devastating injuries to the portal vein which could result in liver ischaemia or massive haemorrhage.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.167

14

A morphological variations of suprascapular notch in dried human scapulae in S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur

Sushil Raj Rajoria*, Sangita Chauhan

S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur, India

Introduction: The supra scapular notch is a semicircular notch, located at the superior border of the scapula, just medial to the base of the coracoid process. It constitutes the main site of compression of the suprascapular nerve. Suprascapular nerve supplies motor branches to supraspinatus, infraspinatus muscles, and sensory branches to the rotator cuff muscles, and the ligamentous structures of the shoulder and acromio-clavicular joint.

Morphological variations of the suprascapular notch are very important clinically because it is the predisposing factors for compression of the suprascapular nerve in this region and leads to suprascapular nerve entrapment syndrome.

Materials and methods: The present study was done on 200 human dried scapulae at S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur (Raj). The age, sex and race of the scapulae were unknown. The scapulae were observed for the different shapes of the suprascapular notch.

Results: This study showed seven different types of suprascapular notches. The scapulae 96 were found with U shaped, 40 V shaped, 52 J shaped, 03 scapulae with indentation, 02 with partial ossification, 01 with 'o' shape [foramen] and 06 with no notch.

Conclusion: The study of variations of suprascapular notches are of great help to anatomists as well as to clinicians for early diagnosis of suprascapular nerve entrapment syndrome.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.168

15

Horseshoe kidney: a case report

Vishva Deepak Yadav*, Chandrakala Agarwal

S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur, India

Introduction: Horseshoe kidney, also known as *ren arcuatus* (in Latin), renal fusion or super kidney, is a congenital disorder affecting about 1 in 600 people, more common in men.

In this disorder kidneys fuse together to form a horseshoe shape during development in the womb. The fused part is the isthmus of the horseshoe kidney.

Material and method: Horse shoe kidney was found in approximately 68 years old male cadaver during routine dissection for undergraduate teaching in the Department of Anatomy, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.

Results: Both the kidneys were joined at their lower poles by an isthmus. The isthmus was in front of intervertebral disc between third and fourth lumber vertebra. The connecting bridge was well developed and measured about 37 mm × 43 mm size. The maximum width of right and left kidneys were 42 mm and 46 mm, respectively.

Conclusion: Horseshoe kidney is a congenital malformation which may predispose the patient to numerous complications including hydronephrosis and loss of renal function.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.169

16

Origin of accessory/aberrant renal arteries with their clinical significance: a case report

Patel Chandraprabha*, Chawre Harsh Kumar, D.C. Naik, P.G. Khanwalkar

Department of Anatomy, Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa (M.P.), India

During routine dissection for under graduate students we came across a case of accessory renal artery on the right side in a 60 year old male cadaver. It was originated directly from aorta superiorly to that of the right renal artery and was running parallel to the same for a distance of about 4.6 cm and then it was divided into two (superior and inferior) branches which were entered through the hilum.

In the same cadaver on the left side we found superior and inferior aberrant renal arteries arising from the left renal artery.

The kidneys of both sides were normal in shape and size. The possible embryological basis of this unusual malformation as well as risk factors associated with this condition will be discussed. These anomalies assume great significance to the urologists, especially during renal transplantation.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2018.06.170

17

Subhepetic position of the vermiform appendix – a case finding

A.C. Choudhary

Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur, India

Introduction: The vermiform appendix is the most variable abdominal organ in terms of position, extent, peritoneal and organ relations. The location of appendix is important when it comes to clinical presentation of a patient with appendicitis.

Case report: During regular dissection classes of first year medical undergraduates, variation in the position of appendix with adhesion were noted in a male cadaver aged approximately 50–55 years.

Subhepetic position of appendix might congest the subhepetic region and minimize the intestinal movements. The knowledge of this type of variations may be useful for the radiologist and surgeons.