57th National Conference of Anatomical Society of India

Belgaum, India

26 – 28 Disember 2009

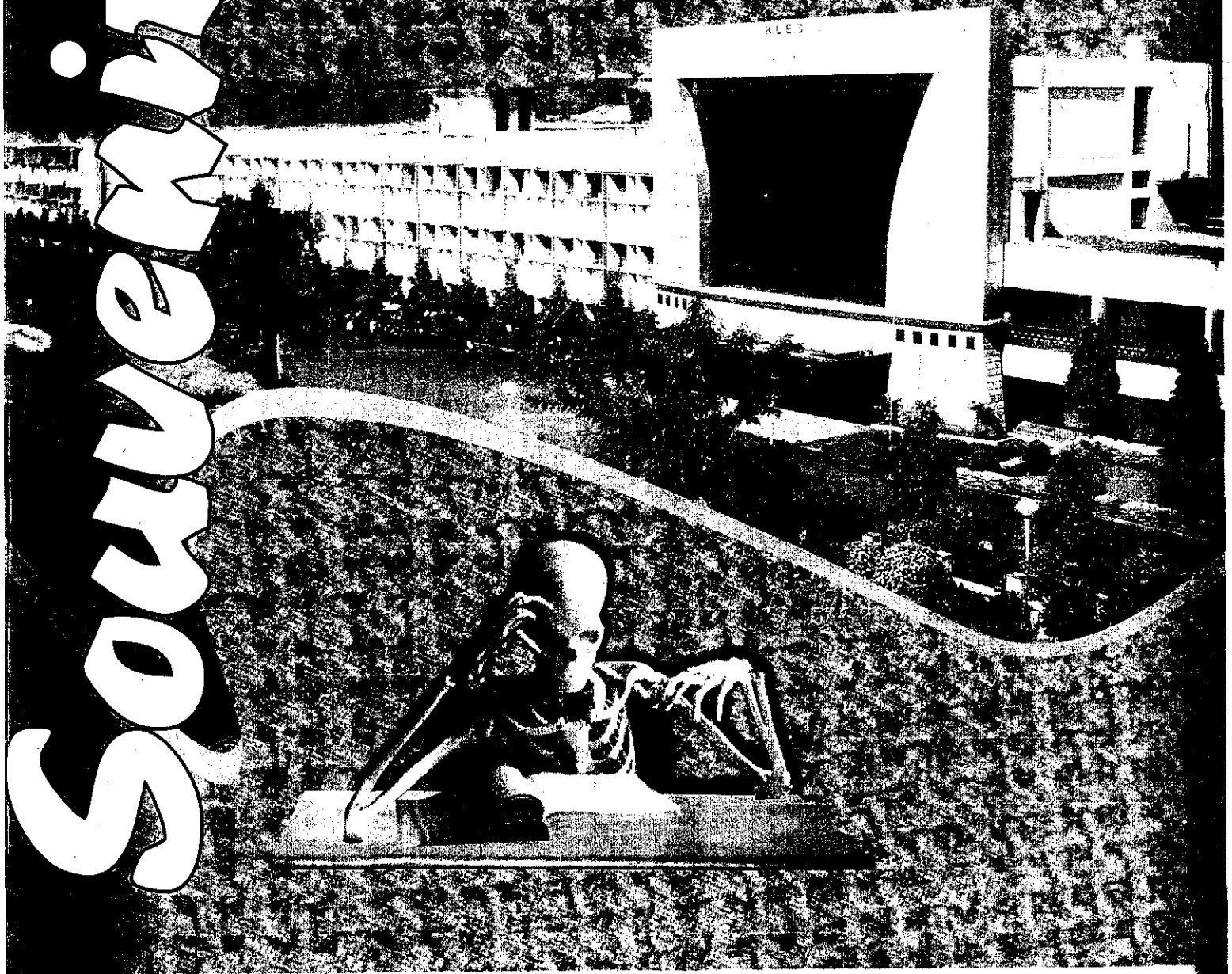
Dr. Aaijaz Ahmed Khan
Jabatan Anatomi
Pusat Pengajian Sains Perubatan

57th NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE ANATOMICAL SOCIETY OF INDIA

KLE UNIVERSITY
EMPOWERING PROFESSIONALS

Department of Anatomy,
KLE University's
J. N. Medical College, Belgaum - 590 010.

Souvenir



Gland.

24. Kumar Anil: Effect Of Deltamethrin On Testis In Rats - A Morphological Study.
25. Dass Praveen Kumar: Effect Of Drug Pantroprazole On Oesophagus And Stomach Of Rat - A Histological Study.
26. Chandra Philip X: Histological Changes In Testis In Men With Varicocele.
27. Brigesh Shahare: Preparation And Characterization Of Silver Nanoparticles.

