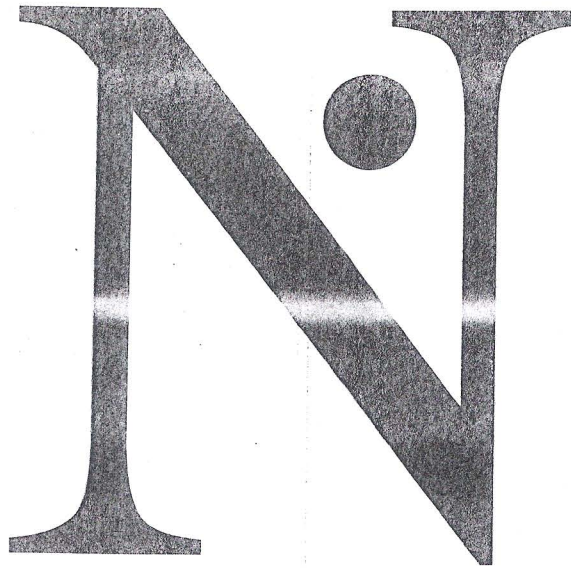


NEUROANATOMY



www.neuroanatomy.org

VOLUME 5 [2006]
Supplement 2

10th National Congress of Anatomy
Bodrum–Turkey, September 6-10, 2006

ABSTRACT BOOK

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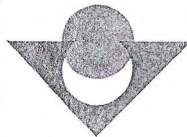
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e-ISSN 1303-1775 • p-ISSN 1303-1783

Small multipolar neuron ($D_{max}=9.34\pm 0.89 \mu\text{m}$, $D_{min}=4.56\pm 0.56 \mu\text{m}$, $TDL=156.67\pm 18.76 \mu\text{m}$, $Vol=89.62\pm 10.89 \mu\text{m}^3$) is often in parts of posterior subnucleus PaPo. Unipolar type is extremely rare, mostly situated in dorsal subnucleus, ($D_{max}=12.67\pm 0.67 \mu\text{m}$, $D_{min}=3.23\pm 0.43 \mu\text{m}$, $TDL=120.34\pm 15.45 \mu\text{m}$, $Vol=74.55\pm 6.55 \mu\text{m}^3$).

According to the finding of medium sized neurons of human paraventricular nucleus, classical partition to magno and parvicellular is losing former morpho-functional significance.

These findings are expected considering variety of functions either in parvocellular or in magnocellular parts of human paraventricular nucleus.

P26

Syntopy of structures in the optic canal and its potential clinical consequences

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The main objective was to specify syntopic relations between the ophthalmic artery and the optic nerve and the origin of the mentioned artery from the internal carotid artery as far as the posterior pole of the eyeball in the orbit and to answer the question whether there exists any clinical correlation with damage to the structures located here. The authors carried out a literature search of textbooks and atlases of the normal and topographic anatomy by different authors and focused on the description of the origin and passage of the ophthalmic artery with regard to the optic nerve in the optic canal and the posterior third of the orbit, as well as a literature search of the recent specialist clinical journals concentrated on the findings in the region of the optic canal in relation to the disorders of vascularization or the vision. Dissection was performed to 52 orbits and optic canals (27 left and 25 right) on the fixed cadavers of the Institute of Anatomy. Detailed specimens were obtained from the optic nerve and the ophthalmic artery and the sites of the origin of the ophthalmic artery from the internal carotid artery as well as the course of the ophthalmic artery in relation to the optic nerve were described. Diameters of the optic canal, the optic nerve and the ophthalmic artery were measured using the micrometer. The findings were consulted with clinical specialists. The literature search revealed that description of the origin of the ophthalmic artery from the internal carotid artery and description of the mutual relation between the ophthalmic artery and the optic nerve in the optic canal if described at all, vary in studies by different authors. The most frequent in our group of patients was the craniomedial origin. The most frequent location of the passage was before the entry into the canal below the optic nerve similarly as inside the canal and at the exit of the canal where the artery was subsequently crossing the optic nerve from the lateral side medially. Measuring of calibers of individual structures revealed that depending on the canal size is the caliber of the artery rather than the diameter of the nerve that was less variable. On the basis of the literature search of specialist clinical literature and consultation with specialists, the authors described the situations and diseases in which the above mentioned specified relations may be important for the diagnosis or therapy.

