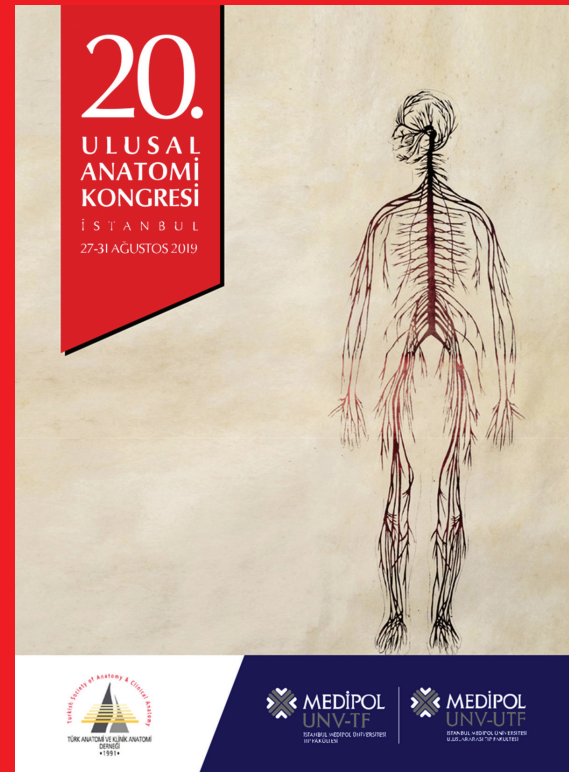


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rior distance=6.997+1.065* prosthion distance, R2=0.981; For men; Labiale superior distance=11.17+0.992* prosthion distance R2= 0.967.

Conclusion: In our study, measurements were taken to determine the shape of the face by referencing porus acusticus externus on the temporal bone. There is no study in the literature using porus acusticus externus, we believe that the formulas produced in line with the results will contribute greatly to the studies aimed at determining the face shape.

Keywords: porus acusticus externus, face, forensic medicine, facial reconstruction

P-086

Clinical importance of the relation between the parietal foramen variations with sagittal sutura

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Objective: Parietal foramen is an important anatomical structure located on both sides of the sagittal sutura through which parietal emissary vein passes. We aimed to determine the parietal foramen prevalence, number, and localization compared to sagittal sutura.

Methods: Thirty skulls of unknown age and sex characteristics belonging to Çukurova University were used. Morphometric measurements were performed by digital caliper. Presence, number, localization and distance from sagittal sutura of parietal foramen were evaluated. SPSS Statistics 22 for statistical analysis (SPSS IBM, Turkey) programs was utilized in evaluation. Significance was evaluated at $p < 0.05$.

Results: 1, 2 and 3 parietal foramina were found in 58.8%, 35.3% and 5.9% of 58 skulls with parietal foramen, respectively. Furthermore, unilateral and bilateral were observed in 58.8% and 41.2%. Of these skulls with parietal foramen respectively. 50% and 41.2% of the unilateral parietal foramen were found on the right and left side. There was no statistically significant difference between the unilateral and bilateral parietal foramina regarding their distance from sagittal sutura ($p > 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in distance between bilateral parietal foramina and sagittal sutura as regards being the right and left ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Knowing parietal foramen location, number and relationship with sagittal sutura helps to understand the relationship between dural venous sinuses and scalp veins. Knowledge of variations may be helpful in detecting congenital anomalies. We think that results of our study will constitute an important morphometric data for anatomists and clinicians.

Keywords: parietal foramen, sagittal sutura, morphometry, variation

P-087

The terms called "Turk" in the literature

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Objective: A common scientific language and terminology is necessary to follow developments and progress in science. As the same language and terms are used, difficulties such as country and language differences disappear and scientific studies become easier. Accordingly, the terms used in the literature are accepted and adopted worldwide. The aim of this study is to determine the terms in which the words that refer to the word Turk such as Turcica or Turcicum entered in the literature.

Methods: For determine these terms, the words Turcica and Turcicum were searched in Google Scholar and PubMed online databases. Many terms belonging to different sciences such as medical, botany and entomology were found.

Results: In the literature, 28 term as aethionema turcicum, bogidiella turcica, borrelia turcica, botanophila turcica, centaurea turcica, cobitis turcica, colchicum turcicum, createagus turcica, deroceras turcicum, drechslera turcica, eurythoe turcica, exserohilum turcicum, heart turcica, hersiliola turcica, laffitteina turcica, linaria turcica, loftusia turcica, minuarta turcica, muscari turcicum, onopordum turcicum, paonia turcica, polygala turcica, porphyria turcica, prangos turcica, sella turcica, setosphaeria turcica, thermopsis turcica and valerianella were found.

Conclusion: Some of the terms found in the literature are named because of historical and mythological figures, similarities or places, while others take the surnames or the names of the people who first found or identified the term. The words Turcica and Turcicum are one of them. Knowing these terms, which are referred to the word Turk within its name, is also important in terms of understanding the contributions of Turks to science.

