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Abstract

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Antidiabetic Fruits Presently Sold in Sri Lanka's Jaffna District

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Diabetes affected approximately 463 million individuals worldwide in 2019, ranging in age from 20 to 79. Frequent adverse side effects of diabetes drugs including mood swings, severe dizziness, and breathing difficulty. Several studies have found that eating fruits can help prevent and control diabetes. As a result, the main objective of this work is to identify and document the fruits now sold in Jaffna District, Sri Lanka, by conducting fieldwork trips to the major markets and adjacent fruit kiosks, stores, supermarkets, and street stalls from January 2019 to June 2021. Until October 2021, the levels of antidiabetic scientific evidence available for the listed fruits were analyzed by identifying relevant published works in the electronic databases Web of Science, PubMed, Scopus, and ScienceDirect. A total of 103 fruit species from 43 families were recognized, with 9% of them being employed in antidiabetic preparations in Sri Lankan Siddha Medicine. The most of the recognized fruits possessed in vivo (52%), in vitro (22%), and clinical (20%) scientific evidence, and 22 active phytochemicals had already been extracted from the recognized fruits. This research lays the basis for research on the fruits now offered in Jaffna.

Keywords: Diabetes, fruit, Jaffna, Siddha Medicine, Sri Lanka

Resilience to Stress And Social Behavior: An Approach to Neuropsychiatric Disorders

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Modern lifestyle and adversities such as the COVID-19 pandemic pose challenges for our physical and mental health. Hence, it is of the utmost importance to identify mechanisms by which we can improve resilience to stress and quickly adapt to adversity. While there are several factors that improve stress resilience, social behavior—primarily in the form of social touch—is especially vital. This talk will provide an overview of how the somatosensory system plays a key role in translating the socio-emotional information of social touch into active coping with stress. Important future directions include evaluating in humans whether stress resilience can be modulated through the stimulation of low-threshold C-fiber mechanoreceptors and using this technology in the prevention of stress-related neuropsychiatric disorders such as major depressive disorder.

Keywords: Stress, resilience, neuropsychiatric disorders, depression

Pharmacovigilance of Siddha Preparations

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Siddha Medicine is one of Sri Lanka's indigenous medicinal systems. Siddha preparations are clinically effective in a variety of ailments. Because of a lack of scientific proof, global acceptance of Siddha preparations is still a work in progress. Drug adverse reactions have been now described in terms of pharmacovigilance. In Siddha Medicine, pharmacovigilance is referred to as 'Nanju Kurigunam' This study focuses on the pharmacovigilance of Siddha preparations. Relevant data were obtained and evaluated from published research publications in books and electronic databases (Web of Science, PubMed, and Scopus). To guarantee the safety and efficacy of Siddha preparations, physicians should be aware of three essential requirements. They are a preparation's exact name, appearance, and pharmacological properties. In Siddha Medicine, there are six types of adverse effects. Known side effects, preparation errors (dosages, indications, and contraindications), preparation manufacturing errors (cautions of uses and adverse effects), irrational uses (incompatible diet and factors considered for better treatments), drug-related risk factors (qualities, good dispensary practices, and drug administrations), and clinically associated factors (adverse fundamental principles, dos, and don'ts) are among them. This research recommends the following: 1. Education, training, and publicity are needed to enhance pharmacovigilance programs. 2. Develop a reliable pharmacovigilance system for Siddha preparations. 3. Make Siddha safety surveillance preparations a primary priority. 4. Strengthen the roles of preparations manufacturers. 5. Promote the wise use of Siddha preparations. 6. Distribute safety information to appropriate authorities for collaboration in determining the nature of the adverse reactions of the preparations, and eventually, develop an international coordinating database for adverse reaction reporting, and signal detection. This study lays the foundation for future research into the pharmacovigilance of Siddha preparations.

Keywords: Adverse effects, pharmacovigilance, Siddha Medicine, Sri Lanka

The Role of Oxidative Stress in Postmenopausal Osteoporosis – A Short Review

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In this study, it was aimed to discuss the existing literature evidence analyzing the relationship between postmenopausal osteoporosis (PMO) and oxidative stress (OxS) and to design a new strategy for the treatment of osteoporosis. Evidence supporting the pathogenic role of OxS in PMO has mostly come from in-vitro or animal studies. Aging and estrogen deficiency represents a harmful combination that impairs the first line of defense (i.e. antioxidant enzymes) against potentially cytotoxic reactive species. The destructive activity of reactive oxygen species on bone is well defined. These molecules can affect bone health at various levels, both indirectly (by stimulating cytokine release) and directly through osteoblasts/osteoclasts. 17β-estradiol also has an adverse effect on the formation of proinflammatory (and therefore prooxidant) visceral fat deposition as a direct antioxidant and probably by upregulating the expression of simultaneously antioxidant enzymes. Lifestyle changes, avoidance of risk factors, antioxidant-enriched diet in addition to vitamin D, calcium and protein intake will shed light on the development of new treatment strategies in PMO.

Keywords: Postmenopausal osteoporosis, oxidative stress, reactive oxygen species

Evaluation of Emergency Department Patients Presenting with Diabetic Emergencies

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Aim: Evaluate emergency room patients presenting with diabetic emergencies.
Material and Methods: This study was a retrospective evaluation of patients admitted to the emergency department between January 2015 and January 2017. All patients 18 years of age and older who were diagnosed with Diabetic Ketoacidosis, Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic State, and Hypoglycemia were considered for the study.
Results: 265 patients between age 18 and 87 were evaluated. Of the patients evaluated, 123 (46.4%) were male and 142 (53.6%) were female. 41.1% (n=109) of the patients were diagnosed with Diabetic Ketoacidosis, 19.2% (n=51) with Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic State, and 39.7% (n=105) with Hypoglycemia. 36.9% of the patients were discharged after being treated and observed in the emergency room (ER), while 53.7% of patients were internalized. 56.4% of patients came to the ER due to complications from treatment noncompliance.
Conclusion: Although Diabetes Mellitus presents difficulties in both treatment and follow-up, the results of this study lead us to believe that a large percentage of these diabetic emergencies and complications can be decreased through a more thorough education of patients, closer follow-up by physicians, and following new treatment strategies, such as deintensification (or simplification) of complex regimens and determining HbA1C target levels on a personal basis.

Keywords: Emergency, diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, ketoacidosis

The Effect of Concomitant Cardiovascular Diseases and Inflammatory Markers on Mortality in SARS Cov-2 Patients

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Aim: To investigate the effects of inflammatory markers and concomitant cardiovascular diseases on mortality in patients followed for SARS CoV-2 infection.
Material and Methods: The files of patients who were admitted to the hospital due to SARS CoV-2 symptoms in 2020 and were decided to be hospitalized were retrospectively scanned. Demographic data as well as concomitant diseases, treatments used, inflammatory marker results obtained from blood tests, and cases with mortality were recorded from the files examined.
Results: Of 287 patients, 138 (48%) were female and 152 (52%) were male. Of these patients, 259 were followed up in Covid wards and 28 (9.8%) in intensive care. Twenty-five of those followed in the service later transferred to intensive care. At admission, 57.2% of the patients had Hypertension (HT), 26.2% had Diabetus Mellitus (DM), 17.6% had Coronary Artery Disease (CAD), 12.4% had Heart Failure (HF), 14.8% Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). 25.9% of the patients were using ACE inhibitors and 27.9% were using β-blockers. In-hospital mortality was observed in 47 (16.4%) patients in a mean of 8.66±7.5 (1-66) days. The mortality group was older (83 (75-89) to 62.5 (48-78) years, p=<0.001). The incidence of HF (27.7 vs. 8.8 p<0.001), CAD (29.8 vs. 15.4 p=0.01) and HT (76.6 vs. 53.3 p=0.003) was higher in those with mortality. Among the inflammatory markers, CRP, D-Dimer, Procalcitonin and Neutrophil/Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR) were found to be high in cases that resulted in mortality. Independent predictors of mortality were age 65 and over (OR: 41.6, 95% CI: 5.1-333, p<0.001) with procalcitonin above 0.15 (OR: 5.98, 95% CI: 2.69-13.3, p<0.001) and presence of heart failure. (OR:3.46, 95% CI:1.28-9.33, p=0.014).
Conclusion: It was found that the prognosis worsened and the risk of resulting in mortality was significantly higher in SARS CoV-2 patients with concomitant cardiovascular disease (CVD) and increased inflammatory markers.

Keywords: SARS CoV-2 infection, inflammatory markers, cardiovascular diseases, mortality

Severe Panic Disorder Induced by Synthetic Progestin Use

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Panic disorder is an anxiety disorder that causes severe dysfunction, characterized by recurrent panic attacks that create unexpected fear and discomfort, and intense anxiety that one will experience another panic attack after the panic attacks. The etiology of panic disorder is multifactorial and many biological, genetic and psychosocial factors contribute. The relationship between the neurobiological effects and psychiatric symptoms of sex steroids is still controversial, and psychiatric symptoms that occur simultaneously with their use sometimes require treatment. Knowing the psychological symptoms triggered by sex steroids is important for diagnosis and treatment plan. In this article, a case of panic disorder induced by the use of a synthetic progestin, Norethisterone, due to dysfunctional uterine bleeding in a 41-year-old female patient is reported. It has been emphasized that clinicians should be aware of the psychiatric side effects of synthetic sex steroids such as Norethisterone, which are widely used for various indications.

Keywords: Panic disorder, progestins, norethisterone

The Effects of Postoperative High Troponin I Level on Intensive Care And Mechanical Ventilation Durations in Patients with Ventricular Septal Defect Surgery

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Aim: When pediatric hearts are exposed to ischemia, cardioplegic arrest and reperfusion processes, they suffer more metabolic damage than adult hearts. Myocardial damage is the most important cause of mortality and morbidity in pediatric cardiac surgery. Various studies have shown that troponin I is a sensitive biomarker in detecting myocardial damage during surgery. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of Troponin I values on postoperative morbidity in children who underwent Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD) surgery.

Material and Methods: Troponin I values at the postoperative 24th hour of 34 patients who underwent VSD surgery between 2012 and 2013 were recorded. According to the calculated cut-off value, the patients were divided into two groups as those with a 24-hour Troponin I level of less than 15 ng/ml (group 1) and those with high (group 2). Aortic cross-clamp, cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB), mechanical ventilation and intensive care duration of the patients were recorded.

Results: Group 1 consisted of 21 (61.8%) patients and group 2 consisted of 13 (38.2%) patients. While gender did not differ between groups, the mean age of Group 2 was significantly lower than Group 1 ($p=0.027$). Cross-clamp and CPB times were similar between groups ($p>0.05$). The duration of mechanical ventilation and intensive care stay were significantly longer in group 2 ($p<0.05$) (Table 1).

Conclusion: Troponin I is an important marker in the detection of myocardial damage in congenital heart surgery as in adult cardiac surgery. In our study, it was determined that high Troponin I levels increased the duration of mechanical ventilation and intensive care, which are important morbidity criteria, in patients who underwent VSD operation.

Keywords: Troponin I, ventricular septal defect, intensive care, mechanical ventilation, morbidity

Case Series of Pneumothorax Associated with High Flow Oxygen in COVID-19 Patients

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In the COVID-19 pandemic, cases have been stable and high in recent weeks, and as of September 2021, a total of 220 million cases and 4.5 million deaths were detected. In severe pneumonia associated with SARS-CoV-2, resistant hypoxemia and ARDS-related deaths occur in intensive care patients. The frequency of pneumothorax, which can develop as a complication of ARDS, varies between 1.7-77%; it increases mortality. High-flow nasal cannula (HFNC) is used as a supportive treatment as non-invasive oxygen support in respiratory failure due to SARS-CoV-2. Many patients followed up in our intensive care unit for severe COVID-19 were treated with HFNC due to severe hypoxemia. Pneumothorax developed in 6 of the patients, and intubation was performed in five of the patients after pneumothorax and the patients died. Timely and effective oxygen support is required in severe pneumonia in COVID-19 patients. In addition to its clinical physiological benefits, clinicians should be careful in terms of pneumothorax and subcutaneous emphysema due to HFNC.

Keywords: COVID-19, pneumothorax, high flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors of Psychiatric Nurses towards Coercive Measures: A Systematic Review

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The restraint and isolation practices that are used in aggression management in psychiatry clinics are called “Coercive Measures”. The present study was conducted to describe and systematically review the studies that investigated the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of psychiatric nurses towards coercive measures in Turkey. The literature review was performed in Pubmed, Ulakbim-TR, and Scholar Google databases without any limitation in terms of years involved. The review was made in Turkish with the keywords “psychiatric services”, “nurse” “restriction”, “detection”, and “isolation”, and with the keywords “psychiatric services”, “nurse”, “restraint”, “coercion”, “seclusion”, and “Turkey” between 02.11.2021 and 08.11.2021 over the internet access network of Karadeniz Technical University. The studies that were made in Turkey and were published as full text in Turkish and English were included in the study; and those whose study design was compilation and whose full text could not be found were excluded from the study. As a result of this step, 19 studies were identified. Six studies were included in the evaluations according to the determined criteria. The review and reporting steps of the findings were performed with the guidance of the PRISMA Notification Checklist. Three of the studies that were included in the study were designed in descriptive design, two in descriptive-cross-sectional design, and one in experimental design. All of these studies were conducted between 2015-2021. It was concluded according to the results of the study that the theoretical knowledge of the nurses on the physical restraint was sufficient and their attitudes and behaviors were not at the desired level. The nurses preferred physical restraint, drug administration when necessary, and intermittent observation as the control methods. The psychoeducation program which the nurses underwent brought with it an increase in the knowledge levels of nurses about coercive measures along with an improvement in the attitudes and behaviors. The nurses stated that restraint and isolation methods must not be banned, and they felt sad when they restrained a patient, and the reasons for applying restraint were the refusal of the patient to receive treatment and harming himself, health staff, and his/her belongings. As a conclusion, it is recommended to organize in-service training programs, which will increase the knowledge and awareness of nurses, who are the implementers of the patient restraint decision, manage the restraint process in an accurate manner, make legal regulations, develop a guide at national level, plan alternative interventions to restraint methods, and evaluate the effects of such methods with randomized controlled studies.

