

radiologists should be informed of the presence of these variations and emphasize that they should report these.

92. Application of e-learning in anatomy – A knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) study

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Background: This millennium has seen e-learning playing an increasingly important role in medical education as an innovative method of teaching-learning offering customized and personalized learning opportunities for students. However, perceptions of 1st year MBBS students regarding e-learning in anatomy are yet to be explored. Therefore, this KAP study was designed with both close and open ended questionnaire to identify the applications of e-learning in anatomy.

Method: A self-designed close- and open-ended questionnaire was framed to explore perceptions of 1st year MBBS students regarding applications of e-learning in studying anatomy and performance in formative assessments. Following a pilot study, the questionnaire was administered among 100 1st year MBBS students before the summative assessment. Responses were collected, analysed and recorded.

Results: All the students were found to be aware of e-learning tools available. 10% acknowledged Wikipedia as the most popular e-learning tool followed by YouTube videos (7%) and standard Google search (3%). 14% students opined that e-learning tools contributed in quick revision about anatomy, while 18% and 5% students used those for exam preparations and clarifying doubts, respectively. Overall 63% students perceived e-learning as an effective medium, while 30% students opined against it and the remaining 7% were undecided regarding its utilization while learning anatomy.

Conclusion: It can thus be concluded that majority of the first year medical students valued e-learning as an effective learning medium for anatomy. It is also suggested that e-learning in medical education curriculum would possibly be effective in improving student learning to achieve better performance related outcome.

93. Analysis of body donation in Saurashtra region: A retrospective study

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Introduction: Body donation is defined as the act of giving one's own body after death for medical research and education.

Aim: Aim of the present study was to analyse the pattern of body donation in Saurashtra region.

Materials and Methods: This was a retrospective study, done by collection of data through the proforma which was

obtained, at the time of body donation from the relatives and known of deceased from anatomy department of our institute, for the year 2012 and 2013.

Results: Out of total 40 cases taken, 95% were above 50 years, 75% were male, 67% were literate and 63% were non-working.

Conclusion: Hence concluded that the most of the body donated to our institute were aged >50 years, most of them were literate and were non-working at the time of death. Males were found to outnumber females in body-donation.

94. Olanzapine induced placental changes in mice

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Introduction: Olanzapine, a typical antipsychotic is mainly used in treatment of schizophrenia and bipolar disease.

Materials & Methods: Olanzapine was given to pregnant mice in doses of 0.2 mg/kg and 2 mg/kg on day 6–12 of gestation, while control mice were given distilled water on same days of gestation. The mice were sacrificed on day 19th of pregnancy by deep ether anaesthesia, and placentae were collected after performing uterotomy. The placenta were weighed, observed for overt anomaly, fixed 10% formalin, and processed for histological study by staining with H&E.

Results: The treated placenta shows a dose dependent hyalinization and thickening of trichorial membrane and disruption of maternal venous sinusoid.

Conclusion: Olanzapine causes toxicity in placenta and thus can harm the fetus so it should be used with caution in pregnancy.

95. Effect of consanguinity on congenital defects

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Objective: To determine the Influence of Consanguinity in occurrence of congenital anomalies and the occurrence of more common types of congenital anomalies.

Methods: The study was done retrospectively in Government medical college and its attached hospitals during the period of 1st October 2010 till 31st May 2012. A total of 182 congenitally anomalous live births and still births admitted in above hospitals during the same period were studied against total deliveries taken place (10,114). Their parents were enquired using Questionnaires and information regarding consanguinity, degree of consanguinity, type and subtype of anomaly etc. was obtained. Observations were statistically analysed and compared with previous studies.

Results: Occurrence of congenital anomalies was 1.16%. Cardiovascular anomalies (39 cases) were the most common type of malformation and Atrial septal defect (18 cases) the most common subtype. Most common form of Degree of consanguinity found among consanguineously married parents with anomalous births was third degree/first cousins, half uncles