reference to effectively align and project the direction (activities) for self improvement, academic improvement and career improvement

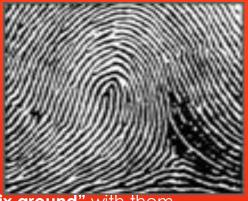
## **4 major** fingerprints and its characteristics



## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ULNAR LOOP <u>Ulnar Loop (U)</u>

- Loop or U-turn oblong shaped
- Known as the Nice Guy due to its 'flexible' personality

#### The Personality of Ulnar Loop



Sociable	: A more genuine (sincere) person and easy to "mix around" with them.
Flexible	: Learns best by <b>copying or imitating</b> a role model and quite co-operative.
Compassion	: Feels for others and will try to avoid conflicts.
Adaptable	: Strong ability to adapt to new environment but can be easily affected by ounding or friends too.
the surro	ounding or friends too.
Uncertain	: Get <b>distracted easily</b> with new ideas ("wants to try many things") and thus
difficult	to make decision somefimes.

\*\* In career, suitable to assume role as a 'front-liner' or a supporting role within an organisation.

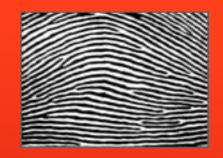
#### How to Deal or Communicate with Ulnar Loop

Sociable	: Be sincere to them and do not expect them to be aggressive in daily interaction or the way they perform tasks.
	interaction or the way they perform tasks.
Flexible role mo	: Encourage them to learn and imitate from a mentor (a good example or odel) instead of discover by themselves (unlike Whorl).
Compassion	: Constantly remind them to think twice and not to be fooled by others.
Adaptable	: Expose these children to more variety of learning styles that align with their in order to make them a more complete-learner.
Interest	In order to make them a more complete-learner.
Uncertain	: To be firm to them especially children to cultivate the habit of taking
	: To be firm to them especially children to cultivate the habit of taking responsibility, stay focused and decisiveness.

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ARCH <u>Arch (A)</u>

- Simple wave-like pattern
- Known as the Genius if their talent is activated (before 16)

#### The Personality of Arch



- Subjective : Will possess 'genius' potentials or 'explosive' abilities if their talents are groomed before 16.
   Naïve : A simple-minded person that lacks initiative to pursue life especially children and hence are often misunderstood as 'lazy' due to their 'lack-of-planning-ahead' attitude.
- Reserved: Dislikes complexity or changes (conservative) and very self-protective.
- Simple : Can be easily 'tricked' into believing something but once they believe in it, they will "dive in" and learn it with the utmost passion and excel better others.
- Introvert : Possess a more introvert personality (keeps to oneself) and hence emotion could be unstable.
- \*\* This person is capable to assume any role if one's potentials are activated during his or her younger days.

#### How to Deal or Communicate with Arch

- Subjective fingerprint activities in logical games and logical training such as math or language).
- Naïve : Take pro-active approach to inspire them to discover things or activities and to bring them to make places of interest or learning (museum, botanical garden and historical places).
- **Reserved**: Encourage them to interact with people by participating in clubs, social event, playing team sports or even attending religious classes.
- Simple : To be patient to reason with them (using common examples) and to adopt a lively or out going way to communicate with them.
- Introvert : Take initiative to speak to them, ask them for opinion and encourage them to give ideas as an approach to 'open up' their introvert personality in order to make them share their feelings with friends and loved ones.

## AT-TENTED ARCH



Strength: St

Frequence



### Extra Traits (1):

Warm personality and passionate in interaction with friends. Due to being 'warm & passionate' hence this person may make impulsive decision too.

Extra Traits (2):

Passionate in learning a variety things (broad topics) and has hidden potential in creativity and modern arts.

#### Funny but True:

At people are sometimes viewed as talking too loud, too near or too much sometimes They do no intend to act in that manner because they are just passionate in nature.

**Special Note for Special Fingerprint:** 

From the statistics gathered by BCL Group between 2007 to 2012 in Asia-Pacific, At is the family of Arch fingerprint that appears the least in this region. At people are more inclined to be an academician, activist, artist or being a professional rather than an entrepreneur (businessman).

