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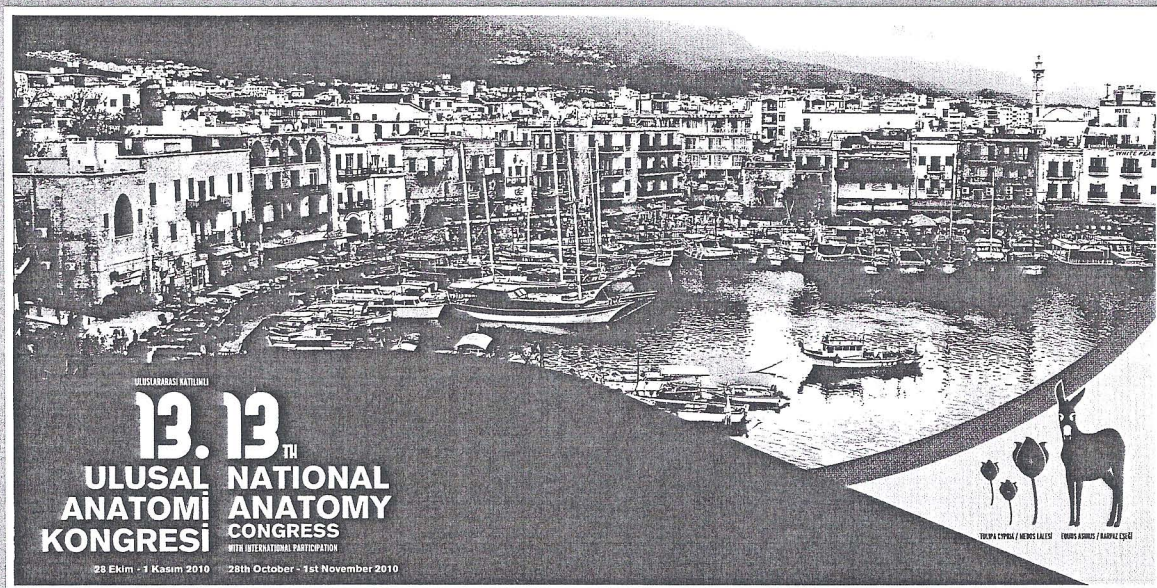
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A peritoneal meso attached to the anterior abdominal wall and leading to internal supravesical hernia

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During the abdominal dissection of a 67-year-old male cadaver, a variative peritoneal meso was encountered at the inner face of anterior abdominal wall. Part of the small bowel was herniated into the sac which was formed by this peritoneal meso. The peritoneum of the anterior abdominal wall normally forms the right and left medial umbilical folds on the right and left umbilical arteries and median umbilical fold on the remnants of the urachus. In this case, the peritoneum instead was attached to the anterior abdominal wall at the front and in its posteroinferior course spreading out towards the urinary bladder. Lateral margins of this meso were continuing as two folds which included the right and left umbilical arteries. The depth of the sac on left side of the meso was 3.86 cm and 3.20 cm on the right. Approximately 30 cm of the small bowel including the terminal part of jejunum and the beginning of ileum was herniated in to the left sac. This formation is a very rare entity defined as internal supravesical hernia in the literature which is known to cause intestinal obstruction. In this case for the first time, the developmental process of the peritoneal sac formation which constitutes the herniation base is examined by considering the morphological features of umbilical arteries and the remnant of the urachus and their structural relations with the urinary bladder.

Key words: Internal supravesical hernia, median umbilical fold, medial umbilical fold.

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Cross-sectional area measurements of the sigmoid sinus and internal jugular vein, and their relationships with the surgical landmarks of mastoidectomy

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Objective: This study aims to reveal the relationship of the size of sigmoid sinus and internal jugular vein with the landmark measurements used in temporal bone surgery.

Methods: Fourteen temporal bones (6 right, 8 left) of 8 formalin fixed human cadavers (mean age: 66) were dissected under surgical microscope. The distances from the Henle's spine (supra-meatal spine) to the dura, from the dome of the jugular bulb to the second genu of facial nerve and to the superior part of the round window niche, from the facial nerve to the sigmoid sinus were measured. Afterward sections were taken from the five levels of sigmoid sinus-internal jugular vein and cross sectional areas calculated by point counting method. To evaluate the differences between the sides and levels, Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test was used. To evaluate the relationship among the cross sectional areas of different levels and with landmarks, 'Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient Test' was used. Statistical significance level was 0.05.

Results: Differences between the sides for each level were statistically insignificant. Statistical differences among the section-levels were documented. Additionally, on the left side, cross sectional area of the external opening of jugular foramen has a positive correlation with all levels, except for internal opening of jugular foramen. Among the measurements of left and right sides negative correlation was determined for each level, except for the level of jugular bulb. The correlation of the cross sectional area of the level of jugular bulb with "the distance from the Henle's spine to the dura" was positive, and with "the distance between dome of the jugular bulb to the superior part of the round window niche" was negative. The area at the beginning of sigmoid sinus has a negative correlation with the distance between the dome of the jugular bulb to the second genu of facial nerve.

Conclusion: The results of the study present that the landmark measurements of the surgery of complicated temporal bone are related with the size of certain level of the sigmoid sinus and internal jugular vein. It is suggested that taking into account the size of the venous structures will contribute to the mastoidectomy process.

Key words: Sigmoid sinus, internal jugular vein, temporal bone, mastoidectomy.

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Creative drama in anatomy education

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Objective: Creative drama is called an activity aiming at comprehending an idea, a situation or knowledge in a group, utiliz-