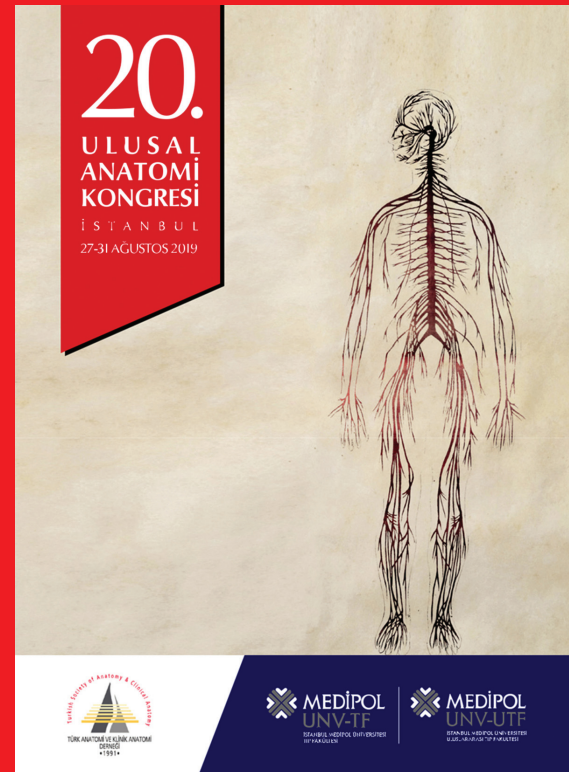


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O-020**The effect of different luteal phase progesterone usage on pregnancy rates in the treatment of intracytoplasmic sperm injection**Karabulut S¹, Erdem Altun C¹, Keskin İ¹, Delikara N²¹School of Medicine, Istanbul Medipol University, Istanbul, Turkey;²Florence Nightingale Hospital, Kadıköy, Istanbul, Turkey

Objective: Embryos obtained from intracytoplasmic sperm injection, which is one of the infertility treatments, are transferred to the mother's uterus. Progesterone is used as luteal support after embryo transfer and it is aimed to prepare the endometrium for embryo attachment. This practice is known to increase implantation and pregnancy rates. Therefore, luteal support is routinely used in in vitro fertilization (IVF) applications. Although there are different studies showing the effects of vaginal and intra-muscular progesterone use on pregnancy rates, the effects of progesterone use are still being discussed. In this study, we aimed to investigate the effect of two different progesterone use on intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) results.

Methods: 516 couples undergoing ICSI were included in the study. Patients were classified according to progesterone use and group 1 was consisted of 225 patients who used Crinone gel once a day and group two consisted of 291 patients who used Progynex 50 mg IM once a day.

Results: Pregnancy rate was 38% in Crinone gel group and 41.5% in Progynex 50 mg group. There was no statistical difference between the two groups ($p=0.32$).

Conclusion: It was concluded that the use of Crinone and Progynex as luteal support after intracytoplasmic sperm injection had similar effects on pregnancy rates.

Keywords: ICSI, progesterone, pregnancy rate

O-021**Can the orbital index be used for sex determination and can exophthalmometry be measured by orbital tomography?**Özdikici M¹, Bulut E², Ağca S³¹Department of Radiology, Beylikdüzü State Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey;²Department of Ophthalmology, Beylikdüzü State Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey;³Department of Ophthalmology, Büyükçekmece State Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the normal values of orbital structures by using computed tomography in adults, and to determine their relationship with gender and age.

Methods: Our study included 151 adults (79 males and 72 females) between the ages of 20–76. Thirty-four parameters were created using 13 different anatomical landmarks by computed tomography. In addition to linear and volumetric measurements, orbital index and exophthalmometric values were determined. Ellipsoid method was used for volumetric measurements. Data by sex and age were shown separately for

the right and left orbita. The percentile values were determined for men and women. A comparison was made between sexes. Right and left orbital measurements were compared. Pearson correlation test was used to determine the relationship between data and age.

Results: In most of the thirty-four parameters, males were found to have statistically significant higher mean scores ($p<0.05$). However, no significant difference was found between the right and left orbital in all anatomical parameters ($p>0.05$). ROI (right orbital index) average of 111.67 in men and 112.57 in women; LOI (left orbital index) mean was 111.44 in males and 112.37 in females ($p>0.05$). RExV (right exophthalmometric value) average 17.13 mm in men and 15.94 mm in women; The mean of LExV (left exophthalmometric value) was found to be 17.13 mm in men and 15.89 mm in women ($p<0.05$). The correlation with age varied according to the parameters.

Conclusion: Orbital indices are not useful in gender discrimination, but exophthalmometric values can be used in the diagnosis of exophthalmos.

Keywords: orbital index, exophthalmos, eye, volume, computed tomography

O-022**Congenital anatomic variations of spleen: multidetector CT study**

Gündoğdu E, Emekli E

Department of Radiology, School of Medicine, Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Eskişehir, Turkey

Objective: The spleen has different congenital anomalies such as shape, location and number variations. Recently, detection and reporting of congenital splenic anomalies has increased due to increased use of imaging techniques. We aimed to evaluate the incidence and imaging features of congenital anomalies of spleen.

Methods: Abdominal CT scans of patients who admitted to our clinic for various reasons were evaluated retrospectively. Patients with a history of splenic trauma and surgery were excluded from the study. CT examinations were performed with 64 (Toshiba, Aquilion 64, Japan) or 128 (GE, Revolution EVO, USA) slice MDCT. CT scans of 1000 patients were evaluated.