December 26, 2009 (Saturday): Day 1
Session 4 - Imaging, Museum Techniques & Embalming - I
Time: 3 PM - 4:30 PM **Venue:** Hall - 4
Chair Persons: Dr. Swayam Jyothi Dorai Raj. S. & Dr. T. C. Singel

28. Deopa Deepa: Placental Grading By Ultrasonic Study In Normal North-Indian Population.
29. Aaijaz Ahmed Khan: Anatomy Of The Cerebellopontine Angle - An Endoscopic Approach.
30. Balaji.K: Right Renal Agenesi-A Case Report (Radiological Study).
31. Siva.T: Carpal Tunnel Syndrome - A Sonological Study.
32. Mrinalini Konjengbam: A Cadaveric And Computed Tomographic Morphometric Study Of The Craniovertebral Junction.
33. Pushpa Potaliya: A Radiological Study Of Lumbar Spine In Low Backache Cases In Western Rajasthan Population.
34. Lt Col Subhendu Pandit: Presence Of Human Immunodeficiency Virus In Fresh And Post Embalmed Hiv Infected Cadavers And Its Implications During Dissections - A Review.
35. Gayathri .B.M.V: Morphometry And Ct Measurements Of Useful Landmarks For Skull Base Surgery With Special Emphasis On Henle's Spine.
36. Ashwini C A: Correlation Of Anthropometric Measurements And Ultrasonic Measurement Of Abdominal Fat In Adults With Hypertension.

December 26, 2009 (Saturday): Day 1
Session 5 - Medical Education - I
Time: 3 PM - 4:30 PM **Venue:** Hall - 5
Chair Persons: Dr. Vasanti Arole & Dr. B. R. Ramesh

37. Latika Arora: Role Of Dissection; Anatomy Teaching From Perspectives Of Undergraduate - A Qualitative Study.
38. Anupama. K: Models Of Larynx As Teaching Aid.
39. Agnihotri G: De-Stressing The Distressing Exposure To Cadaveric Dissection.
40. Sarasu. J.: Knowledge Of Medical Ethics And Law Amongst Health Professionals.
41. K. H. Katti: Attitude Of Medical Students Towards Dissection.
42. Ashutosh S. Mangalgiri: An Innovative Method Of Teaching -Learning Human Anatomy In The Dissection Hall.
43. Jayanthi.V: Enhancing Learning Enthusiasm And Performance In Low Achievers By Innovative Small Group Interactive Sessions.
44. Ashwini C A: Voluntary Body Donation - A Survey In India.
45. Sheetal Joshi: Innovative Teaching Of Gross Anatomy Through Video Dissections.

December 26, 2009 (Saturday): Day 1
Session 6 - Embryology, Morphology & Teratology - I
Time: 3 PM - 4:30 PM **Venue:** Hall - 6
Chair Persons: Dr. Renuka Krishnapillai & Dr. Balabhim Zambare

control & 3 study groups (mild, moderate & severe dose of Pentoprozole). Control group (15 rats) was administered with vehicle (normal saline). After 3 wks rats were sacrificed with ether aneasthesia & tissues were procured. After tissue processing histological slides were made with H&E staining. On examination, hyperplasia of gastric glands & enterochromaffin like cells hyperplasia were found in study group in comparison to control. Details of observation will be presented in conference.

26. Histological Changes In Testis In Men With Varicocele.

Authors: Chandra Philip X, Shakuntala. R. Pai.

Department Of Anatomy, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.

Aim of the study : To observe various histological patterns in men with Varicocele.
To correlate these histological findings with sperm count.

Materials and Methods: - 68 male patients who presented with infertility to the Department of Urology at KMC, Manipal between 2002 to 2004 were included in the study. Routine physical examination, Doppler Ultrasound Examination of scrotum and semen analysis was done. All the patients who had severe oligospermia, azoospermia underwent testicular biopsy.

Results and Conclusion: - Histopathological evaluations of 68 testicular biopsies from infertile men were carried out. Hypospermatogenesis (80.88%) with sloughing was the common histological pattern observed in the study, followed by normal spermatogenesis (5.88%) and maturation arrest (5.88%). Sertoli Cell-Only syndrome was observed in 1.47%.

27. Preparation And Characterization Of Silver Nanoparticles

Authors: Brigesh Shahare, Madhu Yashpal, Gajendra Singh

Department of Anatomy, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

Silver nanoparticles are emerging as one of the fastest growing product categories in the nanotechnology industry with focus on anti-microbial activity. This has led to increasing number of medical applications of silver nanoparticles. Silver nanoparticles used in wound dressings, contraceptive devices, surgical instruments and bone prostheses. Thus, use of nanosilver is becoming more and more widespread in medicine and related applications.

