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**PROGRAM I IZVODI SAOPŠTENJA
PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS**

MORFOLOSKE KARAKTERISTIKE TRANZITORNIH LUMBOSAKRALNIH SPOJEVA
Matveeva Niki¹, Nakeva Nataša, Zafirova Biljana, Chadikovska Elizabeta, Trpkovska Biljana,
Bojadziewa Biljana, Jovevska Svetlana²

¹ Institut za anatomija, Medicinski fakultet, Univerzitet "Sv. Kiril i Metodij" Skopje ² Institut za anatomija, Medicinski fakultet, Univerzitet "Goce Delcev" Stip

Cilj: Da se evaluiraju morfoloske karakteristike tranzitornih lumbosakralnih spojeva u poredzenju sa lumbosakralnim spojevima normalnih anatomskih karakteristika.

Metode: MR snimci lumbame kicme 100 subjekata sa tranzitornim lumbosakralnim spojevima i 100 subjekata sa normalnom lumbosakralnom anatomijom retrospektivno su ispitivani. Na svim snimcima koristeneni su aksijalni T₂ preseki da bi se izmerila interfasetna distance (IF), fasetna dubina, i ugao orientacije desnih i levih lumbamih fasetnih zglobova u odnosu na sredisnju sagitalnu ravan. Determinirana je razlika izmedzu 2 ugla kao i suma dva ugla kao mera ukupne orientacije fasetnih zglobova.

Rezultati: Analiza linearnih dimenzija sakruma koji nose pomocne zglobne površine pokazala je manju interfasetnu distance (transverzalna distance izmedzu vanjskih granica gornjih faseti) i manju fasetnu dubinu (distanca izmedzu zadnje površine prsljenskog tela i koronarne ravni koja prolazi duz zadnjih granica zglobnih faseti). Izrazeni fasetni tropizam je cesci i suma dva ugla kao mera ukupne orientacije fasetnih zglobova je manja kod tranzitornih lumbosakralnih spojeva u poredzenju sa normalnim spojevima.

Zaključak: Sakralizacija poslednjeg lumbalnog prsljena je asocirana sa promenom morfoloskih karakteristika tranzitornih lumbosakralnih spojeva u poredzenju sa lumbosakralnim spojevima normalnih anatomskih karakteristika

Ključne reci: lumbosakralni tranzitorni prsljen, magnetna rezonanca, lumbama kicma, fasetni zglobovi

MORPHOLOGIC FEATURES IN TRANSITORY LUMBOSACRAL JOINTS Matveeva Niki¹, Nakeva Nataša,
Zafirova Biljana, Chadikovska Elizabeta, Trpkovska Biljana,
Bojadziewa Biljana, Jovevska Svetlana²

¹ Institute of Anatomy, Medical Faculty, University "Ss Cyril and Methodius" Skopje ² Institute of Anatomy, Medical Faculty, University "Goce Delcev" Stip

Aim: To evaluate morphological features in transitory lumbosacral joints in comparison with normal lumbosacral junction anatomy.

Methods: The lumbar spine MRI studies of 100 subjects with lumbosacral transitional vertebra and 100 subjects with normal lumbosacral anatomy were retrospectively evaluated. In each study, the axial T₂-weighted images were used to measure the interfacet distance (IFD), the facet depth, and the angle of orientation of the right and left lumbar facet joints with respect to the midsagittal plane. The difference between the two angles was determined as well as the sum of the two angles as a measure of overall orientation of the facet joints.

Results: Analysis of the linear dimensions of the sacra bearing accessory articulations showed lesser interfacet distance (transverse distance between the external margins of the superior facets) and lesser facet depth (distance between the posterior margin of the vertebral body and the coronal plane of the posterior margins of the facet joints). Severe tropism was more frequent and the overall facet joints angle was lesser in transitory lumbosacral joints in comparison to the normal ones.

Conclusion: Sacralization of the last lumbar vertebra is associated with different morphological features in transitory lumbosacral joints in contrast to the normal anatomy of the lumbosacral junction. **Key words:** Lumbosacral transitional vertebra, Magnetic resonance imaging, Lumbar spine, Facet joints

MORFOLOSKE KARAKTERISTIKE RENALNE ARTERIJE KOD HUMANOG BUBREGA Jovevska Svetlana', Zdravkowska Milka¹, Taleski Vaso¹, Matveeva Niki²

¹Univerzitet "Goce Delcev", Fakultet medicinskih nauka, Stip, Republika Makedonija ²Institut za Anatomiju, Medicinski Fakultet -Skopje, Republika Makedonija

Cilj: Cilj istraživanja bio je analiza dužine, kalibra leve i desne renalne arterije kod humanog bubrega oba pola.