Keywords: Psychiatric ward, coercive measures, restraint, isolation, restriction

Necrotizing Fasciitis with Extensive Tissue Loss - Case Report

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Necrotizing soft tissue infections (NSTIs) are rare but rapidly progressing, life-threatening bacterial infections with high morbidity and mortality, including necrotizing fasciitis (NF), myositis, and cellulitis. Predisposing factors for NF are diabetes and chronic diseases. Increasing prevalence of these factors in community contribute to increased incidence of NF. According to a meta-analysis, 44.5% of patients have diabetes. In our case, a 56-year-old female with known diabetes mellitus, regulated by oral antidiabetic drugs, was diagnosed on 28.07.2021 with a hyperemic painful lesion extending from the junction of the anterior abdominal wall with the pubis to the abdomen, bilateral spina iliaca anterior superior and labium majus. She was admitted to the emergency with fever. She was operated under emergency conditions with the diagnosis of NF and aggressive debridement was performed. Although the patient did not receive insulin therapy, she injected insulin only once, because of high sugar, and next few days, redness, pain and swelling began in the area where the injection was made. There was an open area in the lower abdomen after successive debridements due to necrosis of the tissue. On 10.08.2021, a flap was removed from the skin and subcutaneous tissue, starting from the anterior wall of the abdomen, from the inferior wound site, and up to the lower elevation in the superior to bring the wound edges closer. A circular incision was made around the umbilicus, leaving the umbilicus in place. A new incision was made from the tissue that was stretched downwards, and the navel was placed in its new place. Then the wound edges were approximated. A vac was applied to the flowing area in the middle. With repeated sessions, granulation occurred, the infection was eliminated, and the wound was shrunk by suturing from the edges.

Keywords: Necrotizing faciitis, soft tissue infections, diabetes

Galactosemia Atypical Cause of Presentation: Vaginal Bleeding - Case Report

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The aim of the study is to present a case of galactosemia presenting with atypical clinical findings. It was learned that the 8-day-old baby, who applied with the complaint of vaginal bleeding, was born at term in the normal way, cried right after birth, was given to the mother, and was fed with breast milk from the first day. It was stated that the bleeding started on the 6th day and there were no other complaints. His general condition is moderately poor, he is conscious, his breathing is spontaneous, the sclera is mildly icteric. Systemic findings are natural.There is no organomegaly in the abdomen with normal camber.In laboratory examination;Platelet was 170000,Prothrombin time was 29.9sec,activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) was 57 sec,Internationel Normalized Ratio (INR) was 2.75.Blood sugar 65 mg/dl, aspartate transaminase 318 U/L, alanine aminotransferase 216 U/L, total bilirubin 8.5 mg/dL, direct bilirubin 2.3 mg/dL, C-reactive protein <2 mg/L,Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) and free Thyroxine (fT4) was normal, Toxoplasmosis, Rubella, Cytomegalovirus and Herpes simplex virus (TORCH) and hepatitis markers were negative. There was no growth in urine and blood culture. Ammonia normal, the reducing agent in the urine was +++ positive.Eye examination was evaluated as normal.The galactosemia panel was looked at; total galactose 141.5 mg/dl, free galactose 127.3 mg/dl, galactose-1-phosphate 14.2 mg/dl, galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase 1.3 U/G were detected. Genetic examination revealed a mutation compatible with Q188 R. The patient was prediagnosed with galactosemia on the first day, breast milk was discontinued and lactose-free formula was started. Fresh frozen plasma transfusion and vitamin K were administered due to bleeding and high INR. Ursofalk was started, supportive treatments were given. From the second day of hospitalization, her vaginal bleeding stopped, and the patient, whose general condition was stable, was discharged with recommendations. In conclusion, galactosemia should be kept in mind in newborn babies presenting with vaginal bleeding in addition to the classical symptoms and signs.

Keywords: Newborn baby, galactosemia, vaginal bleeding

The Importance of Clinical Anatomy of Superior Cluneal Nerve and Exercise in the Differential Diagnosis of Low Back Pain

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The aim of this study is to draw attention to the importance of differential diagnosis in cluneal nerve entrapment, which is one of the common causes of low back pain in clinic, and exercise in this disease. Low back pain, which is very common in the clinic, is an important disability problem. Epidemiological studies have shown that the neuropathic pain component in chronic low back pain is undeniably high in patients. Superior cluneal nerve entrapment is an underdiagnosed cause of low back and leg pain. However, it is very important anatomically and clinically in differential diagnosis. The superior cluneal nerve is a pure sensory nerve known to originated from the dorsal rami of lower thoracic and lumbar nerve roots. This nerve can be trapped at any point near the iliac crest where it penetrates the thoracolumbar fascia or where it passes through the osteofibrous tunnel formed by the superior iliac crest and thoracolumbar fascia. In the treatment of cluneal nerve entrapment, especially unnecessary surgical techniques draw attention in the literature, and methods such as nerve blockade, prolotherapy, acupuncture have also been used. However, there are no studies on exercise application. In this context, we believe that with the correct diagnosis, lumbar stabilization exercises, gluteal muscle strengthening exercises, mobilization and streching exercises on the thoracolumbar fascia will be useful in accordance with the clinical anatomy of the disease. We recommend exercises involving extremity movements in neutral position with transversus abdominis and multifidii muscles active to improve lumbar stabilization, and hip flexion, abduction and extension exercises to strengthen the gluteal muscles. In addition, we recommend the exercises performed with the hands reaching forward sitting on the heel for stretching thoracolumbar fascia, and body shift exercise on the fascia using an exercise foam roller in the supine position for fascia mobilization.

Keywords: Superior cluneal nerve, entrapment, low back pain, exercises

Coronavirus Anxiety in Emergency Department Workers

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Aim: During the Covid-19 pandemic, the risk of psychological trauma is higher in healthcare personnel, especially in emergency service workers, compared to other occupational groups. In this study, it was aimed to compare the scores obtained from the depression-anxiety and coronavirus anxiety scales applied to the emergency department personnel who had and did not have the Covid-19 disease during the pandemic period.
Material and Methods: Between 15-20.09.2021, Beck Anxiety Scale (BAI), Beck Depression Scale (BDI), Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS) and sociodemographic data form were applied to Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University Faculty of Medicine emergency department workers. Statistical distribution of demographic and scale results was calculated.
Results: 45.5% of the emergency department workers participating in the study were female and 54.5% were male. The mean age was 31.97±7.63. While BAI and BDI results did not change according to gender (p=0.113, p=0.407), when the CAI results were evaluated according to gender, it was found that it was statistically higher in women (p= 0.014). It was observed that coronavirus anxiety and depression and general anxiety were positively correlated in emergency department workers, but occupational groups and the history of having Covid-19 disease did not have a significant effect on the level of anxiety and depression.
Conclusion: In this study, it was found that coronavirus anxiety had also been increased, in emergency department workers with general anxiety. We think that it is necessary to implement follow-up programs to protect psychological health for healthcare personnel, especially emergency department personnel, and to treat existing problems.

Keywords: Emergency department, COVID-19, coronavirus anxiety, pandemic

Alexithymia and Type D Personality Among Migraine Patients

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Aim: The present study attempted to explore the association between alexithymia and type D personality traits among those with migraine.
Material and Methods: We carried out the study with 36 migraine patients admitted to the neurology clinic of Elazig Fethi Sekin City Hospital and receiving outpatient treatment and 36 healthy controls. We collected the data using a sociodemographic information form, the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS), and the Type D Personality Scale (DS 14).
Results: The findings yielded that the patient group had significantly higher total and subscale scores on the TAS and DS14 than the control group ($p<0.001$). The correlation analysis revealed significant positive correlations between the time since diagnosis and the TAS total score, the difficulty identifying feelings (TAS), DS14 total score, and social inhibition (DS14). Besides, we found significant positive associations between the TAS and DS14. Finally, we discovered that those having migraine with aura had significantly higher scores on the TAS (total) ($p=0.028$), difficulty identifying feelings ($p=0.008$), DS14 (total) ($p=0.032$), and social inhibition ($p=0.028$) than those with migraine without aura.
Conclusion: Overall, we concluded the patient group to be alexithymic on all sub-subscales, as well as having type D personality traits. Yet, further research is needed with larger samples to obtain more robust evince for our findings.

Keywords: Migraine, alexithymia, type D personality

A Rare Tongue Lesion in Children: Benign Congenital Fibroepithelial Polyp - Case Report

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Pediatric tongue lesions are rare and the majority benign. Benign fibroepithelial polyps are painless, round and pedicled masses mesoderm origin of the tongue. These lesions are thought to occur congenitally or reparative following irritation. In newborns, polyps located in the anterior part of the tongue do not usually cause obstruction, while polyps located in the posterior part may cause acute respiratory, swallowing difficulties and result in severe sequelae. No case of infantile congenital benign fibroepithelial polyp of the tongue has been reported in the literature. This lesion is presented for the first time in this study. 4-month-old male infant. He applied to our clinic because of swelling on the tongue, which was noticed by his family while crying. In his history, it was learned that he had no systemic disease, tongue trauma, difficulty in breathing and swallowing problems. On examination, a 2*1 cm mobile and pedicled mass was detected on the left posterior part of the tongue. Systemic examination and tests were normal. The lesion on the tongue was excised by endoscopic surgery under general anesthesia. No complications were observed. The pathology result was benign fibroepithelial polyp. Tongue lesions constitute approximately 2% of childhood oral and maxillofacial tumors. Mucosal inflammation, abnormal vasomotor response and increased interstitial edema are involved in the pathogenesis of the polyp. Although mucosal trauma is blamed in the etiology, it was determined that the fibroepithelial polyp in this child was congenital. This lesion is also the first in the literature. The majority of pediatric tongue lesions are asymptomatic but may present with obstruction, hemorrhage, and cosmetic problems. Surgical risk is minimal in the excision of anteriorly located polyps. In the surgery to be performed for polyps located at the back of the tongue, it should not be forgotten that the lingual nerve is superficial in this region. Early diagnosis and treatment of pediatric tongue lesions is very important in terms of preventing serious complications that may occur. In surgery, tongue movements, functions and cosmetic appearance must be preserved.

Keywords: Children, tongue, congenital, fibroepithelial polyp

Stigma and Offending Among Schizophrenia Patients

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Aim: In this study, we aimed to investigate the relationship between stigma and offending among schizophrenic patients in a High-Security Forensic Psychiatry Service (HFPS).
Material and Methods: In the study, we recruited 42 patients admitted to the HFPS of Elazig Fethi Sekin City Hospital, receiving inpatient treatment, and diagnosed with schizophrenia by the diagnostic criteria of The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5). Then, we collected the data using a sociodemographic information form, the Stigma Scale for Receiving Professional Psychological Help (SSRPH), Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness (ISMI), Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), Clinical Global Impression Scale (CGI), and Violent and Nonviolent Offending Behavior Scale (NVOBS).
Results: According to the findings, the mean scores of the patients were 68.8±9.4 on the ISMI, 5.5±5.5 on the intimate partner violence subscale (NVOBS), 11.2±8.8 on the general violence subscale (NVOBS), 3.5±6.1 on the nonviolent crimes subscale (NVOBS), 19.8±16.5 on the NVOBS, and 13.9±2.1 on the pans PANSS. We could not reach any significant correlations between both sub-subscales and total scores on the offending and stigma scales ($p>0.005$). Moreover, there was no significant relationship between the SSRPH and NVOBS ($p>0.005$).
Conclusion: To sum, we discovered that the schizophrenia patients in the forensic psychiatry service feel moderately internalized stigma according to the ISMI. These patients experience alienation, exhibit social withdrawal, develop resistance to stigma, feel discrimination, and affirm stereotypes. Although the general violence scores of the patients were higher than the other subgroups, we could not find any significant correlation between their offending behaviors and internalized stigma levels.

Keywords: Forensic psychiatry, stigma, offending, schizophrenia

Evaluation of Upper Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Findings in Chronic Kidney Disease

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Aim: Gastrointestinal tract (GIT) diseases are common health problems in the general population and have a significant effect on quality of life. Likewise, GIT symptoms are common among patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD). This study aimed to evaluate the distribution, frequency, and histopathological features of incidental upper GI endoscopy findings in patients with CKD (glomerular filtration rate (GFR) <60 ml/min/1.73 m2).
Material and Methods: A total of 81 patients who were diagnosed with CKD and underwent upper GI endoscopy in the gastroenterology department endoscopy unit of a state hospital in Turkey between October 2020 and October 2021 were included in the study. Age; gender; indication for endoscopy; endoscopic diagnosis; presence of Helicobacter pylori (HP), atrophic gastritis, intestinal metaplasia (IM), and gastric cancer at the time of endoscopy; and urea, creatinine, uric acid, sodium, potassium, calcium, albumin, GFR, hemoglobin, leukocyte, and platelet levels were screened in all patients. Duration of CKD and CKD etiologies were obtained from the hospital's electronic database.
Results: A total of 40 (49.4%) patients were female and 41 (50.6%) were male. Their mean age was 66.02±11.87 years. Moreover, 28 patients were allocated to the dialysis group and 53 to the non-dialysis group. Diabetes mellitus (33.3%) and hypertension (18.5%) were found to be the most common CKD etiologies. The most common indication for endoscopy was abdominal pain in 36 (44.4%) patients, and the most common finding in endoscopy was pangastritis (56.8%). Histopathological examination showed atrophy in 37%, HP positivity in 44.4%, IM in 11.1%, and gastric cancer in 3.7% of the patients.
Conclusion: All patients with CKD had endoscopic findings. Cases with premalignant gastric lesions with IM and/or atrophic gastritis detected on histopathological evaluation were endoscopically followed up. In conclusion, performing endoscopy when appropriate in patients with CKD may be beneficial for the early detection of common GIT and premalignant lesions and preventing serious complications.

Keywords: Chronic kidney disease, endoscopy, upper gastrointestinal lesion, helicobacter pylori

Estimation of Gender by Costochondral Calcification Model Obtained from Computed Tomography Images

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Aim: The present study aimed to estimate gender according to the differences between the calcification patterns in the costal cartilages.
Material and Methods: The study was conducted on 100 female and 100 male CT images. By using the radiant DICOM viewer, each CT image was studied for looking to at evidence of any calcification in the costal cartilages by seeing the anterior view of the chest and then the patterns of calcification are classified by using the method of Rejtarova et al. (2004). Type I: Peripheral pattern (P), Type II: Central pattern (C), Type IIa: Central lingual pattern (Cl), Type IIb: Central globular pattern (Cg), Type IIc: Central lingual and globular pattern (Clg), Type III: Mixed (peripheral and central pattern) (Mix), Type IV: Indifferent pattern (Ind).
Results: The results showed 193 (96.5%) individuals with calcification in the costal cartilages and 7 (3.5%) individuals without calcification in their costal cartilages. Peripheral pattern (Type I) shown male gender estimation with 100% and central pattern (Type II) shown female gender estimation with 92.3%.
Conclusion: The estimation of gender from the patterns of costal cartilage calcification based on using the method of Rejtarova et al. provided a simple, easy, accurate, and inexpensive approach for gender estimation. As a result of this study, it has been reached that gender can be predicted from the costal cartilage calcification models by using the method of Rejtarova et al. (2004).

