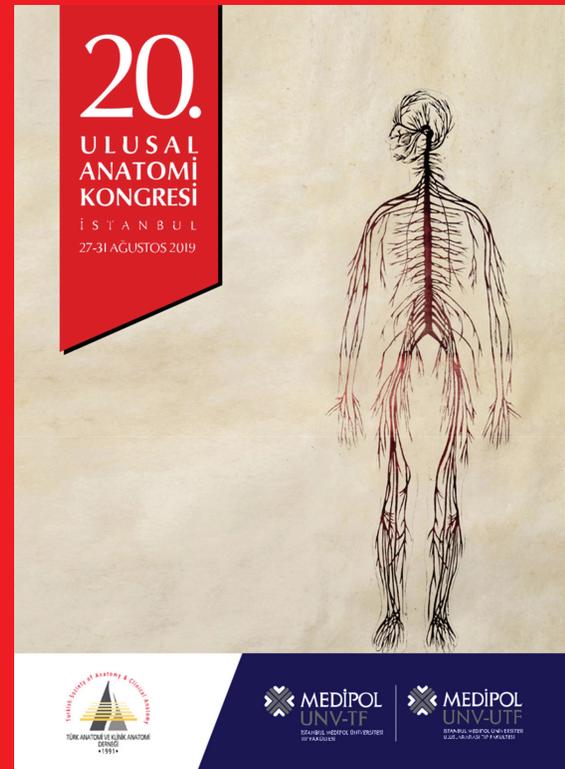


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Conclusion: We think that the findings obtained from this study related to external acoustic meatus can be an important reference for surgical procedures in middle cranial fossa.

Keywords: external acoustic meatus, middle cranial fossa, middle cranial fossa surgery, surgical anatomy.

P-091

Morphometric evaluation of the face: proximity to the golden ratio

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Objective: The face is the most important region affecting the physical appearance of a person. The golden ratio (1,618) which is accepted as the threshold value of beauty, is used to evaluate the aesthetic appearance of the face. The aim of the study was to evaluate the proximity to gold ratio by making linear measurements on the faces of males and females in different age groups.

Methods: In this study, 24 adults (12 females, 12 males) over the age of 30 and 16 individuals (8 females, 8 males) representing the 18–24 age group were included. A total of 33 linear distance measurements were performed on 2D digital photograph images of 40 individuals. Measurements were performed with Image J program. SPSS 22.0 was used for statistical analysis.

Results: All measurements were found to be different in male and female ($p=0.001$). The rates between chilion-pronasale and chilion-pogonion (chi-prn /chi-pg) were found to be close to the gold ratio in all groups except adult males. In addition, the ratio between the right-left medial canthus distance and the right-left chilion distance (en-en/chi-chi) was found to be similar to the golden ratio in male subjects aged 18–24 years ($p=0.053$), but not in female.

Conclusion: Facial proportion assessments in relation to the golden proportion showed that statistically significant difference was observed between gender groups. In addition our study revealed that there were differences between males and females in different ages for both groups and that the face was generally symmetrical.

Keywords: face, morphometry, linear regression, golden ratio

P-092

Branch variations of renal artery: case report

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Objective: Renal arteries are, which is involved in feeding the kidneys of on the right and left, located visceral branches of the abdominal aorta. They arising from the lumbar 1–2 level from the lateral of the aorta. The types and incidence of renal artery variations are widely reported in both anatomical and radiological examinations. The most common anomaly is wide range of vessels. In the literature and classical books, described are extra, aberrant, accessory, supernumerary and supplementary

Methods: Artery renalis branch variation was found in a 53-year-old male patient in the archives of the department of radiology of Meram Medical Faculty of Necmettin Erbakan University.

Results: An accessory renal artery was observed on the left side of the L2 level of the abdominal aorta. On the right side, there was only one renal artery. The diameters of the branches on the left side were 0.48 cm and 0.39 cm, respectively. The root diameter of the right arterial renal artery was measured as 0.49 cm. Arteria renalis branch variations have been reported in the literature as 19–40%. The incidence of unilateral accessory renal artery cases is reported as 2.3%–8.6%.

Conclusion: For clinicians and radiologists who apply invasive techniques, the importance of knowing branch variations of the arteria renalis, which is importance increasing day by day. Especially in kidney transplantation, it is very impopanning stage of the operation in order to prevent the complications that may occur during the operation and increase the success of transplantation.

Keywords: anatomy, arteria renalis, branch variation

P-093

Anatomy and morphometry of the hypoglossal canal

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Objective: The aim of this study is to determine the localization and the shape of hypoglossal canal (HC) on skulls and to find out the distances between this area and anatomic landmarks.

Methods: This study was performed on the craniums of 50 (100 sides) adult West Anatolian People. Eight morphometric measurements of the distances between parts were taken of the skulls using a Vernier caliper accurate 0.01 mm. The results were evaluated statistically with SPSS 15.0.

Results: HC was found as a separated canal on 23 sides. The length of the HC, the width of the occipital condyl, the distance between of the entrance of the HC and crista occipitalis externa, the distance between of the anterior point of the right and the left occipital condyl, the distance between of the posterior point of the right and the left occipital condyl and the thickness of the occipital condyl were found on the right and the left sides 9.28 mm and 8.77 mm; 11.76 mm, and 12.12 mm;