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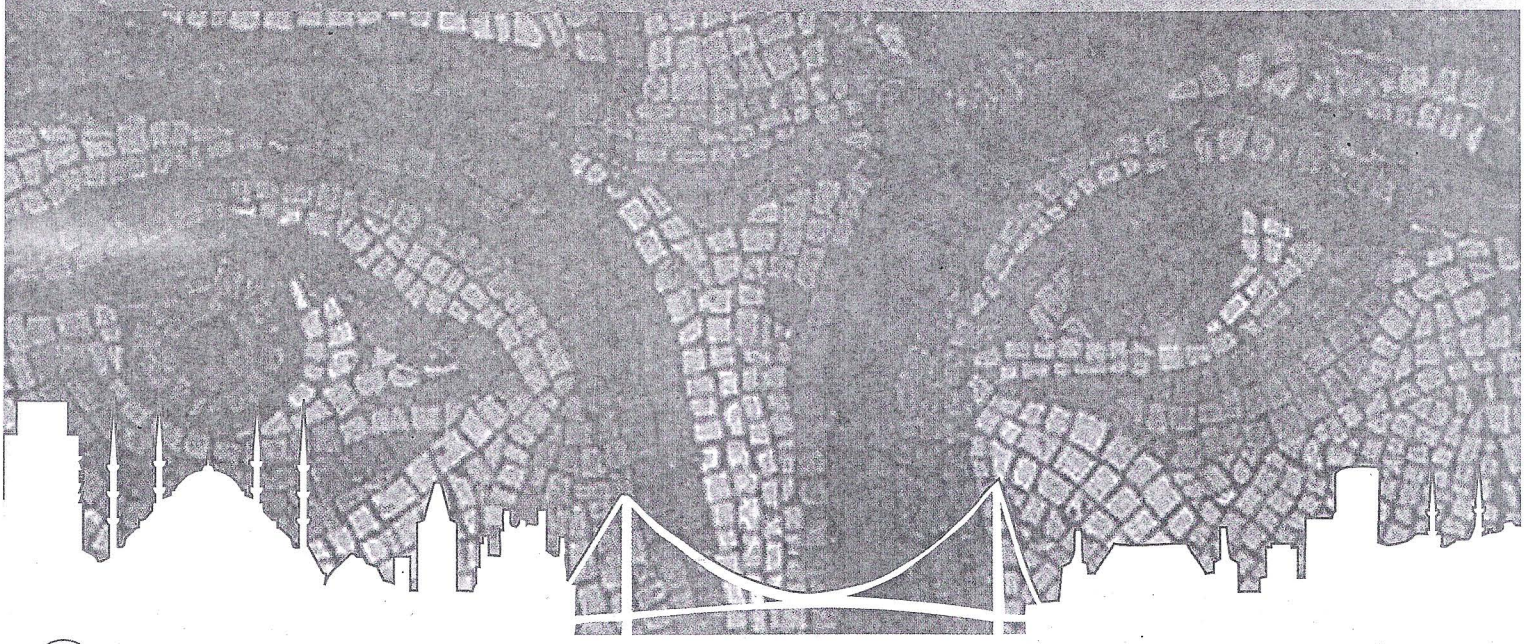

TÜBİTAK

Abstracts Book

Surgical Radiologic Anatomy

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group (Group II) were allowed to take freely a standard rat chow. Rats of Group III (stress + obesity model) were fed a high-fat diet for three months. Rats of Group II and III were administrated a chronic stress procedure for last four weeks. At the end of the experiment, vas deferenses and testes were removed from the sacrificed animals. Testicular weights were measured using an electronic scale. Epididymal spermatozoa collected from vas deferens were diluted with saline imidazole solution. Sperm counting and motility evaluation were performed using a Makler Counting Chamber. The data were statistically analyzed.