Keywords: Computed tomography, costal cartilage, calcification, gender estimation

COVID-19 Associated Guillain-Barre Syndrome: Pediatric Cases

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Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has been shown to be associated with a lot of neurological complications. Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS) is a post-infectious autoimmune process that leads to destruction of myelin and is being increasingly reported in pediatric patients with COVID-19 infection. Here we present three cases of COVID-19 associated GBS. All of the patients presented with complaints of lower extremity weakness that progressed to the inability to walk. Two-three weeks prior to hospitalization, patients suffered from fever, myalgia, throat ache and fatique. Only one of them had PCR positivity for COVID-19, the other two has contact with COVID-19 positive people with no test application. On physical examination, muscle strenght was diminished in lower and upper extremities with absent deep tendon reflexes. One of the patients had diminished light touch sensation, and the other one had nasal speech and difficulty in swallowing. Blood tests, cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) analysis and cultures revealed no abnormalities, except albuminocytologic dissociation. PCR testing of the CSF, stool and respiratory system was negative for the most prevalent etiologies. All viral and bacterial serology tests were negative, COVID-19 Ig G was positive for the three and Ig M for one of the patients. Diagnosis of GBS was based on standart clinical, electrophysiological, and CSF criteria. Treatment was initiated with intravenous immunoglobulin 2gr/kg, and physical rehabilitation programme was started. Neurological exam demonstrated improvement in the following days. One week later, they were discharged in good health. COVID-19 stimulates inflammatory cells and produces various inflammatory cytokine that create immune-mediated processes. COVID-19 associated GBS resembles clinically the classical forms and clinicians should constantly have a high level of suspicion. Early diagnosis is important to apply appropriate treatment and improve outcome.

Keywords: Guillain-Barre syndrome, pediatric, COVID-19

DNA Methyltransferase 1 (DNMT1) rs2228611 Gene Variant Reflects Some Significant Associations That Can Affect The Clinical Course of Patients with Bladder Carcinoma

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Aim: DNA methylation which has a central role in transcriptional regulation and chromatin remodeling involves three enzymes (DNMT1, DNMT3a and DNMT3b) which possess DNA methyltransferase activity. DNMT1 is responsible of DNA methylation maintenance and its overexpression has been detected in several human cancers. Gene variants in DNMT family can affect the expression and activities of the enzymes and thus increase risk for various cancer types. Although DNMT1 rs2228611 (G/A) is a synonymous mutation located in exon 17, at amino acid 463 in the DNMT1 protein (proline to proline), bioinformatics tools predicted its possible regulatory role in alternative splicing since it is located in exonic splicing enhancer region. To our knowledge, DNMT1 gene variants have not been investigated previously in bladder cancer (BC). Our aim was to investigate the relationship between DNMT1 rs2228611 variant and the risk and clinicopathologic characteristics of BC.
Material and Methods: We scrutinized rs2228611 gene variant in DNMT1 in a research population consisting of 93 patients with BC and 135 healthy control individuals. Genotypes were determined by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and subsequent restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis with restriction enzyme Alw26I. Statistical analysis was done using R 3.6.1 software and the associations in terms of both disease risk and clinicopathologic variables were determined.
Results and Conclusion: Neither genotypes nor allele frequencies were significantly associated with BC susceptibility. The comprehensive analysis of clinicopathologic variables (such as tumor type, grade, tumor size, tumor number, recurrence, progression etc.) reflected significant associations for rs2228611 variant to predict the clinical course of the disease: GG genotype was associated with recurrence (p=0.026), AA (p=0.026) and GG (p=0.020) genotypes were associated with radical cystectomy risk. Larger sets of DNMT1 gene variants and sample sizes are highly encouraged to determine prognostic DNMT markers in BC.

Keywords: Bladder cancer, DNA methyltransferase 1, rs2228611 gene variant

Relationship Between Deep Vein Thrombosis and COVID-19, Case Report

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Thrombotic complications such as Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation(DIC), deep vein thrombosis(DVT) and pulmonary embolism are common in COVID-19. The incidence of DVT is about 20%. Older age and elevated d-dimer(>100 mcg/ml) are risk factors for mortality, and there is a very strong association between increased d-dimer levels and poor prognosis. In this case report, we aimed to highlight the predisposition to thrombosis in COVID-19 patients. An 80-year-old male patient who tested positive for COVID-19 was admitted to the intensive care unit due to respiratory distress. The patient's chest CT scan showed severe involvement. The patient who has diabetes mellitus, hypertension and a history of cerebrovascular disease was on antihypertensive, low molecular weight heparin (LMWH) and coumadin medication. He was vaccinated with two doses of Corona-Vac (Sinovac Biotech Ltd.China). D-dimer level of the patient was too high to measure until the 7th day of the patient's hospitalization, whose oxygen needs decreased. The patient's DIC score was calculated 5. D-dimer could be measured for the first time (17 mcg/ml) on the 7th day in the patient who continued LMWH treatment, but DVT developed in the patient. DVT treatment was started to patient, and recommendations were applied. In the following days, the D-dimer level dropped to 3 mcg/ml. At the end of two weeks, the patient was transferred to the ward. Even if it is not correlated with the clinic, d-dimer levels that do not decrease should be aimed to be reduced in the early period. Therapeutic plasmapheresis treatment, which has proven beneficial in studies, could be applied to our patient. Although a high d-dimer level is associated with a poor prognosis, the anticoagulant treatment that he used before, and the COVID-19 vaccine was probably effective in the good prognosis of the patient. Follow-up of coagulation parameters is as important as a clinical follow-up in COVID-19. We should be alert for thrombotic events in patients with a DIC score≥5.

Keywords: COVID-19, deep vein thrombosis, d-dimer, COVID-19 vaccine

A Course Variation of the Splenic Artery

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Aim: The purpose of this study, a abnormal course of the splenic artery reveal and literature review about this variation make.
Material and Methods: In this study, a rare variation of the splenic artery was described in a 23-year-old female patient. The evaluation of the defined splenic artery variation was done on three-dimensional of images obtained by multidetector computed tomography angiography. Additionally, it was conducted a systematic research using the ''PubMed, Scopus and Google Scholar'' databases with following keywords:'' splenic artery, variation anatomy, course variation, malrotation''.
Results: In this study, it was found an abnormal course of the splenic artery developed due to intestinal malrotation. The course of the splenic artery extended into the left lower quadrant and even to the pelvis. The length of the SA from ıts origin to ıts polar branches was measured 23.98 cm.
Conclusion: The splenic artery variation described in this study was detected to be quite different from other variations of splenic artery described in the literature. Knowledge of the anatomical variations of the splenic artery is hugely important in preventing iatrogenic injuries, planning and conducting surgical procedure.

Keywords: Splenic artery, variation anatomy, course variation, malrotation

A Case of Treatment-Resistant Hypothyroidism

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Hypothyroidism is a common endocrine disorder that develops due to various causes (Hashimoto's thyroiditis, post-surgery...) and can be easily treated with oral L-thyroxine replacement in most patients. In some patients, it is not possible to reach target TSH (thyroid stimulating hormone) levels with this treatment. We also presented our experience with parenteral drug use in our patient with hypothyroidism. A 26-year-old female patient was operated for papillary carcinoma and levothyroxine (LT4) treatment was started. The patient was hospitalized because target TSH levels could not be reached despite high-dose LT4 (600 mcg/day) treatment [fT4 (free T4) <0.061 ng/dl, TSH 313 mIU/L]. There was no drug use that could affect levothyroxine absorption. The patient, who stated that she had regular drug use in her anamnesis, was given her drugs under observation. Celiac antibodies and helicobacter pylori test were sent for malabsorption, it was negative. Since the patient who did not respond to the treatment was not available in our country, medication was started with an off-label application for parenteral levothyroxine treatment. Intravenous (iv) infusion was given to the patient in daily doses of 500 mcg until the fT4 level returned to normal. Due to the difficulty of drug supply, daily high-dose oral LT4 and weekly 500 mcg iv administration were used to keep fT4 levels within the normal range. The patient is followed up by us. If euthyroidism cannot be achieved despite high doses in the treatment of hypothyroidism, gastrointestinal system diseases (celiac disease, Helicobacter pylori, lactose intolerance, atrophic gastritis...), diet, drugs, increased LT4 need must be excluded and evaluated in terms of pseudomalabsorption. The underlying cause should be investigated and treated if possible. If it cannot be controlled with standard treatment, alternative treatment methods (iv, sublingual, liquid) should be tried.

Keywords: Hypothyroidism, levothyroxine, malabsorption

Incidence of Adolescent Patients Presenting to the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Clinic with Temporomandibular Joint Disorder: 1-Year Period Evaluation

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Aim: The aim of this study is to compare adolescents who applied to our clinic with temporomandibular joint complaints in a 1-year period compared to the population with general temporomandibular joint dysfunction.
Material and Methods: 184 patients who applied to our clinic with temporomandibular joint dysfunction within a 1-year period were included in the study. Examinations were done bilaterally by a single physician. When diagnosing temporomandibular joint disorder, Temporomandibular Disorders/Diagnostic Criteria Axis I and temporomandibular joint X-ray were used.
Results: Of the 184 patients diagnosed with temporomandibular dysfunction, 14.6% (27 patients) were in the adolescent classification. Of these 27 patients, 40.7% (11 patients) had disc displacement with reduction+bruxism, 22.22% (6 patients) had disc displacement with reduction, 29.6% (8 patients) had bruxism and 7.4% had disc displacement without reduction. 62.9% of the adolescent patients were female (17 patients), 37.1% were male (10 patients).
Conclusion: It is important to evaluate temporomandibular joint dysfunction in adolescents. With the identification of this disorder in the early stages of life and the treatment and controls to be made, serious problems that may be encountered in the future can be prevented.

Keywords: Temporomandibular joint, temporomandibular joint dysfunction syndrome, temporomandibular disorders, adolescent

Experiences of Nurses as Second Victims After Adverse Events: A Systematic Review

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Aim: This study was conducted to determine the experiences of nurses as second victims after adverse events.
Material and Methods: Google, Google Scholar, Science Direct, Pubmed, EBSCO Host, and Cochrane databases were used for literature search by entering "ikinci mağdur olgusu", "ikinci mağdur", "hemşire", "ikinci mağdur olgusu deneyimi", "hemşirelerin deneyimi" expressions in Turkish and "second victims", "second victim phenomenon", "nurse", "nurse experiences", "second victims phenomenon experiences" in English. Studies investigating "second victim case experiences in surgical nurses" published in full text in Turkish and English between 2011 and 2021 were included in the study. All 83 studies found through literature review were published in English and no study in Turkish was found. Studies whose research design was a compilation, whose full text could not be reached, and which were not in English were not included in the study. The number of studies matching our study subject was 17. 8 studies that met the research criteria were included in the study. Screening and reporting of results were conducted following the guidance of the PRISMA notification checklist.
Results: Eight articles suitable for the inclusion criteria were designed in qualitative, quantitative, and cross-sectional design and carried out in the last five years. An increasing number of nurses experience adverse negative events every day. Study results revealed that nurses encountered at least one adverse event in which they experienced psychological difficulties.
Conclusion: The results revealed that the second victim phenomenon in Turkey is new and has not entered the literature yet. It is recommended that the second victim experiences of nurses should be acknowledged, and intervention programs should be established to support them in overcoming these experiences. Considering the factors affecting the second victims, nurses should be provided support according to their expectations.

Keywords: Second victim phenomenon, second victim, nursing, nurses' experiences, second victim experiences

Has COVID-19 Really Worsened the Outcomes of Closing Laparoscopic Appendectomy?

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Aim: Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was recognized as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. It has put a huge strain on the healthcare system. Appendicitis outcomes are expected to worsen as a result of delayed consultations or admissions due to quarantine. On the other hand, changing appendicitis approaches due to closure conditions may have adversely affected the results. In our study, we tried to determine the effect of the pandemic period on the surgical complication rates in acute appendicitis.
Material and Methods: The files of patients who applied with acute appendicitis and underwent laparoscopic appendectomy at Ankara City Hospital during the COVID pandemic were retrospectively reviewed. The patients were compared with those who applied for appendicitis and underwent surgery in the same period of the previous year. In addition to demographic features; Perforation, need for drain, abscess formation and treatment, surgical site infection and treatment, conversion to open surgery, and interventional radiology referral were analyzed from patient records.
Results: Laparoscopic appendectomy was performed on a total of 267 patients, 89 in 2019 and 178 in 2020. During the 2020 pandemic period, 5 patients presented with perforated appendicitis and 6 patients in 2019 (p=0.117). Peritoneal drain placement was more common in the non-pandemic period than in the pandemic period, with 21.3% vs. 13.5% (p=0.081), and conversion rates to open surgery 4.5% vs. 2.2% (P=0.256). Surgical site infection was approximately four times higher in the non-pandemic group than in the pandemic group, 6.7% versus 1.7% (p=0.040). Postoperative abscess formation rate and treatment modality were similar between the groups.
Conclusion: In conclusion, despite the changes in the healthcare system and appendicitis management, delayed consultation and a sharp increase in referrals during the COVID-19 pandemic, the complication rate remained the same compared to the pre-pandemic period. This suggests that with an effective conservative approach in the treatment of appendicitis, worsening of surgical results can be prevented even in cases where there is a delay.

Keywords: COVID-19, pandemic, appendicitis, laparoscopic appendectomy

Anatomical Evaluation of Anastomotic Cerebral Veins

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The cerebral venous system is supplied by superficial and internal veins. Superior part of the cerebral veins drain into superior sagittal sinus and internal cerebral veins deep internal parts of the hemispheres. Between them, some other type of veins act as bridges e.g. Labbe, Trolard veins. These anastomotic veins form channels between the superior sagittal and transverse sinuses and the superficial middle cerebral vein and they are the most important anostomotic veins of the brain and also are so important for the surgical prosedures for the brain. The location is so variable of Labbe. In temporal epilepsy proedures, especially anterior located Labbe vein must be protected well. Injury to the vein of Labbé, particularly in the dominant hemisphere, can cause an infarct in the posterior hemisphere with severe, permanent neurologic disorders. Vein of Trolard connects the superficial middle cerebral vein with superior sagittal sinus and it is smaller than Labbe. And also; Trolard is commonly larger on the nondominant hemisphere as compared to the dominant hemisphere. In surgical prosedures, surgeons should be aware of the anatomical design of the anastomotic veins of the cerebral veins. Otherwise the patients have neurological diseases and need surgical operations, may have some other type of problems about their live.

