

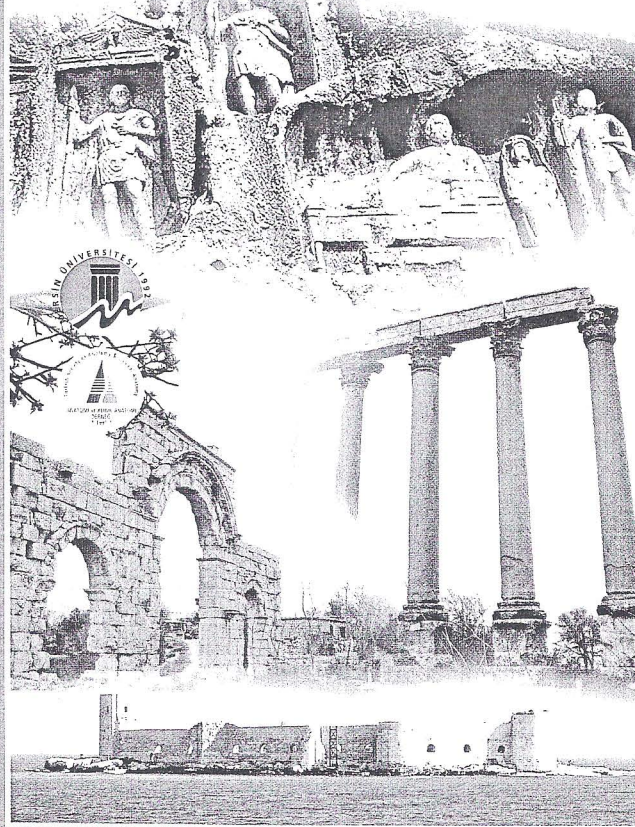
anatomy

International Journal of Experimental and Clinical Anatomy

**Volume 2 / 2008
Supplement**

Special Issue includes
abstracts for the
XIIth National Congress
of Anatomy with
International
Participation,
29th October -
1st November, 2008,
Mersin, Turkey

Uluslararası Katılımlı
**XII. ULUSAL
ANATOMİ KONGRESİ**
29 EKİM - 01 KASIM 2008, MERSİN



because of the application easiness and the risk of the infraclavicular method such as pneumothorax, hemothorax, chylothorax.

Key words: Brachial plexus, supraclavicular block, infraclavicular block.

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Morphometry of the femoral intercondylar notch and its clinical importance

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In this study, one hundred human femoral bones (51 right, 49 left) from the skeletal collection of Ege University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Anatomy, were used for the morphology and morphometry of the femoral condyles and the intercondylar notch. Length of the femoral bones were measured as 42.89 cm (min. 37.2-max. 48.1). Bicondylar width and intercondylar notch width were measured as 72.49 mm (min. 61.52-max. 82.76) and 20.14 mm (min. 13.79-max. 29.01), respectively. Notch width index was 0.28 (min. 0.21-max. 0.36). Condylar depth and intercondylar notch depth were measured as 60.49 mm (min. 50.32-max. 72.29) and 28.73 mm (min. 23.43-max. 36.11), respectively. Notch depth index was 0.47 (min. 0.43-max. 0.53) and the intercondylar notch angle was 51.18° (min. 35°-max. 76°). Morphology and morphometry of the intercondylar notch between two condyles plays an important role on the cruciate ligaments' stability, especially for the anterior cruciate ligament. A clinical relevance between the anterior cruciate ligament injuries and the intercondylar notch stenosis has been suggested. This study gives detailed information on the morphology and morphometry of the intercondylar notch on a large series of femoral bones from a Turkish population.

Key words: Human anatomy, femur, intercondylar notch, morphometry, anterior cruciate ligament.

P-65

Morphological evaluation of the lateral thoracic and thoracodorsal arteries in coronary bypass surgery as an alternative arterial graft

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Internal thoracic artery and great saphenous vein are actually the two most commonly used coronary by-pass grafts. Arterial grafts have better patency ratios than venous grafts. The aim of this study was to determine whether the lateral thoracic and thoracodorsal arteries are eligible as graft for use in coronary by-pass operations. Lateral thoracic and thoracodorsal arteries, bilaterally obtained from 9 adult male cadavers with an average age of 56.67±6.38, were used. The morphometric features (length, lumen diameter, tunica intima and media thicknesses, features of the internal and external elastic lamina, elastic and nonstriated muscular tissue contents of the tunica media layer) of the proximal, middle and distal portions of these arteries were compared with the morphological features of the internal thoracic, radial and coronary arteries (anterior interventricular branch, circumflex branch, right coronary artery). It was determined that the lateral thoracic and thoracodorsal arteries have well developed internal elastic lamina. Moreover, it was observed that the tunica intima and media thicknesses of the lateral thoracic and thoracodorsal arteries were usually similar to or thinner than those of the internal thoracic and radial arteries. The length and lumen diameter of the lateral thoracic artery were found to be insufficient for being a free, arterial graft alone while the values for the thoracodorsal artery were sufficient. However, regarding their length and lumen diameter, it was concluded that both arteries are sufficient for being composite grafts (e. g. Y graft) when used together with other arteries.

Key words: Alternative arterial graft, lateral thoracic artery, thoracodorsal artery, coronary bypass surgery.

P-66

Effect of formaldehyde inhalation on the intercellular junctions of the nasal mucosa in rats

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The irritable properties of formaldehyde inhalation for the nasal mucosa is known. But the cytological features are not well known. In this study we aimed to examine the deformation of the intercellular junctions caused by formaldehyde inhalation by immunohistochemical and TEM methods. In this study we used a total number of 20 adult, female rats. Rats were divided as 10 rats for experimental and 10 rats for control groups. Experimental group was exposed to 15 ppm formaldehyde for