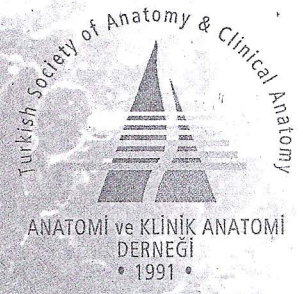
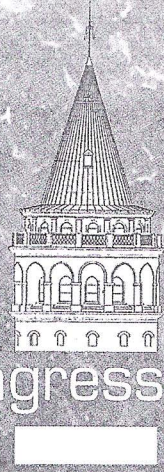
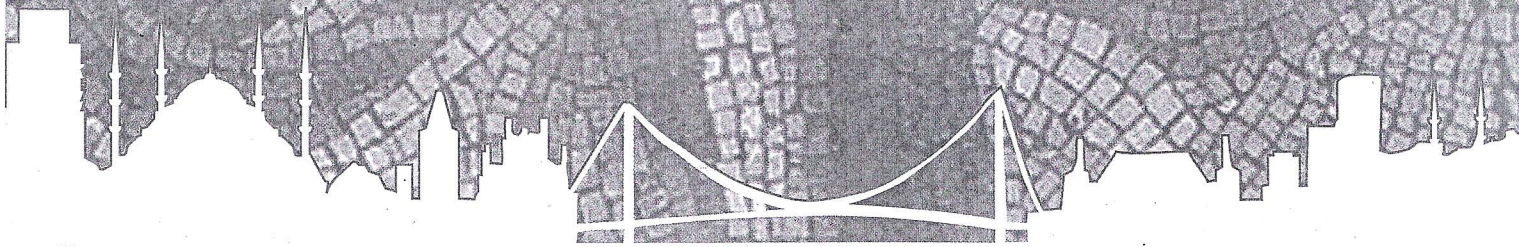
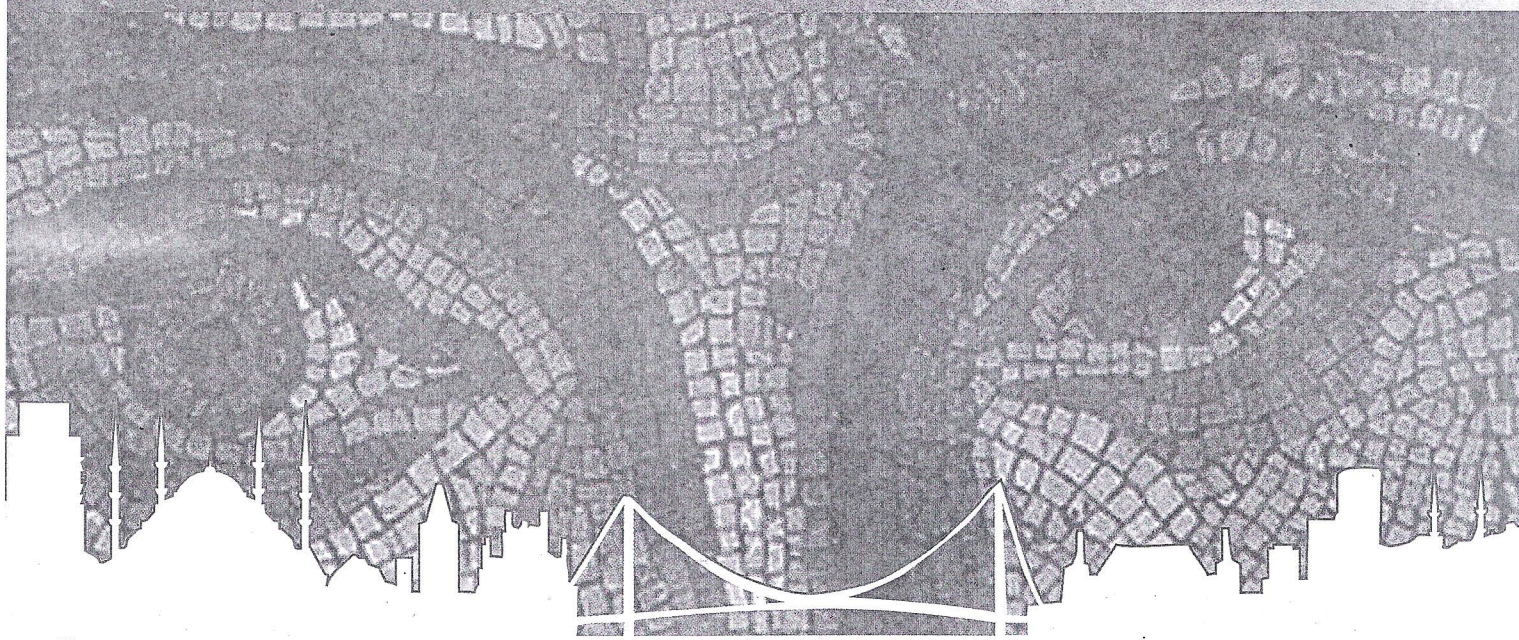