Keywords: Anastomotic cerebral veins, Labbe, Trolard

Evaluation of the Relationship Between Nasal Septal Deviation and Development of Facial Asymmetry with Anthropometric Measurements Depending on Age

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Aim: To determine age, gender, degree and area of exposure dependent change in facial asymmetry due to septum deviation (SD) and SD's effect on body somatotype and craniofacial morphology.
Material and Methods: 171 volunteers (90 males, 81 females), 27 aged 9-13, 44 aged 14-18, 44 aged 19-23 and 56 controls, participated in the study conducted in Medicine faculty Anatomy department and Malatya Training and Research Hospital Otorhinolaryngology polyclinic. 27 measurements (11 photometric, 16 anthropometric) were taken. Mann-Whitney U, dependent-independent samples t-test, Wilcoxon test were used in paired comparisons; Chi-square and ROC analysis were used in asymmetry assessment.
Results: SD affects facial asymmetry formation, although not statistically significant compared to healthy individuals' asymmetry rates ($p>0.05$). Photometric measurements showed asymmetries in horizontally-extending parameters of 1/3 middle part of face. Order of parameters by determining facial asymmetry effect was Alare-Zygion, Alare-Subnasale, Cheilion-Gonion, Exocanthion-Cheilion, Midsagittal plan-Zygion, Zygion-Cheilion, Zygion-Gonion, Subalare-Cheilion, Glabella-Exocanthion. SD degree was effective between 14 and 18 (adolescence) in developing asymmetry, which wasn't statistically dependent on age and gender in SD patients ($p>0.05$). There weren't statistically significant differences in upper and lower 1/3 of face and cranial anthropometric measurements ($p>0.05$). In SD patients, asymmetric patients with SD and control group, dominant somatotype was endomorph in females, mesomorph in males; SD didn't affect somatotype and somatotype didn't change with age.
Conclusion: Since healthy people also have facial asymmetries, we believe solution isn't SD elimination alone and since age and gender don't affect facial asymmetry development in SD, surgery shouldn't be planned at early ages.

Keywords: Craniofacial anthropometry, facial asymmetry, nasal septal deviation, somatotype

Evaluation of Vitreous Humor Changes by Diffusion MRI in Patients with Diabetic Retinopathy

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Aim: In this study, we aimed to determine the changes in the vitreous humerus in patients with diabetic retinopathy by diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI).
Material and Methods: Between the dates of 01 May 2019-01 May 2021 diffusion magnetic resonance imaging of the brain was performed and images radiology information system is located in our database of all patients with diabetic retinopathy who are over the age of 18 years were evaluated retrospectively. Patients with visual artifacts, vitreous hemorrhage, glaucoma, uncontrolled hypertension were excluded from the study. As a result, 51 diabetic retinopathy patients and 51 non-diabetic control group patients were included in the study. The vitreous humor apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) values of diabetic retinopathy patients and control group patients were compared with the t test.
Results: The mean values of minimum, median and maximum ADC in the right eye of patients with diabetic retinopathy were significantly higher than in the control group ($p=0.011$, $p=0.007$, $p=0.026$). The median and maximum ADC values of diabetic retinopathy patients in the left eye were significantly higher than the control group patients ($p=0.020$, $p=0.012$). The minimum ADC value in the left eye was higher in diabetic patients compared to the control group, but it was not statistically significant ($p=0.387$).
Conclusion: We determined that vitreous humor can be used to evaluate whether vitreous humor is affected in this disease due to an increase in ADC values in patients with diabetic retinopathy compared to the normal control group with diffusion-weighted imaging.

Keywords: Diabetic retinopathy, diffusion MRI, vitreous humor, eye

A Rare Case Report: Orthokeratinized Odontogenic Cyst

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The epithelium of odontogenic keratocyst arising from the cell rests of the dental lamina shows histologic variants (parakeratin and orthokeratin). The orthokeratinized odontogenic cyst is a rare developmental jaw cyst. Regarding clinical or radiographic features, orthokeratinized odontogenic cyst has a number of similarities with other inflammatory or developmental odontogenic cysts. In order to avoid an unnecessary medical intervention, it is vital to differentiate orthokeratinized odontogenic cyst from more aggressive pathologies as this cyst exhibits low local aggressiveness and low tendency to recur. The aim of this study is to present the clinical and radiographic findings of a case of orthokeratinized odontogenic cyst in relation to impacted left canine extending bilaterally to the second molars. A 45-year-old male applied to our clinic with the complaints of an electrical shock-like feeling in the mandibular left molar region and paresthesia of the lower lip. The orthopantomographic examination showed well-circumscribed unilocular radiolucency with sclerotic margins extending from the second left molar to the first right molar area and the left mandibular impacted canine within. The entire mass in the cavity together with the impacted tooth was removed by enucleation. Histopathologic examination showed a thick cyst wall, lined by the thin, uniform orthokeratinized squamous epithelium. The flattened basal cell layer lacked the palisading and the prominent granular cell layer was apparent. In the case with no recurrence in the eight-year follow-up period, cone beam tomography images revealed gradual increase in bone density resulting in bone regeneration. The presented case highlights variable clinical and radiographic findings of orthokeratinized odontogenic cyst.

Keywords: Jaw cysts, orthokeratinized odontogenic keratocyst

Morphometry of the Radius and Its Clinical Significance

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Aim: Radius contributes to the formation of the proximal radioulnar joint and the cubital joint formed by both the humeroradial and humeroulnar subjoints. The region of the cubital joint is very vulnerable to the external effects due to its large surface area. Therefore, fractures and dislocations are not uncommon in this region. Knowing the morphometric peculiarities of the anatomical structures thereby is of great importance for the exact and suitable clinical approach. This study therefore focused on reporting the morphometric characteristics of the radius.
Material and Methods: The following parameters were evaluated using 18 radius (12 left, 6 right) of unknown age and sex, present in the bone collection of Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Anatomy. Evaluated parameters include; circumferentia articularis length (CAL) and circumferentia articularis circumference (CAC), fovea capitis radii length (FCRL), collum radii circumference (CRC) and collum radii anterior length (CRAL), proximal-distal length of tuberositas radii (TRL), radius maximum length (RML), radius maximum length (RCL), radius corpus thickness (RCT), length of incisura ulnaris (IUL), width of incisura ulnaris (IUW), length of fascies articularis carpalis (FACL), length of the processus styloideus (PSL). Measurements were made using a 0.1 mm precision digital caliper and an osteometric board.
Results: The mean and standard deviation values of the determined parameters are in mm; CAL; 20.59±1.71, CAC; 4.62±0.5, FCRL; 14.11±1.48, CRC; 2.89±0.32, CRAL; 11.69±2.09, TRL; 22.45±5.04, RML; 211,6±12,9, RCL; 176,4±10,7, RCT; 15.30±1.69, IUL; 13.80±2.18, IUW; 5.74±1.24, FACL; 25.21±1.85, PSL; 7.50±0.86.
Conclusion: Knowing the normal morphometry of the radius is important for determining reference values in populations. The data obtained from our study show parallelism with the literature data. In addition, it is thought that the results of the study will be useful in terms of orthopedic approaches, especially in fracture evaluations.

Keywords: Radius, cubital joint, fracture, morphometry

Gender Prediction by Using Machine Learning Algorithms of Morphometric Measurements of the First and Fifth Metatarsal and Phalanx Obtained from X-Ray Images

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Aim: Gender prediction is one of the important topics in anthropological, medical and forensic practices. The aim of this study is to test gender prediction with machine learning algorithms via radiological images of the first and fifth metatarsal and phalanx bones.
Material and Methods: In this study, images which were obtained by a single tube digital X-ray in the hospital from a total of 263 individuals (135 female, 128 male) between the ages of 27 and 60 who applied to Karabük University Training and Research Hospital for various reasons were used. Images in Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM) format were transferred to personal work station Radiant DICOM Viewer (Version: 2020.2) program. Length and width measurements of the first and fifth metatarsal and phalanx bones were made on the transferred images. In addition, the ratios of the total length of first proximal and distal phalanx and the maximum length of metatarsal I, and the total length of fifth proximal, medial and distal phalanx and the maximum length of metatarsal V were calculated.
Results: As a result of machine learning algorithms (ML) analysis, the highest accuracy (Acc), specificity (Spe), sensitivity (Sen), Matthews correlation coefficient (Mcc) values were obtained as 0.85, 0.86, 0.85, 0.71, respectively with decision tree algorithm. It was found that the accuracy of other algorithms varied between 0.74 and 0.83.
Conclusion: As a result of our study, we believe that in cases when pelvis, cranium and long bones are damaged and analysis is difficult, machine learning algorithms can be used for gender determination on x-ray images of the metatarsal, phalanx I and V.

Keywords: Gender prediction, Machine Learning Algorithms, metatarsus, phalanx, radiography, X-ray, Decision tree

Venous Drainage of Vertebral Column and Spinal Cord

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There is a complex and variable venous drainage of the spinal cord and columna vertabralis consisting of three components: intrinsic, extrinsic and extradural. Radial and sulcal veins are densely located in the thoracic region, in contrast, transmedullary anastomosis veins are less common in the lower thoracal and lumbar regions. Longitudinal anastomoses between sulcal veins; There are longitudinal intersegmental bridges between the radial veins. The extrinsic drainage is provided by the pial venous plexus, longitudinal spinal and radicular veins at the level of the pia mater. The pial venous plexus vessels in the extrinsic system, 400–500 µm in diameter and in different lengths, in the lateral medulla spinalis drain the intrinsic veins to the longitudinal extrinsic veins. The more prominent ventral pial veins are found every 1-3 cm in the cervical and upper thoracic region. Dorsal pial veins are mostly found in C2, T1-2 and T9, respectively. The veins that lie on the ventral and dorsal surfaces in the midline of the spinal cord are the longitudinal veins known as the main veins of the extrinsic drainage. It is usually seen as a single vein that can reach a diameter of 500 µm in the dorsal cervical region and 2000 µm in diameter in the dorsal and ventral region of the lumbosacral region. Radiculomedular veins 8-20 anteriorly; located between 5-10 posteriorly. The great anterior radiculomedullary vein, which is an important hook-like vein with a diameter of 2 mm between T11-L3, can be confused with the arteria radicularis magna (Adamkiewicz). With this review, we aim to better know the complex venous drainage seen, so that appropriate examinations and diagnoses are made, and to help detect pathologies and make appropriate treatments.

Keywords: Spinal cord, vertebral column, venous drainage

Characteristics of Chronic Eye Pain and its Relationship with Optic Disc Parameters

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Aim: Chronic eye pain is among the most common reasons for applying to eye clinics. The aim of this study was to determine characteristics of chronic eye pain and to evaluate its association with the optic disc parameters including retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL).
Material and Methods: Consecutive 200 patients with chronic eye pain suffering at least 3 weeks without a known ocular or systemic disease history and 30 healthy controls were recruited in this cross-sectional study. All participants answered a standard mini-survey about their chronic eye pain experience. A spectral-domain optical coherence tomography was used to measure the optic disc parameters and RNFL thickness.
Results: There were 160 female (80%) and 40 male (20%) patients who found eligible for the study. Etiology of the chronic eye pain were as follows: migraine (27.5%), dry eye (21.5%), asthenopia (18%), sinusitis (14.5%), non-specific headache (9%), allergy (5%), and uncertain (4.5%). There was no statistically significant relation between pain etiology and pain severity (P=0.60). Optic disc parameters, sectoral RNFL thicknesses and intra-ocular pressure were similar between the groups sorted by pain etiology when Bonferroni correction was used (P>0.005). There was no statistically significant difference between unilateral and bilateral eye pain cases in terms of the binocular RNFL symmetry pecentage (p=0.44).
Conclusion: Chronic eye pain, with no evidence of apparent ocular disease, does not affect optic disc parameters and RNFL thickness. Migraine is the most common cause of chronic eye pain. Women are more likely to apply to an ophthalmologist due to eye pain.

Keywords: Eye pain, migraine, asthenopia, optic disc, retinal nerve fiber layer

Evaluation of Different Dental Implant Placement Protocols: Review

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Aim: As a compensation of missing teeth, dental implants have been used as a successful alternative for traditional prosthetics. Since Branemark published his revolutionary osteointegration review, many research were conducted to classify the timing of implant placement after tooth extraction. Recently different implant placement timings were classified as immediate, early & conventional. Thus accordingly, researches were made in order to compare the outcomes, advantages and disadvantages of each method. To systematically evaluate the scientific literature and clinical outcomes of dental implants placement at different times after tooth extraction.
Material and Methods: In this review all published clinical studies and review articles in English language, available in full text and published between 1971-2021 (50 years) were included. Letter to the Editor and case reports were not included. The electronic search was conducted using PubMed, EMBASE, Scopus and Web of Science. Articles with keywords, title or abstract that included immediate, early and late dental implantation and implantation methods were included. The references of the selected studies were also scanned manually for potential relevancy.
Results: Different implant placement protocols was evaluated by a total of 45 (clinical studies:26, Review:19) articles. When evaluated in terms of distribution by years, all studies were conducted after 2000 and it was noticed that in the last decade published article numbers increase significantly.
Conclusion: The results of the studies showed superiority of immediate and early implant placement in terms of esthetics and tissue preservation, while showing no significant difference in success rates with the other methods. As a result, placement protocols should be chosen carefully according to the case. The clinician should be aware of the limitations of each method and its application techniques to apply it when indicated and to guarantee high successful rates.

Keywords: Dental Implant, implantation, immediate implant placement

Bibliometric Evaluation Based on Scopus Database: Analysis of Publications on the Tilt Table Test

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Aim: The tilt table test is an important diagnostic tool in the evaluation of patients with suspected vasovagal or orthostatic syncope. The aim of the study was to provide a global assessment of scientific productivity in the tilt table test and to guide future studies.
Material and Methods: The SCOPUS bibliometric database was searched in English. Retrieved publications made up to 2021 containing the keywords 'head up tilt table' in the title section. The publications were evaluated in terms of the institution, author, publication year, subject, number of citations and the journal in which they were published.
Results: As a result of the keyword search, only 89 publications were found. The first publication on this subject was made in 1989. Most of the publications on this subject were from the United States (n=31). There were 8 publications each from Turkey and England, which ranked second. 86 of them were published in the medical field. 72 of them were articles and 10 of them were reviews. There were 8 publications from our country. Ali Ekrem Aydın from Sivas State Hospital was the most cited author on this subject. The authors who published the most on this subject in our country; Tolga Aksu (Yeditepe University, Istanbul), Serdar Bozyel (Health Sciences University, Istanbul), Tümer Erdem Güler (Health Sciences University, Istanbul) and Kıvanç Yalın (Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, Istanbul) (all two publications) .
Conclusion: Since the tilt table test is a very important diagnostic tool in the field of cardiology, the decrease in the number of publications on this subject in recent years indicates the need to encourage the increase in the number of these publications.

