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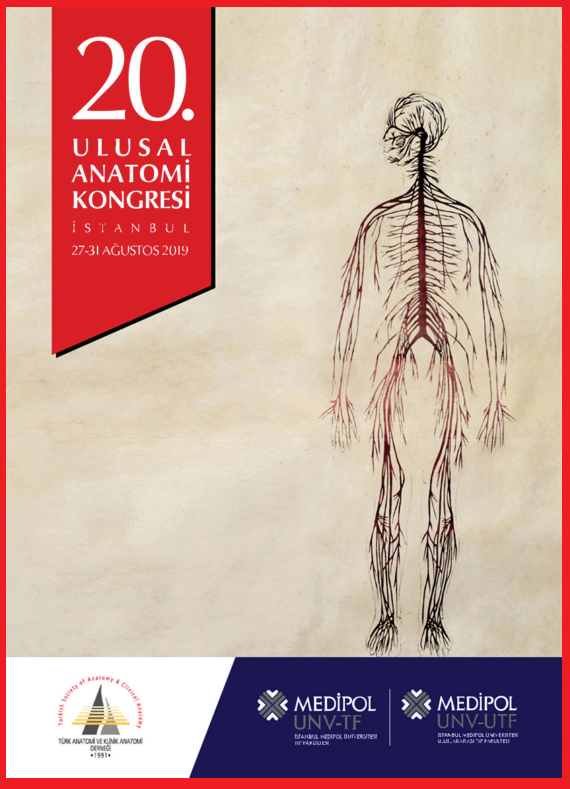

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P-099

Three-dimensional evaluation of facial expressions

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Objective: The facial movements are very complex. Therefore, there is a need for more sophisticated methods to evaluate pre- and post-treatment changes in these movements caused by trauma and stroke. The aim of our study is to develop a three-dimensional, dynamic, objective and reliable method for the evaluation of facial movements.

Methods: A total of 20 healthy subjects (10 males and 10 females) were included in the study. The faces of the subjects were recorded by means of optoelectronic cameras during the expressions of surprise, angry and sad. Mean displacement values of the face were calculated.

Results: The mean displacement values were 2±1.6 mm/sec, 2.3±2.1 mm/sec, 2.5±1.8 mm/sec, during surprise, angry and sad expressions, respectively.

Conclusion: When the results of our study are examined, it is clear that each emotional expression has its own dynamic parameters. The results of our study showed that it is possible to collect data successfully from the face area by our methodology.

Keywords: facial expression, 3D motion analysis, facial biomechanics

P-100

Double renal artery: case report

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Objective: Renal artery is a pair of arteries located on the right and left, located at level 1–2 of lumbar vertebrae. Although it basically goes to each kidney an renal artery, branch variations of renal artery are quite common. It is important to know the variations of renal artery in terms of kidney transplantation, renal artery embolization, vascular reconstruction, urological and vascular operations.

Methods: Necmettin Erbakan University Meram Medical Faculty Department of Radiology in the archive of the file scan was found a 43 year-old male patient who has arteria renalis branch variation.

Results: In addition to the renal artery that is located on normal level, it was observed a pair of renal arteries located on right and left at the level of L1–2 discus intervertabralis of aorta abdominalis. Both of these arteries originate from the upper levels of the main renal artery. Root diameters of the main renal arteries originating from the abdominal aorta were measured 0.51 cm. The root diameter of the right and left accessory renal artery was 0.38 cm and 0.36 cm, respectively. There are renal artery variations in the literature in the range of 19–40%. Bilateral renal artery cases are defined in the range of 2.6–15%.

Conclusion: Knowing the branch variations of renal artery is significant and the importance is increasing day by day for interventional and diagnostic radiologists. In addition, it is especially important for surgeons in terms of preventing complications that may occur during the operation in the area concerned.

Keywords: anatomy, renal artery, branch variation

P-101

Absence of incisura scapulae: case report

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Objective: The scapula (shoulder blade) is a triangular flat bone that lies on the posterolateral aspect of the thorax, overlying the 2nd to 7th ribs. The thinnest and shortest edge of the margo superior. Suprascapular notch located on the superior border of the scapula and just medial to the base of the coracoid process. This notch is covered by superior transverse scapular ligament and is turned into a foramen. About of suprascapular notch is bands, calcification, and partial or complete ossification include variations.

Methods: Necmettin Erbakan University Meram Medical Faculty Department of Radiology Archives of the file scanning suprascapular notch absence was founda patient whos is 71 year old.

Results: In the literature, suprascapular notch is generally defined as divided into 6 types. These types are type 1: absence of incisura scapula, type 2: wide V type, type 3: symmetrical U type, type 4: narrow V type, type 5: partial ossification, type 6: complete ossification. Our case conforms to type 1 of these typologies. The incidence of incisura scapula absence in the literature is between 8% and 22%.

Conclusion: In this study, it was reported that suprascapular notch absence is one of the risk factors to nerve compression of nervus suprascapularis. This anatomical information can be very useful for better understanding of clinical and surgical applications. It may help to prevent iatrogenic suprascapular nerve injury in arthroscopic procedures.

Keywords: absence, suprascapular notch, variation, typing