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Oral Presentations

1

Morphological variations of vermiform appendix and caecum – A cadaveric study

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Introduction: "Appendicitis" is the most common disease which requires emergency surgery. The aim was to study morphological variations of vermiform appendix and caecum. Knowledge of variations will be help in localizing the appendix during an emergency appendectomy operation.

Aim of the study: To determine the frequency of the various positions of the appendix, the average length, and breadth and extent of mesoappendix. To determine the frequency of shape of caecum in both sex. To find out the average distance of appendicular orifice to ileocaecal orifice correlate the same with the previous author's.

Materials and methods: Study was carried out on 20 adult cadavers (male – 13, female – 7). The cadavers were obtained from the Department of Anatomy, Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Deemed University, Karad, Maharashtra. Direction of the tip of the appendix with its length, breadth and position were tabulated. One "Horseshoe shaped" appendix in male cadaver was found these excluded from study. So final study was carried on 19 cadavers (male – 12 female – 7).

Results and observations: The position of caecum and vermiform appendix in adult cadavers was found to be in the right iliac fossa in both sexes. Average length of vermiform appendix was 5.42 cm (in males – 5.13 cm and 5.71 cm in female). Average breadth of vermiform appendix at the level of base was 2.1 mm. In 15.7% of cadavers meso-appendix failed to reach appendicular tip. Average distance of appendicular orifice from ileocaecal orifice was 1.80 cm (in males it was 1.70 cm and in females it was 1.91 cm). Most common shape of caecum was adult 68.4% exaggerated 15.8%, fetal 10.5% and infantile 5.3%. Details about the study will be discussed at the conference.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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2

Morphometric analysis of mandibular foramen and lingula – A dry bone study

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Introduction: The inferior alveolar nerve block is the commonest local anaesthetic technique which is used for anaesthetizing the lower jaw in dentistry. The mandibular foramenis of particular importance to the dentist as it transmits inferior alveolar nerve and vessels. Lingulalies in close proximity to the mandibular foramen. Accessory mandibular foramen may transmit auxiliary nerves like facial, mylohyoid, buccal, transverse cervical cutaneous nerve and if the local anaesthesia is given in such cases the failure rate is high. The inferior alveolar nerve could be injured during block injection application for tooth extraction and oromaxillofacial surgical procedures like sagittal split osteotomy and intraoral vertico-sagittal osteotomy.

Material and method: 142 dry adult human mandibles were studied to determine the location of mandibular foramen using various parameters, types of lingula and presence of accessory mandibular foramen.

Result: The location of mandibular foramen will be discussed in the presentation. The most common type of lingula was nodular variety. The presence of accessory foramen was noted in 8.45% cases.

Conclusion: Above study will be helpful in lowering the risk of nerve injury and improving the efficacy of nerve block.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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