Keywords: Tilt table test, syncope, bibliometric evaluation

Effect of Walant Technique on Clinical Results in the Surgical Treatment of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

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Aim: In our study, we aimed to evaluate the effect of WALANT (Wide Awake Local Anesthesia No Tourniquet), one of the anesthesia techniques used in the surgical treatment of carpal tunnel syndrome, on clinical and functional results in patients.
Material and Methods: 22 patients between January 2019 and August 2020 were included in the study. All patients were operated with the same surgical method by applying the prepared WALANT solution in similar amounts. In addition to the demographic data of the patients, intraoperative and postoperative visual analogue scales (VAS), operation times, operating room stay, early complications and postoperative first analgesic usage times were evaluated. 10 mL of a solution containing 1% lidocaine, 8.4% bicarbonate and buffered 1/100,000 epinephrine was administered subcutaneously and to the incision site. No sedation or tourniquet was used during the procedure. Early finger movements were allowed by dressing after surgery.
Results: The mean age of the patients was 53.1 years, and the mean follow-up period was 6.1 months. The operation time was 19.7 ± 5.3 minutes, and the mean operating room stay was 27.3 ± 5.1 minutes. Postoperative 24-hour and 72-hour VAS values were 3.2 ±2.4 and 2.7 ±1.7, respectively. The first analgesic use was calculated as 274.2 ±54.3 minutes.
Conclusion: The WALANT technique is a method that can be used safely in carpal tunnel syndrome surgery, providing reduced early postoperative pain and operating room stay.

Keywords: Pain, carpal tunnel syndrome, walant, wide awake local anesthesia no tourniquet

Two Cases of Gorlin-Goltz Syndrome, the First Finding of which was an Odontogenic Keratocysts

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Gorlin-Goltz (GG) syndrome is an inherited autosomal dominant disorder with high penetrance and variable expressivity. The classic triad of syndrome includes multiple nevoid basal cell carcinomas (NBCCs), odontogenic keratocysts (OKCs) in the jaws and bifid ribs. Gorlin-Goltz syndrome is known to be produced due to a mutation in Patched (PTCH) gene. The aim of this case report was to present 2 peadiatric patients having GG syndrome, first finding of which was multiple keratocysts in the jaws. The patients underwent specific genetic evaluations, which showed the mutation in the PTCH gene. The family history of Case 1 revealed that his father had multiple nevoid basal cell nevus. The parents of both patients were also suggested to undergo genetic evaluations. The mutation in the PTCH gene was also detected in father of Case 1. On the other hand, the parents of Case 2 refused to undergo genetic evaluation. Genetic counseling was recommended for both patients. The follow-up period was 2 years for Case 1. However, Case 2 is lost to follow-up, as she lives abroad. Keratocysts in the jaws could be the first finding of GG syndrome. The detailed family history and close follow-up for the other findings are required for early diagnosis of patients with GG syndrome having keratocysts as the first finding.

Keywords: Odontogenic keratocysts, Gorlin-Goltz syndrome, PTCH gene

A Case Diagnosed as Systemic Lupus Erythematosus After Asymptomatic Covid-19 Infection

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Genetics, hormones and infections are involved in the etiology of autoimmune diseases. Although the role of viral agents in etiopathogenesis is not clear, they basically cause tissue damage. They may cause the development of autoimmunity through many different immune mechanisms, such as loss of self-tolerance, cross-reaction of viral antigens with self-antigens. In the studies carried out; It has been shown that viral agents such as EBV, CMV, parvovirus B19 can trigger autoimmune diseases. In our case; We aimed to present a 55 year old female patient who had a recent Covid-19 infection and had a purpuric rash on the lower extremities due to thrombocytopenia, and was ultimately diagnosed with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE). Fifty-five years old female patient; applied to our clinic with complaints of weakness and rash on her legs for 1 week. The general condition of the patient was good, and the neurological examination was normal. Vitals; Fever: 36.9°C, Sp02: 99mmHg, Blood pressure: 100/60mmHg, Pulse: 104/min. In her anamnesis; The patient, who had no history of chronic disease, no weight loss, and no smoking-alcohol consumption, stated that she had a Covid-19 infection a month ago, had no complaints during the quarantine and did not use medication. In her examination; The patient, who described purpuric rash on both lower extremities, alopecia + pain especially in the knee joint, did not have joint swelling, but no photosensitivity, oral-genital ulcer, mucosal bleeding, eye inflammation, or reynaud phenomenon. No lymphadenopathy was detected in the neck, axillary and inguinal regions. Spleen size was evaluated as normal. In the examinations Plt: 5,000/µL, Hgb: 12.1g/dL, WBC: 8700/mm3, C-reactive protein: 9.3mg/L, Sedimentation: 38mm/hour, Direct Coombs: Negative, C3cComplement: 1.42g/L, C4: 0.26g/L, Creatinine: 0.89mg/dL, LDH: 357IU/L. In the urinalysis: Glucose/Protein (-), Erythrocyte: 8, Cylinder: 0, ANA (Antinuclear Antibody): Positive (1:160/Homogeneous), Anti-dsDNA: Positive 35.1 IU/mL, LA (Lupus Anticoagulant): Positive, other autoanticores were negative. In Thorax CT; parenchyma, bronchial, and vascular structures were evaluated naturally. No splenomegaly or lymphadenopathy was detected in abdominal USG. Both kidney size and parenchyma thickness were normal. The platelets of the patient, who did not show blastic or atypical cells in the peripheral smear, were found to be compatible with 15-20.000 in the areas. Her treatment was arranged to receive steroid 1mg/kg and 400mg/kg IVIG (5 days). The patient was diagnosed with SLE with alopecia, arthritis, purpuric rash on both lower extremities, thrombocytopenia, autoanticore positivity. After the treatment, the patient with Plt: 237,000/µL, Hgb: 13.5g/dL, WBC: 12900/mm3 was discharged with plaquenil and prednol and called for control. Nephrology control was also recommended for lupus nephritis. Her treatment is still continuing.

Keywords: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Covid-19, autoimmune disaease

The Effect of Chronic Intermittent Cold Exposure on Gastrin-, Somatostatin-, Secretin- and Serotonin-Containing Cells in the Small Intestine of Rats

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Aim: Stress is counted among the reasons of many diseases. Exposure to cold is one of the stimulants that leads to stress. No study has been found in the literature showing how the enteroendocrine cells in the small intestine are affected by cold stress. Therefore, the present study aimed to investigate the structural changes and the densities of gastrin, somatostatin, secretin and serotonin immunoreactive cells in the small intestines of rats exposed to cold.
Material and Methods: The rats were randomly divided into two groups as control and cold stress. Exposure to cold was performed as 6 hours once a day for 14 days. At the end of the experiment; duodenum, jejunum and ileum samples were taken from small intestines. For histopathological examination, the hemotoxylin&eosin staining method was applied to tissue sections. In addition; gastrin, somatostatin, secretin and serotonin immunoreactive cells were detected in the small intestine immunohistochemically.
Results: The numbers of gastrin, secretin and serotonin immunoreactive cells in all parts of the small intestine, as well as the number of somatostatin immunoreactive cells in ileum significantly decreased in the cold stress group compared to the control group. Besides, it was found that mucosal inflammation, edema, and villus atrophy increased in the small intestine due to exposure to cold.
Conclusion: Cold stress causes structural disorders in the small intestine. Also, it reduces the populations of enteroendocrine cells containing gastrin, somatostatin, secretin and serotonin. Thus, cold stress might play a role in the pathogenesis of some intestinal diseases by adversely affecting digestive physiology.

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Keywords: Cold stress, gastrin, secretin, serotonin, somatostatin

Unilateral Hypoglossal Nerve Palsy Due to Stab Wound and Medicolegal Approach

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Hypoglossal nerve (XII. cranial nerve) is a pure motor nerve that innervates the muscles of the tongue, excluding the m. palatoglossus. Its nucleus is located in the bulb. A lesion that will occur in the bulbus and along the course of the hypoglossal nerve will cause palsy. Unilateral palsy of hypoglossal nerve is rare. The most common causes are tumors, vascular pathologies, trauma, infections, rheumatological diseases and iatrogenic complications. Symptoms such as tongue fasciculation, atrophy, speech and swallowing difficulties occur in patients. Permanent nerve damage is important in forensic medicine. In particular, damages with motor findings should be evaluated in terms of "loss of function in any sense and organ" in the legal process. In this study, a 26-year-old male patient with right hypoglossal nerve damage as a result of stabbing was discussed and it was aimed to evaluate medicolegal approach. The patient was stabbed in the right side of the neck and was treated. The patient, who was sent to outpatient clinic for loss of sensory and organ function, had atrophy and deviation of the tongue on the right side. There were also symptoms of speech and swallowing difficulties. It is emphasized how the hypoglossal nerve injury, which is rarely seen as a result of stabbing, should be evaluated in forensic medicine practices and its importance in the legal process is stated.

Keywords: Forensic medicine, hypoglossal nerve palsy, stab wound

Laparoscopic Repair of Morgagni Hernia in an Adult: Laparoscopic Technique on Symptomatic Morgagni Hernia

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Morgagni hernia occurs with a congenital retrosternal diaphragm defect. It is the rarest form of diaphragmatic hernia (1-3% of cases). Morgagni hernia is generally diagnosed in children; it is very rare in adults. The most common form is asymptomatic, but in complicated cases it can even be the cause of acute abdomen. The diagnosis is based on imaging methods. Even in asymptomatic cases, surgical treatment is indicated due to serious complications that may develop. The laparoscopic approach is ideal because of its benefits, since it is a minimally invasive approach. The use of mesh can reduce recurrence. Laparoscopy provides an almost instant return to normal activities and diet within 3 days and has a complication rate as low at 5%. In this study, the technique and results of laparoscopic surgery in an adult patient undergoing laparoscopic repair of a symptomatic Morgagni hernia has been explained. Morgagni hernia case observed in a 49-year-old female patient in which mesenteric fatty tissue and transverse colon were herniated and there was a 3 cm defect on the left side has been presented. Moreover, the laparoscopic Morgagni repairs in adult patients, the use of mesh and excisions of the hernial sac in the literature have been reviewed. The majority of the articles published in the literature are single case reports and small case series. In conclusion, in the absence of a past traumatic history, radiographic signs of expansion of mediastinum with air fluid levels and a relative lack of air below the diaphragm should increase the suspicion of congenital diaphragmatic hernia, regardless of the patient's age. Even in asymptomatic patients, the defect expands, lengthens with aging, and may lead to life-threatening complications. Therefore, elective surgical repair should be recommended to all eligible patients.

Keywords: Morgagni hernia, laparoscopic technique, mesh

Investigation of the Effect of Low Back Pain on the Musculoskeletal System in Individuals with Covid19

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Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the effect of low back pain on the musculoskeletal system in individuals with Covid-19 and to reveal how low back pain affects the person's life after the disease.
Material and Methods: 80 individuals (54 female, 26 male) between the ages of 18-60 who had Covid-19 were included in this study. Participants were categorized into five different occupational groups (student, public, private, freelance and other). Data were obtained by including gender and age distributions in the analysis. A questionnaire was prepared for the study and the participants were reached online or face-to-face. Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) to determine the pain level of the person in the questionnaire, Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) questionnaire to determine how much low back pain affects the daily activities of the person, and Cornell to determine the pain levels in different body parts and especially to determine the effect of low back pain on the musculoskeletal system. Musculoskeletal System (MCIS) questionnaire was used. The analysis of the questionnaires was done using the SPSS 23 format.
Results: It was determined that there was a strong positive correlation between ODI and VAS. It was determined that there was a moderately strong positive correlation between CKIS and VAS. A moderately strong correlation was found between CKIS and ODI. It was determined by the results of the analysis that the pain levels of the women participating in the study were higher and the lower back pain of the individuals working in the public sector was more severe in the occupational distribution.
Conclusion: In this study, it was determined that low back pain after Covid-19 affects the life of the person negatively.

Keywords: Covid19, low back pain, cornell musculoskeletal questionnaire, VAS, oswestry disability ındex

Cadaver Embalming and Fixing Solutions from Past to Present

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Aim: Preservation of cadavers and organs. It is a long process that lasts up to 6000 years. In this process, these protection processes were carried out with various embalming and fixing solutions. The study was carried out to determine the development and current status of cadaver embalming and fixation solutions over time.
Material and Methods: The study was carried out using Pubmed, Google academic and Science Direct search engines. A detailed search was performed by entering the keywords "cadaver, cadaver fixation, cadaver use, cadaver embalming, cadaver preservation and organ preservation" to search engines.
Results: In the scan, it was seen that there are new current approaches in cadaver/organ embalming and detection. However, although formaldehyde-based cadaver solutions are still a carcinogenic substance, it has been found to be widely used both in our country and in other countries.
Conclusion: As a result of our study, it was seen that cadaver fixation and embalming solutions date back to primitive times and have made a serious progress over time. This change in solutions has reduced both the preservation of the integrity of the cadaver for many years and the exposure of anatomists working in this field to carcinogenic effects.

Keywords: Cadaveric fixation, cadaver embalming, cadaver protection

Anemia in Recent Anatolian Skeletons

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Aim: Detection of lesions called porotic hyperostosis and cribra orbitalia in the cranium, which is one of the findings of anemia, is made by observing the perforated structures in the cranium. The aim of this study is to determine the findings of anemia in the skull bones of people living in Anatolia and to have information about their nutritional habits and health levels.
Material and Methods: Our research was carried out on bones of unknown gender and age in Erciyes University Medical Faculty Anatomy Laboratory. Macroscopic evaluations were made on the cranium with 102 orbital pits for the evaluation of cribra orbitalia and on the cranium with 216 calvaria for the evaluation of porotic hyperostosis. Pathological structures on the bones were evaluated and recorded by us according to the standard scoring methods developed by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Percentages were calculated using the SPSS 22.0 program to evaluate the data.
Results: Pathological findings of cribra orbita were detected in 27 (26.5%) of 102 craniums that could not be differentiated by sex. 19 of these bones belonged to the skeleton of a child. Anemia findings were found in 10 (52.6%) of the child skeletons. In 17 (20.48%) of 83 adult bones, cribra orbitalia was detected in the orbital pit. As a result of the evaluation of 216 calvaria, porotic hyperostosis was found in 39 (18.1%) of the bones.
Conclusion: Anemia of nutritional or hereditary origin has been intensely observed from the Neolithic period to the present day. In studies conducted with skeletal remains of Anatolian societies, there is no regular increase or decrease in the incidence of porotic hyperostosis and cribra orbitalia when compared with the literature data. The data obtained from our study is compatible with the literature data and will be a reference for similar studies to be made in the future.

Keywords: Porotic hyperostosis, cribra orbitalia, anemia

Post-Cough Pneumomediastinum and Subcutaneous Emphysema – Case Report

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Our case report aims to review in light of the current literature about emphysema and spontaneous pneumomediastinum, who rarely applied to the emergency department. Pneumomediastinum; the presence of free air in the mediastinum. It can occur after a traumatic, infection or surgery. This situation, which is mostly seen in young people without trauma, may occur due to physical exercise, cough and other reasons related to increased intra-abdominal pressure. The most common symptoms are shortness of breath, chest pain, difficulty swallowing with subcutaneous emphysema, and hoarseness. In our case, a young patient who presented with complaints of hoarseness and difficulty in swallowing had subcutaneous emphysema. He was consciously oriented cooperative. Respiratory rate was 24, heart rate was 105, saturation: 90. In the x-ray and tomography, diffuse air images were observed between the neck fascia, in the mediastinum, in the supra and infraclavicular areas, adjacent to the bilateral anterior-posterior walls of the chest extending to the axilla. He was admitted to the thoracic surgery service with the diagnosis of pneumomediastinum. Even if it is rare, it should be kept in mind that life-threatening tension pneumothorax and upper airway obstruction may develop in patients who come with complaints such as chest pain and hoarseness after coughing.

