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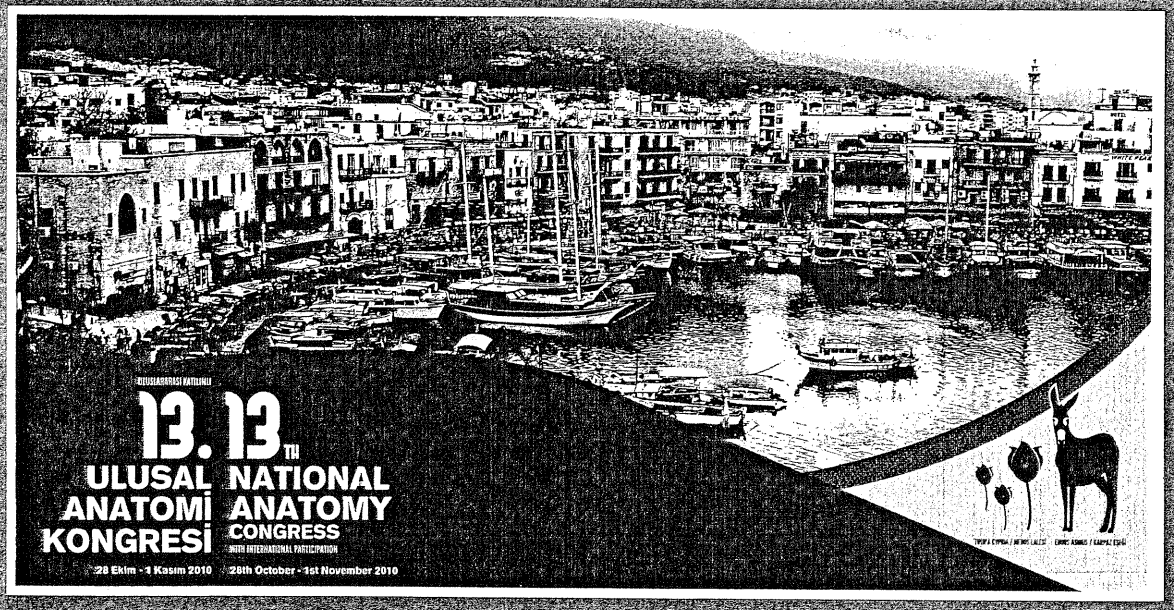

Special Issue includes abstracts for the
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Comparison of two techniques used in fabricating implant: stereolithography (SL) and fused deposition modeling (FDM)

Kapakin S*

Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey.*

Objective: The purpose of this study was to assess the accuracy of physical models of parenchymal tissue fabricated from cryosections using SL and FDM techniques.

Methods: The Visible Human Dataset (VHD) was used as the input imaging data. These images were processed in 3D-Doctor software for creating three-dimensional surface of Computer Aided Design (CAD) model of the thyroid gland by using snake technique. These surface data were then converted to a CAD (Computer Aided Design): CAM (Computer Aided Manufacturing) file format, which is used to guide the stereolithographicand the fused deposition modeling. Related models were fabricated in rapid prototyping machine of SL and FDM. The accuracy of SL and FDM models was determined by comparing distances between key landmarks on the virtual model and corresponding SLmodel and virtual model and corresponding FDM model.

Results: An excellent agreement was found in comparing the maximal dimensions of the CAD model of the thyroid gland and the corresponding stereolithographic model and fused deposition modeling model. SL and FDM models were exactly as identical as virtual model. Spearman correlation test revealed perfect correlation between the measurements on the models.

Conclusion: Both SL and FDM techniques could be effectively and reliably used for manufacturing 3-D solid implants from serial sections of the anatomical structures interchangeably.

Key words: Stereolithography, fused deposition modeling, thyroid.

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Opinions of a group of anatomy instructors on cadavers and using cadavers in teaching anatomy

Ögenler O*, Kara A**, Kadıoğlu S***, Öztürk H**, Sungur MA****

Department of History of Medicine and Ethics, Department of Anatomy**, Faculty of Medicine, Mersin University; Mersin, Turkey; Department of History of Medicine and Ethics***, Faculty of Medicine, Çukurova University, Adana, Turkey; Department of Biostatistics and Medical Informatics****, Faculty of Medicine, Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey.*

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the cognition of Anatomy Instructors on cadavers and how they adopt an approach on the issue and predict a connection in student-cadaver relations.

Methods: In order to evaluate the opinions of Turkish Anatomy Instructors, a data collection form consisting of 18 statements were asked to answer by using a web basis questionnaire. Data were evaluated by proportions and mean values and group comparisons were done by using Mann Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis tests. Data were analysed using the statistical package SPSS v.11.5 for Windows. The p values less than 0,05 were regarded as significant.

Results: The participants were 80 instructors from 35 different medical faculties. Of 80 instructors, 88.8% declared that they studied on cadavers during the undergraduate and 98.8% during the postgraduate period and 83.8% of instructors declared that they teach anatomy by using cadavers. The most adopted common view of participants was that the human body is substantial and respectable. The least adopted view of the participants was that 3D modelling and studying on models are superior to studying on cadavers in anatomy teaching. Organizing a ceremony to bury the cadaver is a general accepted view, but it is more adopted by male participants (p=0.016). The view that studying on cadavers will eliminate the negative prejudice of students on the thought of death and studying on dead human body was more adopted by associate professors (p=0.009). The view that studying on cadavers will contribute to the development of professional identity of students was adopted more by older participants (p=0.022).

Conclusion: Participants emphasize the role of cadavers, respect them and think that it has utmost importance in learning anatomy and gaining a professional identity by students.

Key words: Cadaver, teaching anatomy, ethic.

O-17

Variations of celiac trunk and its branches: an angiographic study

Kürkçüoğlu A*, Zağyapan R*, Bayraktar A**, Pelin C*

Department of Anatomy, Department of Radiology**, Faculty of Medicine, Başkent University, Ankara, Turkey.*

Objective: A detailed knowledge on the anatomical variations of celiac trunk and its branches is without doubt of importance not only for surgical approaches, but for planning the proce-