P27

The effect of spatial learning on the astrocytes number in CA2 subfield of rat hippocampus

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The hippocampal formation is a part of limbic system that plays an important role in memory and learning. The hippocampus is divided to three subfields: CA1, CA2 and CA3. In addition to pyramidal neurons and interneurons, the astrocytes play important roles in hippocampus, probably in memory and learning. In fact, the learning needs some instrument for information storage and information maintenance mechanisms resemble to memory. In the other hand, the memory always accompany with learning.

In this study, with usage of Morris Water Maze and two technique (Reference and Working memory methods), we used 15 male albino wistar rats. 5 rats in

control group and 5 rats in each other groups. After histological preparation, the slides were stained with PTAH staining for showing the astrocytes.

Our results showed significant difference in astrocytes number in CA2 area between control and Reference m. groups. Also the difference between control and working m. groups was significant. Then we compare two learning groups and we found significant difference between them.

We concluded that the number of astrocytes increased due to spatial learning and this increase can be affected to the term of learning.

P28

Coexistence of an axillary foramen, formed by unusual axillary arch, and pectoralis quartus muscle

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During the dissection of the left side of thoracoaxillary region of a 55-year-old male cadaver, a "pectoralis quartus muscle" and an "axillary arch" and insertion variation of the latissimus dorsi muscle were encountered. Because both of the complete and incomplete forms of arch was together in the same case, the axillary arch was unique. The foramen, bordered by the axillary arch was named as axillary foramen. The space covered by the two layers of fascial expanding from the arch was named as "axillary fascial pouch". The axillary arch, found in 7% of the population, has clinical importance for regional surgery. In addition, this variation should be kept in mind as it can cause to entrapment of the axillary nerves and vessels at the narrow axillary foramen.

P29

Anatomic features of fossa navicularis and its clinical significance

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The basilar (basiooccipital) part of the occipital bone is the quadrilateral part of this bone in front of the foramen magnum. The inferior surface of the basilar part has a small pharyngeal tubercle for attachment of the fibrous pharyngeal raphe about 1 cm anterior to foramen magnum. The fossa navicularis is a rare anatomic variation of the skull base. It is located anterior to the pharyngeal tubercle.

The purpose of present study was to determine the incidence and morphometric features of the fossa navicularis. The study was carried out on 95 specimens. The fossa navicularis was investigated in 6.3% of the specimens. The depth of fossa navicularis was 1.58 ± 0.84 mm. The transverse diameter was 4.66 ± 1.43 mm. The sagittal diameter was 6.50 ± 1.73 mm. The distances between fossa navicularis and other anatomic landmarks such as most anterior point of pharyngeal tubercle (4.36 ± 2.14 mm) and vomer (6.53 ± 3.77) were also measured to define the position of the fossa.

An awareness of the existence of this variation will be especially helpful during surgical approaches to the skull base. It will also keep the clinicians misinvestigations during the observations of radiological images.

P30

Comparison of women's external genital organs at premenopausal and postmenopausal term

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In this study, we aimed to determine the changes which might occur at external genital organs of women at premenopausal and postmenopausal term. Patients, who applied Gynecology Department of Medical Hospital in Zonguldak Karaelmas University, were included in this study. The study started after a permission taken from the ethical committee for the measurements. Patients, 49 of them at premenopausal term, 45 at postmenopausal term did not have any external genital abnormalities. Following measurements were applied: Length of clitoris, width of clitoris, length of clitoris-urethrae, length of labium majus, length labium minus,