In the present study we will discuss about the preparation of stable silver nanoparticles and their characterization by transmission electron microscopy. Silver nanoparticles was synthesized using silver nitrate solution, deionised water, 30% ammonia, D-glucose and hydrazine was used as a reducing agent. It is a simple process of recent interest for obtaining silver nanoparticles. After preparation of the silver nanoparticles characterization was done by using the transmission electron microscope in order reveal the nano nature of the particles. These studies infer that the particles are mostly spherical in shape.

December 26, 2009 (Saturday): Day 1
Session 4 - Imaging, Museum Techniques & Embalming - I
Time: 3 PM - 4:30 PM **Venue:** Hall - 4
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28. Placental Grading By Ultrasonic Study In Normal North-Indian Population.

Authors: Deopa Deepa, Babu C. S. Ramesh

U.F.H.Trust Medical College, Haldwani.

The relationship of the placenta as seen after birth, to infant outcome is very important. By ultrasonography we visualize the placenta in-situ and describe progressive sonographic changes in the placenta. The placenta undergoes series of progressive changes that relate to gestational age and fetal maturity. The purpose of the present study was to correlate mean gestational age by crown rump length (CRL), biparietal diameter (BPD), femur length (FL) and placental grading by ultrasonography in normal pregnancy for predicting neonatal outcome. This study was conducted on total 26 patients coming for antenatal clinic and admitted in the department of obstetrics & gynecology, Sardar

Vallabh Bhai Patel Hospital, Meerut were included.
Detailed personal and family history was taken; general examination of the patient was done to exclude the high risk cases. For measuring crown- rump length the electronic caliper was placed at outer edge of the cephalic pole and outer edge of the fetal rump and measure this length to assess the gestational age. The biparietal diameter was measured between parietal eminence reflection using electronic calipers. For measuring the femur length an attempt is made to define both ends of calcified portion. Morphology of placenta was studied under following heading a) chorionic plate b) echotexture of placental substance c) basal layer of placenta d) thickness of placenta.
It was observed that between 32 to 37 week, grade II placenta were found more common as compared to grade I whereas with >37 weeks grade III placenta was found. There is acceleration of placental thickness up to grade II and in grade III placenta again becomes thin.

Thus placental grading is adjunct to BPD, FL & CRL in obstetric ultrasonography.

29. Anatomy Of The Cerebellopontine Angle - An Endoscopic Approach

Authors: Aaijaz Ahmed Khan, Muzammil Ullah, Zul Izhar, Hillol Kanti Pal*, Shamim Khan**

Department of Anatomy, Neurosciences and Otorhinolaryngology**, School Of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia*

In the past 40 years the endoscopes have established themselves as indispensable instruments in the clinical medicine. They are extensively used in GIT and abdominal surgeries and otorhinolaryngology. The collaboration between neurological and otorhinolaryngological surgeons has led to the development of novel endoscopic endonasal surgical procedures for the lesions of the skull base. Inspite of so many advances, there is very little literature available on the endoscopic anatomy of the cranial base. Thus, the authors felt the need to study the anatomy of cerebellopontine angle (CPA) endoscopically. The findings are based on the endoscopic study performed on two cadaveric heads through the retrosigmoid approach. The CPA was examined using Wolf 5.0 mm rigid endoscopes at viewing angles of 00 and 300. The CPA can be divided into three levels: the cranial, middle and caudal. Cranial level shows the trigeminal, trochlear, oculomotor nerves and superior cerebellar artery. When endoscope was introduced further cranially the pituitary stalk, contralateral optic radiation and oculomotor nerve and the vessels in the interpeduncular fossa were visualized. The middle level contained the acousticofacial bundle. Here we found a corridor bounded by the trigeminal nerve and acousticofacial bundle. Through this the abducens nerve, anterior-inferior cerebellar artery (AICA) and vertebrobasilar junction were seen. Through the caudal level IX, X, XI and XII cranial nerves and V4 segment of the vertebral artery were seen. We found that endoscopic anatomy is useful for skull base neurosurgeons for better orientation and understanding of the cranial nerves and intracranial vessels.

30. Right Renal Agenesis - A Case Report (Radiological Study)

Authors: Balaji. K, P. Saraswathi

Saveetha Medical College & Hospital, Thandalam, Chennai

Aim: To discuss the cause of right renal agenesis using computed tomography.
Materials: Computed tomography with 3D imaging softwares, contrast (omnipaque) & Pressure injector.
Methods: 25 computed tomography of kidney, ureter, bladder (plain & contrast) were evaluated in Saveetha Medical College & Hospital, Thandalam, forvarious reasons, out of which one was found to have right renal agenesis with history of left lumbar pain.
Result: Right renal agenesis.
Conclusion: The cause may be embryological, genetical or environmental .This condition has got surgical significance and also significance in other fields, which will be discussed in venue.

31. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome - A Sonological Study

Authors: Siva. T, P. Saraswathi