Keywords: turcica, turcicum, term

P-088

Disease of the future: Alzheimer's and nervous system anatomical structures

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Objective: Alzheimer Disease (AD) is the most common type of dementia. It is characterized with deficits in memory, language, problem solving and other cognitive functions. The number of

people living with dementia, most of them are related to Alzheimer's disease, worldwide is estimated at 35.6 million in 2010 and set to almost double by every twenty years. Neuropsychologic assessment is important to evaluate cognitive impairments with age as well as disease only. We aim to investigate Alzheimer's disease, which increases every year by double, how to affect anatomical structures which are in the nervous system.

Methods: We searched Alzheimer's disease how to influence anatomical structures and organs of nervous system by scanning literature review which in the recent five years.

Results: Decreased glucose metabolism in the initial part of precuneus dexter, which is part of the lobus parietal dexter on the medial surface of hemispherium cerebri, is thought to be a symptom in the early diagnosis of memory impairment and memory loss in AD. It is found that declines in activation of the temporal and prefrontal lobes: left temporal pole, left triangular part of the inferior frontal gyrus, bilateral hippocampus; and occipital (and anterior limbic) lobe(s): right lingual gyrus (visual cortex), left middle occipital gyrus with related to Alzheimer's disease memory impairment. Alzheimer patients have reduced gray matter volumes of structures in the anterior medial temporal lobe and the results suggest that structural change in the left hippocampus is.

Conclusion: It is identified that recent researches concentrate more in temporal lobe, frontal lobe and hippocampus of nervous system in Alzheimer's disease.

Keywords: anatomy, Alzheimer's Disease, hippocampus, lobus temporalis, lobus frontalis, neuropsychiatric evaluation

P-089

Anatomical structures of nervous system associated with depression

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Objective: According to WHO research; more than 300 million people suffer from depression in the world. Especially when long-lasting and with moderate or severe intensity, depression may become a serious health condition. We aim to investigate depression, which is the one of the most important mental disorder, how to affect anatomical structures which are in the nervous system.

Methods: We searched depression how to influence anatomical structures of nervous system or organs by scanning literature review which in the recent years.

Results: Corpus amygdaloideum, Hippocampus, ventromedial and mediadorsalis sections of Cortex prefrontale, subgenual, rostral / pregenual and dorsal sections of Cortex cingulate anterior

plays act in emotional regulation. Hippocampus volume, cortex thickness in the rostral part of the gyrus frontalis medialis, orbitofrontal and dosolateral sections of the cortex prefrontale, Gyrus temporalis inferior, functional connections of the cortical structures, anterior and posterior of the cortex cingulate anterior, Corpus amygdaloideum and in subcortical brain areas, such as the hippocampus and Striatum ventral, changes are seen in patients with Major Depressive Disorder. In addition, Cortex prefrontale areas receiving data from areas such as Corpus amygdaloideum and Nucleus accumbens and structural changes in Hippocampus are associated with a lack of neuroplasticity. Functional connectivity analysis shows a significant increase in functional connectivity between the subgenual portion of the cortex cingulate anterior, the Corpus amygdaloideum dexter, and the sinister and Hippocampus in patients with Major Depressive.

Conclusion: It is found that scientific researches continue to investigate and there is no absolutely clear knowledge about depression how to affect anatomical structures of nervous system.

Keywords: anatomy, depression, nervous system, neuropsychiatry

P-090

Important landmarks in fossa cranii media surgery

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Objective: Surgical operations regarding to middle cranial fossa are challenging and reliable anatomical landmarks are required. There is a lack of knowledge on anatomical variations in this region. The aim of this study was to determine the safe surgical reference landmarks for middle cranial fossa surgery.

Methods: In this study, 23 adult dry skulls were evaluated: the age and sex of the specimens were unknown. All measurements were taken from norma basalis by using digital calipers accurate to 0.01 mm. In right and left sides; the distances between the external acoustic meatus (EAM) and the following anatomical landmarks were measured: end point of styloid process (SP); midpoint of pterygo maxillary fissure (PMF); midpoint of foramen ovale (FO); midpoint of foramen spinosum (FS); midpoint of carotid canal (CC); articular tubercle (AT); anterior border of squamous suture (ASS); posterior border of squamous suture (PSS) and superior border of squamous suture (SSS).

Results: The distances of the external acoustic meatus to the anatomical structures on the right and left sides were: EAM-SP; 24.24±3.19 mm, 23.16±3.17 mm; EAM-PMF; 46.56±4.51 mm, 46.25±3.96 mm; EAM-FO; 27.57±2.87 mm, 28.70±2.85 mm; EAM-FS; 22.53±3.19 mm, 22.72±3.47 mm; EAM-CC; 17.35±3.56 mm, 17.19±3.39 mm; EAM-AT; 19.31±3.79 mm, 18.95±3.42 mm; EAM-ASS; 43.14±4.80 mm, 46.82±4.61 mm; EAM-SSA; 36.15±4.24 mm, 35.39±4.25 mm ve EAM-SSS; 49.17±4.74 mm, 48.83±3.34 mm respectively.