Results: 473 (47.3%) female and 527 (52.7%) male patient's CT examination were included in the study. Patient's age range from 20 to 83 years (mean 56 years). Single accessory spleen was detected in 162 (16.2%) patients and multiple accessory spleens in 35 (3.5%) patients. In 2 (0.2%) of these patients, accessory spleen was intrapancreatic. Wandering spleen was observed in 1 (0.1%) patient and splenorenal fusion in 1 (0.1%) patient. Two (0.2%) patients had left isomerism and polysplenia. Bilobulated spleen was detected in one (0.1%) patient with situs inversus totalis.

Conclusion: The incidence of congenital splenic anomalies detected in our study is similar to the literature. Congenital anomalies of spleen can be misdiagnosed for example accessory spleen as peritoneal implants, intrapancreatic accessory spleen as neuroendocrine tumors, wandering spleen as intrabdominal masses and polyspleni as splenosis. Understanding the imaging characteristics of spleen congenital anomalies is important to prevent misdiagnosis because they can mimic the pathological conditions.

Keywords: congenital variation, spleen, computed tomography

O-023

Retrospective investigation of soft tissue thickness of topographic points in adult population by radiological methods

Yılmaz MC¹, Yetimoğlu Özdemir N², Orhan K³, Şibal Ç⁴, Tüccar E¹

¹Department of Anatomy, School of Medicine, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey; ²Istanbul Bahçelievler Oral and Dental Health Clinics, Istanbul, Turkey; ³Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, Faculty of Dentistry, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey; ⁴Bayındır Healthcare Group, Alsancağ Dental Health Clinics, Izmir, Turkey

Objective: This study was carried out to determine facial soft tissue thickness (FSTT) of adults according to skeletal class and to detect whether there is a statistical difference. **Methods:** A total of 161 full-head images (74 females, 87 males) were used retrospectively in Ankara University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology between 2013–2017. Cephalometric analyzes were performed on a virtual cephalogram with Planmeca ProMax 3D Max. FSTT measurements of the patients were measured by comparing them manually and digitally in gender and age groups. The data were compared in terms of the differences between the classes after the separation of the data according to the skeletal classes.

Results: FSTT values of the males were found to be greater than those of the females. There was no significant difference in FSTT between the two sexes in glabella and nasion regions. When the values of FSTT were examined according to skeletal classes, in the skeletal Class 3 group, the values of FSTT in the pogonion area were statistically lower than Class 1 and 2 skeletal groups. In women with Class 2 jaw structure, FSTT in the pogonion region was found to be significantly greater than those of Class 1 and 3 females. Also, men with Class 2 jaw structure had significantly higher FSTT values in the labyrinth inferior region than those of class 1 and class 3 males.

Conclusion: It was shown that there are differences between the anatomical reference points on the face of the patients with jaw structures examined in 3 groups according to the skeletal class.

Keywords: craniofacial reconstruction, cone beam computed tomography, facial soft tissue thicknesses, malocclusion, skeletal classes

O-024

Calculation of corpus callosum volume in musicians and non-musicians by MRICloud method

Kamaşak B, Karapınar BO, Acer N

Department of Anatomy, School of Medicine, Erciyes University, Kayseri, Turkey

Objective: Musicians are ideal model to study brain plasticity and volumetric differences between brain structures. The corpus callosum is the largest commissural pathway that connects the same centers in the two brain hemispheres. Our aim was to see whether there were any volumetric differences or not in the corpus callosum between musicians and non-musicians.

Methods: In our study, the volumes of corpus callosum sections and the ratio of total corpus callosum volumes to brain were calculated using MRICloud. Between the ages of 20–29, 14 males who were educated in Music Department of Erciyes University Faculty of Fine Arts and 10 non-musicians male were included in study and magnetic resonance images (MRI) were used. Mann-Whitney U test was used for quantitative variables in binary comparisons.

Results: The volumes of corpus callosum segments in musicians were found (in cm³) 4.92±1.14 in genu (GCC), 7.31±1.25 in truncus (BCC), 12.6±1.34 in splenium (SCC), total corpus callosum volume to whole brain ratio of 2.19±0.2%. In non-musicians, GCC was 5.21±1.65 cm³, BCC 7.18±1.99 cm³, SCC 12.65±3.88 cm³, the ratio of corpus callosum volume to brain was 2.04±0.47%. As a result of the statistical comparison, no statistically significant difference was found between the two groups (p>0.05).

Conclusion: The volumes of corpus callosum segments and the ratio to brain didn't differ between two groups. We think that our study may provide a source for studies on volume measurements of corpus callosum.

Keywords: musician, corpus callosum, MRICloud, MRI

O-025

A case of unilateral atrophy with neurofibromatosis: case report

Sevindik B¹, Ünver Doğan N¹, Batur A², Piriç B¹, Fazlıoğulları Z¹

¹Department of Anatomy, School of Medicine, Selçuk University, Konya, Turkey; ²Department of Radiology, School of Medicine, Selçuk University, Konya, Turkey

Neurofibromatosis is an autosomal dominant transitional (de novo cases have also been reported) neurocutaneous syndrome characterized by skin lesions, central or peripheral nervous system tumors. Although neurofibromatosis is a neurocutaneous disease, there are many system involvement with it. Osseous lesions are also common in patients (%40). Pathologies associated with the mandible and temporomandibular joint in the neurofibromatosis, as in this case, have been reported fairly little in the literature. We aimed to highlight that there may also be skeletal malformations in the rich clinical table of neurofibro-