Results: There was no significant difference in terms of testicular weight between the control and stress-exposed rats ($p>0.05$, LSD multiple-comparison test). But, a significant decrease was present in testicular weight of Group III compared to Group I and II ($p<0.05$). The count and motility of epididymal spermatozoa were significantly lower in both Group II and III in comparison with the control ($p<0.05$). No significant difference was found between Group II and III in terms of sperm count ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: Our findings have suggested that obesity may lead the rat testis to become smaller and that stress can cause a significant decrease in sperm count and motility, negatively effecting on male fertility.

Acknowledgment: This study was supported by the 2008/20-numbered Scientific Research Fund of our university.

PO-77. THE ANALYSIS OF THE SAGITTAL PELVIC PARAMETERS IN FOUR PELVIS TYPES

Engin Ciftcioglu, Mehmet Tevfik Demir, Cem Kopuz; Department of Anatomy, Ondokuz Mayis University Faculty of Medicine, Samsun, Turkey
enginciftcioglu@hotmail.com

An analysis of the sagittal lumbar and pelvic profile of healthy adult volunteer women was carried out in four pelvis types (n=20 for each group). Inclusion criteria were as follows: no pregnancy, no previous spinal surgery, no low back pain, no lower limb length inequality, and no scoliotic deviation. After informed consent had been given, lateral radiographs of pelvis and lumbar region at standing position were obtained. The pelvic angles (i.e. pelvic incidence, sacral slope, pelvic tilting, thickness), sagittal anatomic parameters of the sacrum (i.e. sacral angle, sacrococcygeal angle) and lordosis were measured. Following confirmation of normal distribution of data, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with the Tukey–Kramer post hoc test was used for multiple comparisons. The pelvic incidence and sacral slope values in anthropoid type were found to be statistically lower than that of other pelvis types ($p<0.01$-0.001). On the other hand, sacral angle was higher in platypelloid pelvis ($p<0.01$-0.001). Other measured parameters were not different in all four pelvis types. In conclusion, some sagittal parameters of pelvic architecture may be different in some pelvic types and this issue needs to be studied in detail.

PO-78. MALPOSITION AND VARIED VASCULATURE OF THE LEFT SUPRARENAL GLAND: CASE REPORT

Nail Can Ozturk, Deniz Uzmansel, Alev Kara, A. Hakan Ozturk; Department of Anatomy, Mersin University Faculty of Medicine, Mersin, Turkey
duzmansel@yahoo.com

During the routine dissection of the abdominal region, malposition and varied vasculature of the left suprarenal gland was observed in a 50-year-old male cadaver. Instead of the superior pole of the left kidney, the suprarenal gland was situated over the hilum, covered the medial side of the kidney pushing the left renal vein downwards and causing the vein to twist. The quadrangular gland, which was 4.9 cm in length and 2.7 cm in width, was parallel to the aorta just a few milimeters close on the medial border of the gland. The superior edge of the gland was 2.8 cm below the superior pole and the inferior edge of the gland was 3.4 cm above the inferior pole of the kidney. The suprarenal vein drained into the left inferior phrenic vein which then drained into the left renal vein. A left lateral branch of the aorta at the same level as the superior mesenteric artery divided into three branches. One of the branches crossed the gland behind the inferior edge, and entered the upper pole of the kidney; the other two branches entered the suprarenal gland individually. Such a malposition and varied vasculature of the suprarenal gland which was not observed in the literature is of utmost importance from the radiological and surgical point of view. The embryology of this case is also discussed.

PO-79. HOW DOES OBESITY AFFECT ON GROSS AND MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY OF ADRENAL GLANDS IN RATS?

Elvan Ozbek, Tuba Demirci, Esra Eroglu, Semin Gedikli; Department of Histology and Embryology, Ataturk University, Medical Faculty, Erzurum, Turkey
elvanozbek@yahoo.com

Objective: Adipose tissue-derived cytokines and lipids are connected with modulation of the production of corticosteroids such as aldosterone and cortisol. The aim of this study is to examine effects of obesity on histological structure of rat adrenal glands.

Materials and Methods: Twelve adult male Sprague Dawley rats were divided into two equal-sized groups.