Subjekti i metode: Merenja obuhvataju analize renalne arterije kod 30 humanih bubrega i 30 renalne angiografije. Informacije dobijene pri merenju dužine renalne arterije su klasificirane i grupirane a zatim obradjene Studentovim t-test i korelacije. Za potrebe ove analize, za svaku varijablu izracunati su sledeci parameter: Aritmeticka sredine X i standardne devijacije

Rezultati: Na nasem ispitivanom materijalu nadjeno je da prosečna dužina desne renalne arterije kod muskog pola iznosi 4.4167 cm, a kod leve 3.3467cm. Dok prosečne dužine desne renalne arterije kod zenskog pola iznosi 4.3667cm, a kod leve 3.2834cm. Kalibar bubrezne arterije meren je 0.2cm od njihovog nastanka. Kod angiografije njihove vrednosti su manje zbog toga sto se kod angiografije vidi samo lumen ovih krvnih sudava a ne i debljina njihovih zidova.

Zakljucak: Dimenzije renalne arterije predstavljaju osnovu za pravilnu i brzu dijagnozu brojnih patoloskih i fizioloskih promena bubrega.

Kljucne reci: bubreg, renalna arterija, anatomija, dimenzija.

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RENAL ARTERY IN HUMAN KIDNEY Jovevska Svetlana', Zdravkowska Milka', Taleski Vaso¹, Matveeva Niki²

¹Goce Delchev University Faculty of Medical Sciences, Stip, Republic of Macedonia institute of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Skopje

Objective: The study was the analysis of the length, the caliber of the left and right renal arteries in human kidneys of both sexes.

Subjects and Methods: Measurement includes an analysis of the renal artery in 30 human kidneys and 30 renal angiography. Information obtained when measuring the length of the renal arteries are then grouped are classified processed with Student's t - test and correlation. For the purposes of this analysis, for each variable, the following parameters were calculated: mean of the x of standard deviation.

Results: In our test material was found that the average length of the right renal artery in males is 4.4167cm, and in the left 3.3467cm. While the average length of the right renal artery in females is 4.3667cm, and in the left 3.2834cm. Caliber renal arteries were measured 0.2cm from their inception. Their code angiography are worth less because at angiography can be seen only in the lumen of the blood vessels is not the thickness of their walls.

Conclusion: The dimensions of the renal artery is base on a proper and rapid diagnosis of many pathological and physiological changes in the kidney.

Key words: kidney, renal artery, anatomy, dimensions.

Izvodi saopstenja

TESTIRANJE DIMENZIJE BUBREGA KOD HUMANOG FETUSA ZA VREME FETALNOG PERIODA
Jovevska Svetlana, Zdravkovska Milka, Taleski Vaso, Handjiski Zoran, Panova Gordana

Univerzitet "Goce Delcev", Fakultet medicinskih nauka, Shtip, Republika Makedonija

Razvoj ljudskog fetusa, pa i bubrega prolaze kroz niz kontinuiranih i uzajamno zavisnih anatomskih promena, tokom kojih bubrezi dobijaju morfolosku i funkcionalnu zrelost. Ova studija je sprovedena u cilju da se analiziraju anatomske promene dimenzije bubrega tokom fetalnog razvoja od III do X lunarnog meseca. Bubrežne dimenzije (duzina i sirina) bili su mereni Vemier-ovim caliperom. Serijska merenja oba bubrega su vrsena kod 300 fetusa oba pola (154 muski pol i 146 zenski pol). Analiza srednjih vrednosti pokazala je statisticki znacajne razlike bubreznih dimenzija u odnosu na lunarni mesec. **Kljucne reci:** fetus, bubrežne dimenzije, fetalni rast i razvoj

TESTING OF HUMAN KIDNEY DIMENSIONS DURING FETAL PERIOD Jovevska Svetlana, Zdravkovska Milka, Taleski Vaso, Handjiski Zoran, Panova Gordana

Goce Delchev University Faculty of Medical Sciences, Shtip, Republic of Macedonia

Development of the human fetal kidneys goes through a series of continual and mutually dependent anatomical changes during which the kidneys obtain their morphological and functional maturity. This study was undertaken in order to analyze the anatomical changes of the kidneys dimensions during their fetal development (from the IIIrd to the Xth lunar month). Kidney dimensions (length and width) were measured with Vemier-ov caliper.

Serial measurements of the both kidneys were performed in 300 fetuses from both sexes (154 males and 146 females). The analysis of the mean values of kidney dimensions in the examined series of fetuses has shown statistically significant differences in relation to the lunar month, presenting in the period of the IIIrd to the Xth month

Key words: fetus, kidney dimensions, fetal growth and development.