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A morphometric study on anatomical disposition of the renal hilar structures in adult human cadavers of Hadoti region



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Aims: To evaluate the anatomical disposition of the renal hilar structures in human cadavers of Hadoti region distribution brought at Govt. Medical College Kota, considering their antero-posterior.

Material and methods: 100 renal hilar of the isolated kidneys from cadavers of Hadoti region, who were observed for the branching patterns and the distributions of the renal hilar structures. The number of branches of the renal artery and the divisions of the renal vein in the pre-hilar region were noted, along with their pattern of arrangement with respect to the renal pelvis.

Results: In the present study on the pre-hilar region, we observed that the highest division of the renal artery was 8 and that the highest incidence was of 4 divisions of the renal artery in 30% cases. The highest number of venous divisions which was observed was 7. The highest incidence of 40% cases showed 2 divisions of the veins. Regarding the patterns of arrangement of these structures, we observed a higher incidence (50%) of the classical arrangement (V-A-P), as has been described in the standard text books of anatomy, which was followed by the A-V-P pattern (28%).

Conclusion: An anatomical knowledge on the possible variant topography of the renal hilar structures is of great importance when urological surgical procedures are performed.

Keywords: Renal anatomy, Renal hilum, Renal artery, Renal vein, Renal pelvis

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Bilateral cryptorchidism—a case report



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Background: Cryptorchidism is a common malformation found in 30% of the premature babies and 3-5% of new born infants. It is a condition in which one or both the testes have not passed down the scrotal sac. It may be unilateral/bilateral. It is categorized as true undescended testes in which testes are present in the normal path of descent, and ectopic testes in which testes are present at abnormal site.

Objective: During our routine dissection in one of the male cadaver 50 years old, we have recognized a mass on the right & left side in inguinal region.

Method: During routine dissections of cadavers for undergraduate medical students in the Anatomy Department of AIIMS Rishikesh. We came across In a male cadaver, the right & left testis was found in the inguinal region. Later the same was dissected and confirmed it as an undescended testis.

Result: The descent of testis is a time dependent phenomenon and the etiology of the undescended testis is a multifactorial phenomenon. Early recognition and correction of this condition can prevent the future consequences like malignancy, infertility, her-

nia etc. The details of its incidence, clinical consequences and some treatment aspects were considered for our case discussion. Such occasional practical findings are virtually creating awareness regarding structural anomalies in basic learners.

Keywords: cryptorchidism, hernia, cadaver.

Conflicts of interest

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Rachischisis—a rare finding



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Rachischisis is a developmental birth defect involving the neural tube. This anomaly occurs in utero when the posterior neuropore of the neural tube fails to close by 27th intrauterine day. As a consequence the vertebrae overlying the open portion of the spinal cord do not fully form and remain unfused and open, leaving the spinal cord exposed. Patients with Rachischisis have motor and sensory deficits, chronic infections and disturbances in bladder function.

This condition is incompatible with life and affected pregnancies often end in miscarriages and still births. Infants born alive with Rachischisis die soon after birth mostly.

A dead foetus was obtained from Obstetrics and Gynecology dept of King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam. This fetus has Rachischisis in its lower part of the back. In this condition the neural tube fails to close completely and is exposed to the surface. Incomplete closure of the neural tube which affects the spinal cord is known as myelocele. This anomaly is probably due to failure of induction of the notochordal processes to regulate the growth of the neural tube.

Conflicts of interest

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Meningo encephalocele



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Introduction: Meningo encephalocele is characterized by sac of meninges, CSF and brain tissue, that extends through an ossification defect in the bones of the skull. There are two main types of meningoencephalocele, which are named according to the location of the sac. The front ethmoidal type is located at the frontal and ethmoid bones while the occipital type is located at the occipital bone. The most frequently affected bone is a squamous part of occipital bone which may be partially or totally lacking. Occipital encephalocele is more common in females than males. The incidence of is approximately 1/12000 births.

Case report: During the dissection of fetuses (obtained from Obstetrics and Gynecology dept of King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam), we observed a 20–21 weeks female foetus, weighing 640 grams with crown rump length 19 cm. On Dissection, the foetus