ISSN 1307-8798

Official Publication of the Turkish Society of Anatomy and Clinical Anatomy

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anatomy

An International Journal of Experimental and Clinical Anatomy

Volume **11**
Supplement **2**
September **2017**



Special Issue includes abstracts for the 18th National Anatomy Congress 25–27 September 2017, Abant, Turkey

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An International Journal of Experimental and Clinical Anatomy

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Publication Information

Anatomy (p-ISSN 1307-8798; e-ISSN 1308-8459) is published by Deomed Publishing, Istanbul, for the Turkish Society of Anatomy and Clinical Anatomy, TSACA. Due the Press Law of Turkish Republic dated as June 26, 2004 and numbered as 5187, this publication is classified as a periodical in English language.

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Printing and Binding

Birmat Press, İstanbul, Turkey, Phone: +90 212 629 05 59-60
Printed in Turkey on acid-free paper (September 2017).

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Oral Presentations

(O-1 — O-47)

September 26, 2017
Hall A (09:20–10:30)

O-1

Profiles and motivations of whole body donors in Turkey: Istanbul University experience

Gürses İA[1], Ertaş A[2], Gürtekin B[3], Coşkun O[1], Üzel M[2], Gayretli Ö[1], Demirci MS[2]

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Objective: Profiling body donors gains importance for improving awareness campaigns. This study was aimed to profile donors who applied to body donation programs of Istanbul Faculty of Medicine and Cerrahpaşa Faculty of Medicine.

Methods: After obtaining Ethics Committee approval (date: 02.06.2014; no: 900), qualitative data was gathered via a survey. Donors who applied to both programs between January 2000 and July 2017 was included to the study. Metadata from the Turkish Statistical Institute was used for comparing demographic, educational, and marital data.

Results: Average donor age was 57.3 (±15.9). Compared with Turkey and Istanbul, frequencies for 65–69 age group (20% vs 4% and 3.1%; p<0.05, p<0.05) and higher-education graduates (49.7% vs 18.2% and 19.5%; p<0.001, p<0.001) were significantly higher, while frequencies for married individuals (42% vs 63.5% and 61.9%; p<0.001, p<0.001) were significantly lower among donors. Internet (28.3%), newspapers (25.3%), and television (23.1%) were the most preferred information sources. Donors allowed their health information to be available to public (55.2%) and students (39%). Similarly, they also allowed their personal information to be available to public (58.1%) and students (23.5%). Categorical evaluation revealed contribution to science / research (23.9%), will to be helpful (20.2%), and will to be useful (18.6%) were the major motivations to donate.

Conclusion: This study is the first to evaluate body donor profile in Turkey. We believe that our results will help increasing the effectiveness of donation campaign by determining a more appropriate audience and detect new audiences through subgroup analyses.

Keywords: anatomy education, body donation, donor motivation, donor profile, Turkey

O-2

Approach to cadaver used in anatomy education, dead body confidentiality and ethics I: opinions of anatomy academicians

Babacan S[1], Kafa İM[1], Erer Kafa S[2]

[1]Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Uludağ University, Bursa, Turkey; [2]Department of Medical Ethics and History of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Uludağ University, Bursa, Turkey

Objective: Purpose of the current study, to evaluate the opinions on sharing cadaver images on social media, in terms of dead body confidentiality and medical ethics by getting opinions of anatomy academicians.

Methods: The study involved only anatomy academicians. A questionnaire, of 23 questions was prepared and approved by Uludağ University Medical Faculty Clinical Research Ethics Committee (04.07.2017–2017-10/33). The form was made accessible on internet with the link address https://goo.gl/forms/dPbqVgoQDWpD9vDr1 Frequency distributions of the answers given to the questionnaires were taken from the system at the link address.

Results: In current study, 86 volunteers from 28 universities participated. 68.9% of the participants stated that they have been educated in ethics during undergraduate/graduate education. 97.6% of the participants reported a positive opinion and 2.4% had a negative opinion on "Human is a precious being. For this reason, the human body should be esteemed and respected when the person is alive and after its death". 93% of the participants reported that they're strongly agree and agree, 5.8% answered undecided and 1.2% do not agree to the question of "Sharing the images taken with cadaver on social media isn't ethical."

Conclusion: Cadaver privacy is a value that must be protected from the supply. The anatomists' approach to the subject also manifests itself in student education. As foreseen in the answers to the questionnaire, the right to privacy of dead bodies has come out as a value to be respected.

Keywords: cadaver, medical ethics, dead body privacy, confidentiality

O-3

Approach to cadaver used in anatomy education, dead body confidentiality and ethics II: Uludağ University Faculty of Medicine Students' opinions

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