Keywords: Emphysema, pneumomdiastinum, cough, spontaneous

The Effect of Spiritual Well-being Level on Treatment Adherence in Individuals with Chronic Psychiatric Disorders

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Aim: Studies have reported that individuals with chronic and/or serious illnesses with a high level of spiritual well-being develop less depression and anxiety, have a better quality of life, and increase their belief in and adherence to treatment. This may be particularly important for diseases such as Bipolar (BP) and Schizophrenia (Sch), which cause significant loss of functionality, often persist for a long time, deeply affect the patient and their relatives, and where adherence to treatment is the main condition for recovery.
In this study, the relationship between spiritual well-being and drug compliance in individuals with chronic psychiatric disease was investigated.
Material and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, bipolar and schizophrenic patients in remission who applied to the Inonu University Faculty of Medicine psychiatry outpatient clinic were included. Patients answered questions on the Morisky Well-Being Scale (FACIT-Sp-12) and Morisky Medication Adherence Scale, with a questionnaire consisting of questions investigating demographic variables and history of psychiatric illness.
Results: The study included 19 bipolar patients (mean age 33.9±11.2) and 19 schizophrenia patients (mean age 35.2±12.0 years). There was no difference between the groups in terms of age, gender, education, monthly income, marital status, occupation, illness duration ($p>0.05$). FACIT-Sp-12 total score of BP's was 29.5±6.2, Sch's was 30.5±6.0, all patients' was 30±6.05(12-40). The Morisky score of BPs was 3.2±0.8, and Sch's was 3.1±1.1 ($p=0.977$). There was no difference between the groups in terms of FACIT-Sp-12, meaning ($p=0.418$), peace ($p=0.977$) and belief ($p=0.563$) subscale and total scores ($p>0.05$). There was no correlation between demographic characteristics, drug used, illness duration and drug compliance ($p>0.05$). In the correlation analysis, there was a positive correlation between FACIT-Sp-12 subscale and total scores ($r=0.423$; $p<0.001$), while no correlation was found between Morisky total score and FACIT-Sp-12 meaning, peace, belief sub-dimensions and total score. ($p>0.05$).
Conclusion: The study revealed that it is necessary to investigate different parameters in large sample groups so that physicians can take the necessary precautions regarding the treatment compliance of their patients.

Keywords: Adherence to treatment, spiritual well-being, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia

Are Individuals Aware of the Role of Facial Exercises in Facial Rejuvenation?

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Aim: Progress in technology and medicine have increased average age of societies, thus chronological aging. Genetic, hormones, lifestyle, habits, and environmental factors accelerate or delay the aging process. In fact, every face ages differently and gradually. There is evidence that facial and neck muscle exercises, which facilitate lymph circulation as well as facial expressions, are effective in preserving and rejuvenating face. This study aimed to investigate individuals' awareness about effectiveness of facial exercises in facial rejuvenation.
Material and Methods: A 15-question questionnaire about demographic information and preference of facial rejuvenation methods was created through "Google Forms Application". The questionnaire was shared online through various applications of social media between July and August 2021.
Results: The majority of 571 volunteers were female (85.1%), in the 25-34 age group (32%) university graduates (42.9%), and healthcare workers (26.44%). 77% stated that they can allocate a budget for a healthy appearance. Individuals scored the facial and neck appearance as 6.04±2.06 and were most uncomfortable around the eyes (34%). The ratio of those who stated that the signs of aging on the face and neck were caused by the skin and/or muscles being close to each other (63%;56%). 82% had heard the expression of facial rejuvenation before, 32-63% of them applied various methods to preserve the youth of the face and neck, while the rate of those who used at least one non-invasive method was 15.9-78.6%. Facial exercise/facial yoga awareness was 69%, while practice was 22.7%.
Conclusion: In this study, it was determined that individuals knew that facial exercises were effective in facial rejuvenation, but were not applied. As a result, facial exercises, which are believed to reduce and delay the need for invasive methods when applied correctly and regularly with other non-invasive methods, should be made a habit at an early age.

Keywords: Facial rejuvenation, facial exercise, face yoga

Mammographic Breast Density Patterns in Patients with BIRADS 3 Calcifications

Begum Demirler Simsir

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Aim: Mammography is the first-choice modality for screening for breast cancer and assessment of breasts among women aged 40 and older. It is the only modality that has been shown to reduce breast cancer mortality. Mammographic breast density pattern reflects amount of radiologically dense fibroglandular tissue and translucent fat in a breast. It is associated wih body mass index, age and hormonal status. American College of Radiology (ACR) classifies mammographic breast density patterns as type A, B, C and D. Type C and D patterns are heterogenously dense and dense breast patterns associated with increased risk for malignancy. BIRADS (Breast Imaging and Reporting Data System) category 3 calcifications are solitary group of round or punctate calcifications which carry ≤ 2% risk of malignancy and short term follow-up has been recommended. We aimed to investigate breast density patterns of patients with BIRADS 3 calcifications on mammography.
Material and Methods: Data of 8825 patients who had undergone screening or diagnostic mammography in our clinic between January 2018 and september 2019 from hospital records were assessed.
Results: BIRADS 3 microcalcifications were found in a total of 113 patients. Breast density patterns were as follows; 2 ACR type A (1,8%), 19 ACR type B (16,8%), 70 ACR type C (61,9%), 22 ACR type D (19,5%).
Conclusion: BIRADS 3 microcalcifications have been shown to be more frequent in dense breast parenchymal patterns in our study. The ratio of dense breast pattern (type C and D) in patients with BIRADS 3 calcifications (81,4%) has been shown higher compared to general population in western and multiethnic studies (44,8% and 61,6% retrospectively). In addition to being a risk factor for malignancy, dense breast patterns could mask microcalcifications that require short term follow-up. Hence, careful evaluation of dense breast patterns is essential.

Keywords: Microcalcifications, BIRADS 3, breast pattern, dense breast

Evaluation of Inflammation Parameters in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Hypertension

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Aim: This study aims to compare the inflammation parameters of C-reactive protein (CRP)/Albumin (CRPALBR), Monocyte/HDL (MHDLR), Neutrophil/Lymphocyte (NLR), and Monocyte/Lymphocyte (MLR) in newly diagnosed hypertension patients with a healthy control group.
Material and Methods: Forty patients (10 men, 30 women) and 40 controls (19 men, 21 women) were included in the study. Patients with systolic blood pressure higher than 140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure higher than 90 mmHg in repeated measurements in the cardiology outpatient clinic without a previous diagnosis of hypertension were included in the study. Hemogram, biochemistry, CRP, lipid panel of the patients, and control group were analyzed by venous blood analysis taken from the antecubital region.
Results: The mean age of the patients was 39.6±7.1, while the mean age of the controls was 38.4±6.9. There was no significant difference between the patient and control groups in terms of MHDLR, NLR, and MLR values ($p=0.229$, $p=0.06$, $p=0.497$ respectively). CRPALBR value was statistically significantly higher in the patient group ($p<0.001$). High-Density lipoprotein (HDL) was significantly lower in the patient group ($p<0.001$). Low-Density lipoprotein (LDL) was significantly higher in the patient group ($p<0.001$). According to ROC analysis, CRPALBR elevation can be used in the differential diagnosis of the disease (AUC=0.797, $p<0.001$, cut-off: 0.0482, sensitivity: 72%, specificity: 72%)
Conclusion: According to our findings, deterioration in lipid profile can be seen in the initial stage of the disease in patients with hypertension. The significant difference of CRPALBR value between the groups and according to the ROC analysis, this value may be helpful in the differential diagnosis of the disease as an inflammation parameter.

Keywords: Hypertension, C-reactive protein, albumin, high-density lipoprotein, low-density lipoprotein

Analysis of the Effects of Pain in Postoperative Early Period on Kinesiophobia Level and Knee Flexion Angle in Patients Who Have Undergone Knee Surgery

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Aim: The aim of this study is to find out whether pain in postoperative early period has an effect on kinesiophobia level and knee joint flexion angle degree in patients who have undergone knee surgery.
Material and Methods: A total of 37 patients, 17 female and 20 male, in Düzce University Training and Research Hospital Orthopedics and Traumatology service were included in the study. After demographic data of the patients were recorded, Visual Analogue Scale (VAS); Tampa Kinesiophobia Scale (TKS) and universal goniometric measurement were applied to patients in the postoperative early period. VAS was used to evaluate pain, TKS was used to find out kinesiophobia level and universal goniometer was used for knee flexion angle value. After the data were collected, descriptive data were analyzed by using SPSS 22.0 and Pearson Correlation Analysis was used to examine the relationship between parameters.
Results: As a result of the statistical analyses, while mean age of the patients was found as 41.13, mean VAS value was found as 5.11, mean TKS was found as 46.13 and mean knee flexion angle was found as 48.51. When the correlation between the parameters was examined, it was concluded that there were no significant correlations between post-operative early period pain level and kinesiophobia level, between kinesiophobia and knee flexion angle degree and between pain level and knee flexion angle degree in patients who underwent knee surgery.
Conclusion: As a result of the study, it was concluded that in patients who underwent knee surgery, postoperative early period pain level did not have any effects on kinesiophobia level and knee flexion angle.

Keywords: Knee surgery, kinesiophobia, knee flexion, post-operative early period, universal goniometer

A Preschool Child with Sexual Obsessions Treated with Aripiprazole

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Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) with sexual obsessions is a psychiatric disorder that causes feelings of guilt and shame and negatively affects many areas of a person's life. The literature on sexual obsessions in children is limited. As far as we know, there is no pre-school OCD case with sexual obsessions in the literature. Although aripiprazole treatment has been reported to be effective in OCD in young and adults, there are few studies showing that it is effective when used as monotherapy. In this presentation, we aimed to present a pre-school girl with sexual obsessions whose symptoms were completely resolved with aripiprazole. A 55-month-old girl applied to our child and adolescent psychiatry outpatient clinic with her family due to the complaints of crying, inability to fall asleep, restlessness and frequently asking questions like "Will my mother open her breasts and show it to someone else?, Do I want to show my naked body to others?" after a short encounter with a sexual image while watching a video on the phone. She was diagnosed OCD after interviews with her and family. Psychoeducation and behavioral recommendations were provided to the family, and it was planned to start aripiprazole at 0.5 mg/d and gradually increase the dose to 2.5 mg/d. In the follow-up after 3 weeks, it was learned that the symptoms decreased significantly and no side effects were observed. Two months after the start of the treatment, the symptoms resolved completely. After a total of six months of use, the treatment was stopped with a slow dose reduction. At the follow-up three months after the treatment was stopped, no symptoms were described and the follow-ups were terminated. Aripiprazole is a second generation antipsychotic with partial effects on dopamine receptors and effects on 5HT1-A receptors. Although there are reports that arripiprazole is effective in resistant OCD in young and adults, there are few studies showing that it is effective when used as monotherapy in OCD. In our case, OCD symptoms completely resolved with aripiprazole monotherapy and no side effects were observed. This presentation can contribute to research on the treatment of OCD.

Keywords: Obsession, aripiprazol, preschool

Whole Blood and Plasma Viscosity in Hyperthyroid Patients

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Aim: Purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of hyperthyroidism on whole blood viscosity (WBV) and plasma viscosity (PV) by comparing these parameters in hyperthyroid patients with control, and to analyze the effect of antithyroid treatment (ATT) on viscosity parameters.
Material and Methods: Patients selected from newly diagnosed individuals that were not under ATT and separated into 2 groups as overt (OH) and subclinical hyperthyroidism (SH). OH group had 36 patients that received Methimazole as ATT. Nineteen patients that were included into SH group did not receive ATT. Control group was consisted of 66 healthy volunteers. Blood samples were collected at the onset of diagnosis. For OH group, blood samples collected again after euthyroid state was achieved with ATT. WBV and PV were measured by cone-plate rotational viscometer (applied shear rate; for WBV: 75, 150, 300, 450 s-1 for PV: 450 s-1). After treatment, measurements repeated, and pre-/post- treatment results were compared. Correlation analysis was performed between viscosity and blood count parameters of OH group.
Results: PV and WBV values of OH group were significantly increased compared to control (PV-p:0.001 WBV-p:0.025 – 0.010 – 0.013 – 0.009). SH group showed significant increase only for PV compared to control (p:0.008). There was a strong positive correlation between WBV and some blood count parameters (Hematocrit, Hemoglobin, Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration, Red Blood Cell Count) of OH group. Comparison of pre-/post-treatment results did not show any significance.
Conclusion: Our results show significant increase in WBV and PV in OH. These results are parallel to the literature which demonstrates that increase in plasma protein content in hyperthyroidism causes increased PV and increased erythrocyte aggregation behavior. Both changes lead to an increased WBV. We found strong correlations between WBV and blood count parameters which also explain increased WBV in OH group.

Keywords: whole blood viscosity, plasma viscosity, hyperthyroidism, hemorheology

Augmentation of Anterior Gingival Recession with Coronal Positioned Flap Technique

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The coronally directed flap technique with connective tissue grafts is a frequently used method in the literature in the treatment of gingival recessions. The aim of this case is to evaluate the clinical results of the coronally directed tunnel technique applied with a connective tissue graft in the treatment of Miller Class I gingival recession. A 55-year-old, systemically healthy male patient applied to Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Periodontology with the complaint of gingival recession on the buccal surface of the anterior tooth and related sensitivity. After oral hygiene motivation, the operation phase was started. The coronally oriented flap with the connective tissue taken from the palatal region was applied to the gingival recession area of the central and lateral teeth. The patient refrained from brushing the relevant area for 2 weeks after the procedure and used 0.12% chlorhexidine mouthwash during this period. The stitches in the palatal region of the patient were removed in the first week after the procedure, and the stitches in the withdrawal region were removed two weeks later. The patient was called for controls in the 1st week, 2nd week and 1st month. In this case, 70% coronally directed flap technique with connective tissue graft was found to be successful. It has been shown that this technique provides adequate root closure, clinical attachment, and keratinized tissue increase. This technique can be applied in the treatment of Miller Class I gingival recession.