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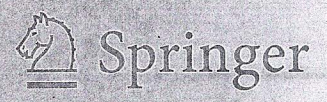
TÜBİTAK

Abstracts Book

Surgical Radiologic Anatomy

Journal of Clinical Anatomy

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Materials and Methods: Hematoxylin and eosin-stained cat kidney slides in our archive were examined using a Nikon Eclipse E600 photomicroscope.

Results: We saw a number of oval-shaped parasite eggs within the lumen of renal tubules. The eggs, surrounded by a thin smooth wall, were approximately 40x60 µm in diameters, and possessed centrally localized embryos leaving a clear space beneath the shell. Eosinophil-rich infiltrates, cortical debris areas containing mononuclear cells and degraded renal tubules were seen in parasite-infected kidney. Both swollen cells characterized with loss of the cytoplasmic content and densely eosinophilic stained shrunken cells were found in the tubular epithelia.

Conclusion: Our data showed a remarkable structural damage accompanied with severe inflammation in the cat kidney due to *S. stercoralis* hyperinfection.

PO-74. SIZE AND LOCALIZATION OF KIDNEY DURING THE FETAL PERIOD

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The aim of this study was to determine the morphometric development and the localization of the kidney during the fetal period. Three hundred forty four fetal kidneys obtained from 172 human fetuses (76 males and 96 females) aged between 9-40 weeks were used in this study. Fetuses were divided into four groups between gestational weeks; 1st trimester, 2nd trimester, 3rd trimester and full term of gestation. At first, anterior abdominal wall was dissected. Then, the topographic localization of the kidney in abdominal cavity was assessed. The vertebral levels of superior and inferior poles and vessels of the kidneys were determined. The distances between inferior pole of kidney and iliac crest were measured. The dimensions (width, length and thickness) were measured. Mean values and standard deviations of all parameters according to trimesters were calculated. It was found that all parameters were increased with age during fetal period. No significant differences were observed between sexes for any of the parameters ($p>0.05$). There was significant correlation between gestational age and all parameters ($p<0.001$). There was significant difference in the vertebral levels of superior and inferior poles of the kidneys according to gestational age. The difference was observed between the distance of iliac crest and right-left inferior poles of kidney. The present study has revealed that the development the morphological changes and the morphometrical measurement of the kidney during the fetal period. We hope that present results can be considered as providing some useful findings for future studies.

PO-75. MULTIPLE VASCULAR VARIATIONS OF BOTH KIDNEYS: CASE REPORT

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During the routine dissection of the abdomen, multiple renal vascular variations were observed bilaterally in a 54-year-old male cadaver. The right kidney received three renal arteries which took their origin from the lateral aspect of the abdominal aorta. The left kidney received three renal arteries, two of which took their origin from the lateral aspect of the abdominal aorta and one from the left common iliac artery. The right kidney had two renal veins, both of which drained into the inferior vena cava. The left kidney had one renal vein showing a different formation pattern. The superior and middle renal arteries to the right kidney crossed the inferior vena cava posteriorly to reach the middle and upper portions of the hilum respectively, whereas the inferior renal artery crossed the inferior vena cava anteriorly to reach the lower portion of the hilum. The superior and middle renal arteries to the left kidney reached the hilum behind the left renal vein. The inferior left renal artery crossed the ureter, and left testicular artery and vein posteriorly to reach the lower pole of the kidney. The left inferior phrenic vein and an accessory vein arising from the inferior portion of the hilum drained into the left renal vein. Additionally, the left testicular and left suprarenal vein drained into this accessory vein. The left suprarenal vein crossed the superior and middle left renal arteries posteriorly before its termination. Knowledge of vascular variations in such a case is important for the surgical and radiological interventions of the kidneys.

PO-76. ARE STRESS AND OBESITY RISK FACTORS IN MALE INFERTILITY? SPERM CONCENTRATION AND MOTILITY IN OBESITY AND STRESS MODELS OF RATS

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Objective: Stress is a major contributing factor to male fertility problems. Recent studies have also pointed out a link between male infertility and obesity. In this study, we aimed to investigate how obesity and stress exposure affect to sperm parameters such as count and motility.

Material and methods: Eighteen 4-week-old Sprague Dawley rats were randomly divided into three groups of six rats each. Rats of the control (Group I) and stress-exposed