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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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[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: Value of cadaver for medical education; to learn structures belonging to human body and to work on anatomical formations by touching human body. It is important for the students to be sensitive on approaching towards cadavers and respect their privacy. The aim of the study is evaluating the opinions of the students attending Medicine Faculty of Uludağ University, on ethical point and raise the awareness among the students about approaching to cadaver and dead body privacy.

Methods: Our study was formed of students attending Medicine Faculty of Uludağ University. A questionnaire, consisting of 23 questions prepared by the researchers and approved by Uludağ University Medical Faculty Clinical Research Ethics Committee Decision (04.07.2017-2017-10/34), was used. The form has been made accessible on internet with the link address https://goo.gl/forms/dPbqVgoQDWpD9vDr1, the address was shared by participants. results of the questionnaires were taken from the system at the link address.

Results: 550 students participated to the study. 88.4% of participant expressed positive opinion and 5.3% of participants reported negative opinion, for the question of "although cadaver is a lifeless, you should respect its privacy". 90.4% strongly agree or disagree with the article "memories of cadavers can be shared in social media", 8.2% absolutely disagree or disagree.

Conclusion: The fact that the participants did not respond positively to questions about cadaver privacy and about sharing images in social media (11.6%, 9.6%, respectively) suggests that awareness on these issues should be increased.

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

O-4

New approaches to cadaver donation: internet and social media use

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Cadaveric dissection is an inevitable and indispensable need for anatomy. The choice of obtaining the bodies changes from unclaimed ones to donated ones in recent years. However, because of social aspects and legal regulations, body donation is not sufficient in Turkey as it is in many countries. It is necessary to examine and implement body donation programs in successful countries (Riederer, 2016) or to launch new applications to obtain bodily material to use in training (undergraduate, PhD, specialty, etc.) and scientific research. With the recommendations shared by donors, a number of new methods that can be implemented in our country and their legal and ethical bases have been scrutinized by using the possibilities of today's technological and social developments. In the case presented, "Cadaver Donation Can Also Be Done" Facebook group and Google Trends results in comparison of the level of awareness and interest about cadaver donation between Turkey the world are presented. And true reflections of the work are displayed. As a result, it is observed that the "cadaver donation" issue is under-treated in our country and it can be increased by using internet and social platforms. Especially in the age "Internet", it is very important to organize and spread the use of the internet and especially social media in reaching our body donors.In this context, it is possible to consider the educational materials for donors, the sources from which they may obtain information, and even the minutes of the donation, as well as their evaluation processes (Baker, 2017).

Keywords: cadaver, internet, social media

O-5

Evaluation of the relationship between femoral trochlear morphology and anterior cruciate ligament tears on MR images

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Objective: The aim of this study is to investigate whether femoral trochlear morphology has relationship with the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) tear and bone morphology could be taken as a risk factor in clinical.

Methods: Our study was carried out on the knee MR images taken from accepted at the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of Uludağ University Faculty of Medicine dated 29.09.2015 and numbered 2015-17/19. Axial MR images of 94 patients were evaluated retrospectively. The ACL tears were identified at the knees of 42 patient. 52 patients who don't have any pathologies at knee were included the study as healthy control group. A total of 30 morphometric measurements were made from two different levels, proximal and distal, for femoral trochlea on axial knee MR images. The obtained data were evaluated by performing SPSS 22.0 software.

Results: The ACL tear group were found to be statistically different from control group in terms of sulcus angle, sulcus depth, trochlea lateral facet length (distal level), trochlear facet asymmetry, percentage of TEA length of femur lateral condyle height, percentage of TEA length of femur medial condyle height, lateral trochlear tilt angle, medial trochlear tilt angle, height of patellar joint and patellar trochlear overlap ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: The morphological evaluation of femoral trochlea is an important point of alignment of knee joint. By the current study, the trochlear morphology could be accepted as risk factor for the anterior cruciate ligament injuries at knee.

Keywords: patellafemoral joint, trochlear morphology, anterior cruciate ligament tear, MR