Keywords: Coronale flap, connective tissue, gingival recession

Chryseobacterium Indologenes Meningitis in a Case with Infantile Cerebral Palsy (Case Report)

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Chryseobacterium indologenes lives in soil and water. It is an opportunistic microorganism and generally causes infections associated with the use of contaminated intubation tubes, humidifiers and catheters in patients with chronic diseases whose immune system is suppressed. Chryseobacterium indologenes causes bacteremia, pneumonia, wound, cellulitis, meningitis and urinary tract infections. Chryseobacterium indologenes is a nonfermentative, gram negative, oxidase and catalase positive bacillus and forms yellow colonies on sheep blood agar. In this study, external ventricular drainage (EVD) was applied to our 18-month-old patient with the diagnosis of infantile cerebral palsy and hydrocephalus. He was admitted to the pediatric intensive care unit with a high CSF protein and a preliminary diagnosis of meningitis. Hospitalization laboratory values; CRP: 0.32mg/dL, leukocyte: 10.900/mm3, neutrophil: 33.9%, lymphocyte: 54.6%, CSF protein: 184mg/dl, glucose: 53 mg/dl. There was no growth in the CSF, urine and blood cultures of the patient. The patient was started on empirical antibiotic therapy. On the 20th day of hospitalization, the patient's fever increased, and laboratory tests revealed CRP: 13mg/dL, leukocyte: 20,820/mm3, neutrophil: 72.2%, lymphocyte: 22.1%. Chryseobacterium indologenes grew in CSF culture. On the antibiogram, only trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole was moderately sensitive to other antibiotics. The EVD and antibiotic treatment of the patient who was transferred to another center were changed. The patient recovered and was discharged. In our patient who underwent EVD, this bacteria grew in the CSF culture while under long-term antibiotic treatment. Chryseobacterium indologenes is an opportunistic infection agent in patients with risk factors. Even if the causative agent is multi-antibiotic resistant Chryseobacterium indologenes in these infections, they can be successfully treated when evaluated according to the culture antibiogram results.

Keywords: Chryseobacterium indologenes, meningitis, hydrocephalus

An Overlooked Endocrinological Disorder with a Psychiatric Appearance: A Case Report

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In this report, a case who applied with psychiatric and somatic complaints and was diagnosed with depression without excluding organic etiology, and autoimmune adrenal insufficiency and autoimmune hypothyroidism were found in the follow-ups was presented. A 31-year-old female patient was brought to the psychiatry clinic with complaints of restlessness, anhedonia, weight loss, weakness, fatigue, abdominal pain, vomiting and dizziness. The patient, who was followed up with the diagnosis of depression in the psychiatry clinic 2 months ago, was currently receiving treatment with sertraline 50 mg/day and mirtazapine 15 mg/day. In the psychiatric evaluation, she had a forward-leaning posture, depressive affective, depressive mood, and did not share suicidal and homocidal thoughts. In physical examination, hyperpigmentation was observed on the skin. Blood pressure was measured as 100/60 mmHg. In the blood tests, Na 128 mmol/L, K 4.77 mmol/L, TSH 28.60 mU/L, T3 5.02 pg/mL, T4 0.558 ng/mL were found. She was referred to internal medicine to exclude organicity. In her evaluation in the internal medicine department, it was reported as cortisol 0.751 µ/dL, ACTH 93.80 pg/mL, DHEA-SO4 15.86 µg/dL, Anti TPO 183.4 IU/mL, testosterone <0.025 ng/mL. No pathology was detected in the adrenals in the adrenal MR. As a result of the evaluations, the patient was diagnosed with autoimmune adrenal insufficiency and autoimmune hypothyroidism. Prednisolone 5 mg/day and levothyroxine 100 mcg/day were started. One month later, the patient did not have any active psychiatric and physical complaints at the clinic. Electrolyte imbalance was corrected. TSH decreased to 10.8 mU/L. Physical diseases, especially endocrine disorders, can cause psychiatric symptoms and create diagnostic confusion. Before the diagnosis of a mental illness is made, the necessary organic tests and evaluations should be performed considering that the physical symptoms are prominent or the psychiatric symptoms are atypical, considering that it may be of organic origin.

Keywords: Depression, organicity, hypothyroidism, adrenal insufficiency

Augmentation of Posterior Gingival Recession with A Coronally Positional Flap

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Exposure of the gingival surface can cause discomfort such as tooth sensitivity, caries and tooth loss. Many techniques are available for sealing the exposed root surface. At the beginning of these techniques is the process of placing connective tissue with a flap in the coronal position. The aim of the study is to evaluate the outcome of gingival recession treatment with a coronally positioned flap. A 41-year-old healthy female patient was referred to our clinic with complaints of gingival recession in the right posterior region of the mandible and associated sensitivity in the related region. Miller class 3 gingival recession was observed in the patient's mandibular right posterior premolar tooth. Connective tissue taken from the palatal region was placed in the patient with a coronal positional flap. The patient was prescribed antibiotics, analgesics and mouthwash. The patient refrained from brushing the operation area for 2 weeks in order to protect the relevant area. During this 2-week period, 0.12% CHX mouthwash was used by the patient. In our patient, 80% gingival closure was achieved in the relevant region. The coronally positioned flap technique with autogenously taken connective tissue graft is a technique that can be used safely in gingival recessions and has a high success rate.

Keywords: Coronale flap, connective tissue, gingival recession

Polymetatarsia with Polydactyly: Case Report

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Polydactyly is a common, congenital condition, characterized by the presence of one or more supernumerary digits, with or without duplication of the corresponding metatarsal or phalanges. Pedal polydactyly is one of the most common foot anomalies with the majority presenting with duplication at the level of the proximal phalanx, accounting for around 45% of congenital foot abnormalities. Its incidence is between 0.3 and 3.6 per 1000 live births. The duplication of metatarsals is called polymetatarsia. In this report, we aimed to present a rare case of polymetatarsia with polydactyly in the left foot. In our study, in which we investigated the accessory bones of the foot and ankle, we determined that a 67-year-old female patient had polydactyly and polymetatarsia in the left foot. According to the classification of Temtamy and McKusick, our case was postaxial polydactyly. Postaxial polydactyly is the most common form of pedal polydactyly, accounting for 77% to 87% of cases. On the radiograph of the left foot of the case, the accessory metatarsal originating from the lateral aspect of the fourth metatarsal was seen fused distally with the medial aspect of the fifth metatarsal head to form a single metatarsophalangeal joint. In this case, there was a fifth finger with 2 phalanges, a duplicated distal phalanx, and a single proximal phalanx. Polydactyly is both morphologic and functionally undesirable. Patients with polydactyly often have pain when wearing shoes, discomfort when walking, and psychological problems related to the unsatisfactory appearance of the affected foot. Foot polydactyly should be managed surgically. Surgical intervention is advised during childhood. The early surgical intervention is maximizing the time for the reconstructed bones to remodel and adapt to the new structural arrangement.

Keywords: Polydactyly, polymetatarsia, foot and ankle, variation

Not Every Syndrome Means a Difficult Airway – Case Report

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Marinesco-Sjogren syndrome (MSS) is a very rare autosomal recessive genetic disorder characterized clinically by muscle weakness, mental retardation, cerebellar ataxia, short stature, and various skeletal abnormalities. Motor function worsens progressively for some years, then stabilizes at an unpredictable age and degree of severity. We report anesthesia management of a MSS patient for adenoidectomy. A 5 years-old male child was scheduled for adenoidectomy by ear nose throat department. The perioperative evaluation revealed prominent midface with a large nose, anteriorly directed incisor teeth, fleshy perioral tissues with wide and thickened lips, and micrognatia. The patient was 102 cm tall and weighed 20 kg. The body mass index was 19.2, putting him in the 99th percentile for his age group. Except for the AST level, all preoperative laboratory tests were normal. The level of AST was 224 U/L Thus hepatotoxic drugs were avoided. Due to patients complicated direct laryngoscopy marks, difficult airway trolley was prepared in the theatre. Following 5 mg oral midazolam for sedation intravenous cannulation was performed. Considering the possibility of malignant hyperthermia, inhalation anesthetic was not preffered. After standard monitoring, anesthesia was induced with 60 mg propofol, 20 mcg fentanyl and 15 mg rocuronium and the patient was intubated without any complications. The procedure took 45 minutes. After a follow up in the ward for 24-hours the patient was discharged without any complication. Since there is insufficient information about the anesthesia management of rare syndromes, we aimed to share our case. In literature, similar to our case, precautions were taken against the risk of malignant hyperthermia and the possibility of a difficult airway. To conclude although most syndromes are predicted to cause difficult intubation, not every syndrome is a difficult airway. Can we prevent unnecessary stress and resource use with a more detailed preoperative airway evaluation?

Keywords: Marinesco-Sjögren syndrome, anesthesia management, difficult airway

A Case of Bezoar Followed Up in a Patient Presenting with the Complaint of Resistant Vomiting and Treated with Pineapple Juice and Brief Literature Presentation

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The accumulation of ingested animal or vegetable matter as an indigestible hard mass in the gastrointestinal tract is defined as bezoar. Gastric bezoars are rare. They cause nonspecific symptoms and are usually detected incidentally in patients undergoing upper gastrointestinal endoscopy or imaging. In this study, we present a case of gastric bezoar, which was detected during upper GIS endoscopy in a patient with persistent vomiting and treated with pineapple juice. 58-year-old female patient. There are known diagnoses of hypertension, hypercholesteremia, coronary artery disease, anxiety disorder, and migraine. The patient is receiving fluoxetine 20 mg, rosuvastatin calcium 10 mg, edoxaban tosylate 60 mg, nebivolol HCL/hydrochlorothiazide 5/12.5 mg treatments. Repeated proton pump inhibitor (PPI), antacid and anti-emetic treatments were arranged for the patient, who had complaints of persistent nausea and vomiting that lasted for 1 month, but the patient did not benefit. In the physical examination of the patient, no additional pathology was detected except for tenderness in the epigastric region. No pathology was detected in the hemogram, biochemistry, and complete urinalysis. In the upper GIS endoscopy performed on the patient, a bezoar mass was observed starting from the middle part of the corpus and extending to the antrum. Part of the bezoar had ruptured, blocking the pyloric inlet. Antrum and corpus mucosa were also hyperemic. The bezoar piece that closed the pyloric inlet was divided into small pieces with a snare and pushed towards the duodenum in order to prevent ileus. The patient was discharged with PPI 2x1 and recommendations to drink 1 glass of fresh pineapple juice (200 ml) daily for 1 month. In the control endoscopy performed 1 month later, no bezoars were observed and the patient's complaints were resolved. Gastric bezoars are not frequently observed. Diabetes mellitus, peptic ulcer, and gastric surgery have been associated with bezoar formation. Various invasive/noninvasive methods have been suggested in the literature to dissolve bezoars. Pineapple juice contains bromelain, a proteolytic enzyme. Therefore, pineapple juice is a good option for dissolving phytobezoars. We also successfully treated our patient who developed gastric bezoar, although he did not have a risk factor, with pineapple juice. Since pineapple juice is well tolerated and has no side effects, it should be kept in mind for bezoar dissolving.

Keywords: Gastroenterology, endoscopy, bezoar, pineapple juice

Larynx and Tyroid Cartilage Fracture Due to Occupational Accident and Medicolegal Evaluation

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Laryngeal injuries are rare but fatal injuries. Depanding on the type and severity of the trauma, this may result in a variety of injury patterns. These injuries may range from a simple cartilaginous fracture of thyroid cartilage with cartilaginous displacement, cartilaginous defect, endolaryngeal mucosal laseration, laryngotracheal separation or pneumomediastinum. Laryngeal traumas can occur bluntly or penetratingly. While blunt traumas most frequently develop due to traffic accidents, falls and sports injuries, penetrating injuries occur as a result of gunshot and sharp object injuries. In this study, our case was a 24-year-old male. He was brought to the emergency room after a forklift hit his back at work. In the examination, a 10x1 cm blunt wound on the right scapula and subcutaneous emphysema in the subclavicular region were detected. After radiologic examination the patient was found to have fractures of the larynx, thyroid cartilage and 8th rib with pneumomediastinum. In this study, it was thought that the thyroid and larynx cartilage fractures were caused by hyperextension of the neck without a direct blow to the neck region. This study is presented because it is a rare case in the literature due to its occurrence mechanism.

Keywords: Occupational accident, laryngeal injury, forensic medicine

Online Breastfeeding Education and Peer Support

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Breast milk is an easy-to-digest, natural food that increases the life span of the newborn and contributes to its healthy growth, contains all the energy and nutrients necessary for its physical, spiritual and mental development. In infant feeding, it is recommended to continue breastfeeding with only breast milk without additional food for the first six months, and to continue breastfeeding with additional foods after the sixth month. According to 2018 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TNSA) data, only 41% of children younger than six months are breastfed, and this rate decreases rapidly with age. The fact that the postpartum breastfeeding rates do not reach the desired levels in Turkey reveals the necessity of encouraging the mother to breastfeed regularly in the postpartum period and to review and eliminate the problems that prevent breastfeeding. Breastfeeding women in the early postpartum period may encounter problems such as nipple pain and cracked nipples, and due to these problems, they may change the way the baby is fed within the first six weeks after birth. It is possible to prevent such problems in the postpartum period by supporting breastfeeding, giving breastfeeding education to women and observing them. As it facilitates access to information in breastfeeding education; the use of innovative, up-to-date and technology-based education methods is increasing. In a study, it was determined that the use of text messages and e-mails was effective in breastfeeding education. In the same study, most participants think that it is more beneficial to be able to use video chat when communicating with breastfeeding educators. Mothers who are emotionally supported with education have higher rates of breastfeeding. For this reason, it is possible to provide peer support among women by sharing their experiences with each other about the problems they have experienced during or after the education, in the trainings where women who are in the breastfeeding period are brought together. International associations have made suggestions on important issues such as meeting the counseling services given in the postpartum period with the tele-health system, regulating the frequency of breastfeeding and postpartum visits. The COVID-19 pandemic process has necessitated the remote delivery of breastfeeding education and counseling, which has been offered within the scope of home visit postpartum care until now.

Keywords: Breast milk, breastfeeding education, peer support

Posterior Shoulder Dislocation and Underlying Epileptic Seizure

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Posterior shoulder dislocations are a very rare injury, although they are more common after epileptic seizures and trauma. The patient's history of seizures, trauma, pain or stiffness in the shoulders and restriction in movements should definitely suggest posterior shoulder dislocation. Considering that this situation, which can lead to permanent shoulder instability, may also affect the social life of the patient in the emergency service, it is aimed to present the case who applied to the emergency service for the purpose of recognition and early diagnosis. A 24-year-old male patient presented to the emergency service with severe pain and limitation of movement in both shoulder regions. The patient reported that he did not have any previous discomfort. The patient did not mention any trauma history. He had limitation of motion in his shoulder and the limitation of motion was mostly in external rotation. Bilateral posterior shoulder dislocation was suspected upon careful examination of the shoulder X-ray. The patient's laboratory results were normal. The patient was consulted to the orthopedic surgeon and after the reduction of the patient's shoulders, he was discharged with the recommendation of an orthopedic outpatient control. In the later follow-up of the patient, the patient was diagnosed with epilepsy. The possibility that the patient probably had seizures during sleep was emphasized and imaging methods taken in the orthopedic outpatient clinic are presented in figures 1,2,3 and 4.