## AU – ARCH WITH ULNAR AR – ARCH WITH RADIAL



#### Extra Traits (1):



Intellectual personality but less likely to show when young (absorb only but not good in demonstrating). However Au and Ar can learn effectively when they are going into teenage years or more matured.

Extra Traits (2):

Seek knowledge and have potential in more abstract disciplines such as science and technology.

#### Funny but True:

Au can be extremely good in borrowing and modifying ideas (the 'Genius Imitator'). Meanwhile, Ar can be a very shrewd businessman (the 'Genius Thinker') and thur it is difficult to negotiate with them.

**Special Note for Special Fingerprint:** 

From the statistics gathered by BCL Group between 2007 to 2012 in Asia-Pacific, Au is the most common Arch family found. Meanwhile, Ar is less common after At (the rarest Arch).

Successful people with Au (the 'Genius Imitator') the are usually more outgoing and excellent in public speaking while Ar (the 'Genius Thinker') tend to be more reserved and usually very good in planning and designing.

Strength: Streng Frequency Rare

# THANK YOU

GET TO KNOW MORE OF YOURSELF THROUGH THE ONE OF THE BEST HUMAN PROFILING STUDIES. YOU NEVER QUITE KNOW YOURSELF YET UNTIL YOU KNOW DERMATOGLYPHICS...



























# The Application of Dermatoglyphics

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

• For parents to understand the child's inborn learning style

 To help parents to choose suitable pre-school programme that correspond to the child's inborn learning style

Students of Primary (Junior) and Secondary (High) School

- To realise the inborn potential in order to prioritise on academic achievement
- For parents to discover the hidden talents and to gear them towards the right extra-curricular activities

## Pre-University Students

• To assist in course and major selection at college level by matching inborn potential with the academic skills or requirements offered

Adults

• To assist in career selection according to the strength one posses and to aid communication between individuals

# The Market of Dermatoglyphics



## PARENTS



## Teachers



## Corporate





## College or Pre-University students

# The Process of Dermatoglyphics



A LAPTOP IS INSTALLED WITH DERMATOGLYPHICS SOFTWARE



Dermatoglyphics Consultant to scan and analyse the client's fingerprints



Follow-up call with the client



Consultation of the report

	in 50.90% R				Ri	ght Brain	n	49	49.10%		
Brain Function Mental Function		T	Thought Kinesthetic Function Function			Auditory Function			Visual Function		
Brain Lobe Area	Pre Frontal	F	Post Fron	tal	Parietal		Temporal		1	Occipital	
Weight Configuration	24.84%		12.84%		12.04%		24.84%		25.44%		
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A Dermatoglyphics Report is generated

# Recap on Dermatoglyphics

Areas of Test	Outcome of Test	Explanation
(1) Innate Characteristics	<ul> <li>general character</li> <li>primary character</li> <li>secondary (sub-conscious) character</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>to aid effective communication between individuals</li> <li>to understand (accept and reason) the natural behaviour</li> </ul>
(2) Inborn Learning Style	<ul> <li>kinesthetic learner</li> <li>auditory learner</li> <li>visual learner</li> <li>all-round learner</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>to determine the dominant learning style a person possess</li> <li>to discover a more effcient way to learn according to the dominant learning style</li> </ul>
(3) Inborn Intelligence & Hidden Talent (also known as Multiple Intelligence)	<ol> <li>Inborn Potentials (based on 10 fingerprints) of LEFT brain VS RIGHT brain:</li> <li>Execution VS Visionary</li> <li>Logical VS Creativity</li> <li>Fine Motor VS Gross Motor</li> <li>Listening Skill VS Music Appreciation</li> <li>Visual Skill VS Visual Appreciation</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>to unveil the inborn talents</li> <li>to identify the inborn strength and weakness</li> <li>the complete reference to one's potential</li> <li>to prioritise the potential in order to improve oneself</li> </ul>