Keywords: Epileptic seizure, shoulder dislocation, posterior shoulder dislocation

A Study on Gender Determination with Machine Learning Algorithms by Making Anthropometric Measurements of the Seventh Cervical Vertebra

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Aim: The aim of our study; The aim of this study is to reveal whether gender can be determined using machine learning algorithms and measurements made in the Sekazu program using Computed Tomography (CT) images of the vertebra prominens.
Material and Methods: Computed Tomography (CT) images of 100 healthy male and 100 female individuals between the ages of 20-50 were used in the study. CT images were recorded in Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM) format and transferred to a personal workstation (Horos Project, Version 3.0). CT images were brought to orthogonal in horizontal, sagittal and coronal planes using Curved Multiplanar Reconstruction (3D MPR) on a personal workstation. Images brought to the orthogonal in sagittal and horizontal planes were saved in DICOM format and transferred to the Sekazu program. The labels of the bookmarks that we determined on the vertebra prominens in the Sekazu program were placed on the images. Parameters were calculated in the Sekazu program in line with the coordinates of the labels. Using machine learning algorithms, 16 length and 3 angle parameters were solved.
Results: The accuracy rates in sex determination obtained as a result of the analysis process using machine learning algorithms are as follows: Ada Boost Classification 87-91%, Decision Tree 85-92%, Extra Trees Classification 87-93%, Gradient Boosting Model 85-91%, Gaussian Naive Bayes 87-91%, Gaussian Process Classifier 81-91%, K-Nearest Neighbors Regression 84-93%, Linear Discriminant Analysis 88-94%, Linear Support Vector Classification 88-92%, Nonlinear Support Vector Classification 83-93 %, Quadratic Discriminant Analysis 87-90%, Random Forest 83-92%, Support Vector Machines 84-92%.
Conclusion: In our study, it was predicted that a high rate of sex determination could be made by using machine learning algorithms with CT images of the vertebra prominens.

Keywords: Computed Tomography, gender prediction, vertebra prominens, Sekazu, Quadratic Discriminant Analysis

Mental Imagery Approach in Chronic Pain

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Chronic pain is a complex syndrome that lasts longer than three months, affects the individual with all its physical, psychological and social dimensions, and requires multidisciplinary diagnostic and treatment approaches. At the same time, chronic pain can be positively or negatively affected by bio-psychosocial dimensions. Pain sensation can be enhanced by negative cognitive processes. In the literature, individuals with chronic pain experience disturbing mental images that perpetuate and exacerbate the pain. Mental imagery involves the cognitive processes of imagining something that doesn't actually exist. Mental imagery can affect perception by directly changing the sensory, cognitive and emotional brain activity associated with the imagined content. In addition, mental images can take the form of sensory experiences in the absence of direct perception. The interaction between mental imagery and pain perception has been demonstrated by clinical studies investigating the therapeutic efficacy of motor imagery and spontaneous imagery in patients with chronic pain. These findings make it clear that the concept of mental imagery should be taken very seriously both in understanding pain perception and in designing ways to treat patients with chronic pain. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between chronic pain and mental imagery processes through a literature review.

Keywords: Chronic pain, mental imagery, mind, pain

The Importance of Hemoperitoneum and Retrospective Analysis of Tubal Ectopic Pregnancy Cases Treated in Our Clinic

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Aim: The purpose of this study is to present the importance of hemoperitoneum and retrospective analysis of tubal ectopic pregnancy cases treated in our clinic.
Material and Methods: This study respectively included 86 women who were diagnosed and treated for tubal ectopic pregnancy (EP) in our single-centre clinic between January 2012 and August 2013. Age, date of last menstrual period, human chorionic gonadotropin (β-hCG) level, the size and the presence of ectopic pregnancy masses, fetal cardiac activity and treatment procedures were evaluated and compared. The presence of hemoperitoneum for predictive treatment methods and factors that affecting the success of treatment methods were investigated.
Results: The mean age of the patients was 29.1±5.7 (16-41) years. Mean β-hCG level was 4448,5±8351,9 IU/L. Laparatomy was performed to 14 patients (16.3%), laparoscopy to 5 patients (5.8%), expectant management to 15 patients (17.4%). Methotrexate (MTX) treatment was given to 46 patients (53.5%) and laparoscopy was performed to 1 patient (1.2%) and laparatomy to 5 patients (5.8%) due to MTX treatment failure in 6 patients. Compared with the MTX treatment of tubal EP, the possible factors that affecting surgical management, such as the initial β-hCG level ($p=0.004$), whether there is hemorrhage in the abdominal cavity ($p=0.03$), the size of ectopic pregnancy mass ($p=.005$) and the presence of fetal heart activity ($p<0.001$) were found to be statistically significant. The success rate single-dose MTX treatment was 69.5%.
Conclusion: The presence of hemoperitoneum in treatment methods may be a risk factor for MTX treatment, leading to surgical treatment. MTX treatment is one of alternative method to surgical treatment in tubal EP.

Keywords: Ectopic pregnancy, hemoperitoneum, methotrexate, retrospective, surgery

Investigation of Mediterranean Mussels in Terms of *Enterococcus* Carriage, Which is an Indicator of Fecal Pollution

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Aim: This work; This study was carried out to investigate the *Enterococcus* carriage, which is an indicator of fecal pollution, of Mediterranean mussels caught on the shoreline of the Dardanelles Strait.
Material and Methods: Between June 2020 and November 2020, Mediterranean mussels (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) were caught from six stations determined on the shoreline of the Dardanelles Strait. Samples of 10 grams (4-5 mussels) were prepared from their soft tissues under aseptic conditions. Mussel samples were homogenized in a stomacher bag with 1/9 sterile peptone water for microbiological analysis. 0.1 ml of the homogenate was planted on Bile Esculin Agar medium by the spread plate method. Colonies that turned black after 24 hours of incubation at 35°C were passed through a single colony on 5% sheep blood agar. Gram stain, catalase, PYR tests were performed. Resistance of strains to vancomycin was investigated by disk diffusion method.
Results: *Enterococcus* were isolated from mussels caught from four stations except two. None of the 21 enterococci strains examined were resistant to vancomycin. Twenty of the isolates were found susceptible to Ampicillin (10µg), and one isolate was resistant. Of the enterococci isolated from mussels, 20 were identified as *Enterococcus faecalis* and one as *Enterococcus faecium*.
Conclusion: The normal habitat of enterococci is the intestines of humans and animals. The isolation of these bacteria in mussels, which are biological indicators, shows that there is fecal contamination in sea water of some coastal areas. Measures should be taken to prevent the spread of infectious microorganisms and antibiotic resistant strains to the environment through fecal contamination, wastewater, discharge, etc.

Keywords: Fecal pollution, *Enterococcus, Mytilus galloprovincialis*, Vancomycin.

Can Regular Inspection of City Wastewater be Early Warning of the Covıd-19 Pandemic?- Short Review

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The aim of this study is to compile the studies investigating the SARS-CoV-2 virus in urban wastewater and to present a conclusion about whether regular examination of urban wastewater can be an early warning in the Covid-19 pandemic. The "Novel Coronavirus Disease" (COVID-19) pandemic, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which first appeared in the city of Wuhan, Hubei province of China at the end of 2019 and spread almost all over the world, continues to be a serious public health problem. Due to this disease, which causes severe acute respiratory failure, it has been announced that as of 29.11.2021, there were approximately 260 million confirmed cases in the world, 5.200.267 patients lost their lives, 8.7 million confirmed cases in our country, and 76,446 people lost their lives. The research is limited to studies conducted between 2019-2021. In the research, the literature was searched with the search terms "Covid-19, Wastewater, SARS-CoV-2" over Pubmed, Scholar Google, Medline, Scopus databases. Complementary approaches have begun to be explored to monitor this contagious disease at the population level. According to the common result of the studies discussed in this study, the surveillance of wastewater can be a complementary approach to measure the presence and even prevalence of infectious diseases. Wastewater-based epidemiology approaches have gained worldwide importance as a reliable strategy to contribute to the decision-making process of the health authority. Continuous monitoring of wastewater for SARS-CoV-2 can be an early warning sign before the epidemic starts in case of re-infection.

Keywords: Covid-19, Wastewater, SARS-CoV-2

The Relationship Between Physical Activity and Musculoskeletal Disorders in Healthcare Professionals

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Aim: The aim of this study is to evaluate the relationship between physical activity and musculoskeletal disorders in healthcare professionals.
Material and Methods: Sample of the study consists of 133 (n=88 female and n=45 male) volunteering healthcare professionals working in health institutions in Kütahya, Ankara, Bursa and Konya provinces. Physical activity levels of the healthcare professionals in the sample were examined with International Physical Activity Questionnaire, while their musculoskeletal disorders were examined with Cornell Musculoskeletal Discomfort Questionnaire. The data obtained from the questionnaires were evaluated in SPSS 25.0 package program at a confidence interval of 95% and a significance level of 0.05.
Results: In the statistical analyses, a negative weak relationship was found between vigorous and moderate intensity physical activity and musculoskeletal disorders (r=-0.211 and r=-0.221; p<0,05, respectively). However, no significant relationship was found between walking and total activity score and musculoskeletal disorders (r=0,014 and r=-0,101; p>0.05, respectively).
Conclusion: In line with the results obtained from statistical analyses, vigorous and moderate intensity physical activity was found to be correlated with musculoskeletal disorders. According to this result, it can be said that there may be a slight decrease in musculoskeletal disorders depending on the increase in vigorous and moderate activity in healthcare professionals. For this reason, it may be recommended for healthcare professionals to prefer vigorous and moderate intensity activities in order to protect from musculoskeletal disorders.

Keywords: Healthcare professionals, physical activity, musculoskeletal disorder

Analysis of 23 Patients with Arteriovenous Fistula Aneurysm: Treatment Approaches and Results

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Aim: Hemodialysis access site has various complications. Arteriovenous fistula aneurysms (FA) is one of them which mostly seen in the upper extremity and may present with rupture and fatal bleedings. Including ulcerated aneurysms and pseudo-aneurysms this situation can considered as a preventable cause of death and eliminated if special attention. We aimed to present our fistula salvage approaches to different aneurysm types.
Material and Methods: We retrospectively grouped and analyzed 23 FA patients according to the Valenti Classification, based on our photographic archive, of patients we operated under emergency and elective conditions with different surgical fistula salvage surgery techniques between May 2019 and October 2021.
Results: Seventeen of the patients (74%) were males, and the mean age was 40.2 years (range 25-63 years). All of the fistulas were in the arm; tree were basilic transpositions, and 6 were brachiocephalic arteriovenous fistula. Mean FA diameter was 47 mm (range 32-71 mm). 21 patients cannulated within 36-48 hours after operation. Since there was no proximal run off in two patients, compulsory ligation was applied. There were 6 patients with high flow fistula who underwent ultrasound-guided binding. In five patients with Valenti Type 3, salvage surgery was performed by applying thrombectomy and interposition of saphenous vein in two and polytetrafluoroethylene graft in three patients. Resection and plication were performed in a total of four patients with ulcers and pseudoaneurysms, two of whom were operated for emergency bleeding.
Conclusions: The main treatment approach in fistula aneurysms should be aimed at salvaging the fistula, and using all possible salvage techniques effectively, the patient should be provided with dialysis through the same vascular access as soon as possible. Especially patients with skin ulcers and pseudoaneurysms should be operated as soon as possible.

Keywords: Arteriovenous fistula, Arteriovenous fistula aneurysms, fistula aneurysmorrhaphy, Pseudoaneurysm

Comparison of Pure Tone Audiometry Thresholds and Transient Evoked Otoacoustic Emissions (TEOAE) of Patients with and without Covid-19 Pneumonia

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Aim: In this study, pure-tone audiometry (PTA) thresholds and Transient Evoked Otoacoustic Emissions (TEOAE) results were compared across patients with COVID-19 disease and COVID-19 pneumonia, and control group patients.
Material and Methods: The patients (120 patients) were divided into three groups. PTA and TEOAE tests were performed on the control and COVID-19 group patients and the results were recorded.
Results: PTA results and TEOAE amplitudes in the first and third months were not significantly different between the COVID-19 non-pneumonia group and the control group ($p>0.05$), between the COVID-19 pneumonia group and the control group ($p>0.05$), and between the COVID-19 non-pneumonia group and the COVID-19 pneumonia group ($p>0.05$).
Conclusion: It was observed that the disease caused mild hearing loss at high frequencies in our study, it was determined that the observed changes were not statistically significant and that they were transient. Furthermore, it was determined that progressed disease did not contribute to hearing loss.

Keywords: Audiology, Sensorineural hearing loss, Coronavirus, Otology, Sensorineural hearing

Investigation of the Relationship of Humerus Distal End Parameters with Each Other

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Aim: This study aimed to determine the osteometric parameters of the distal humerus in dry bone.
Material and Methods: The study was performed on dry bones obtained from the Anatomy laboratories of Karabuk University, Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University and Düzce University, Medical Faculties. 35 left, 32 right total of 67 humerus were evaluated. After the photographs of the dry bones were taken as a standard, 16 parameters were measured by the same measurer at 2 different times via the Image J program, which was calibrated. The maximum length of the humerus, the vertical diameter of the humeral head, intertubercular groove width, deltoid tuberosity diameter, capitulum of humerus width, trochlea of humerus width, capitulum of humerus + trochlea of humerus transverse length, coronoid fossa width, radial fossa width, the length between medial epicondyle and lateral epicondyle, groove for the ulnar nerve width, capitulum of humerus length, trochlea of humerus length, olecranon fossa length (transverse plane), olecranon fossa width (coronal plane) measurements were performed twice by the same researcher. Means of measurements were used in statistical analysis. Statistical evaluations were made using the SPSS 22.0 (IBM) program.
Results: The angle of the groove of the ulnar nerve was determined to be between 82.2 and 144.5 degrees on the right and between 96.4 and 148.6 degrees on the left. It was observed that the angle of the groove of the ulnar nerve was higher on the left side than on the right, and this difference was significant. The width of the groove of the ulnar nerve was also found to be larger on the left side and this difference was statistically significant ($p<0.05$). In the correlation of the parameters with each other, capitulum of humerus + trochlea of humerus transverse length; It was observed that there was a high correlation between the maximum humerus length, the width of the trochlea of humerus, and the length of the medial epicondyle – lateral epicondyle ($p<0.01$). When the intra-observer analysis was performed for all parameters, coefficient of reliability (R) values were between 0.83 and 0.99.
Conclusion: We think that it is a research that will help orthopedic surgeons, radiologists, anthropologists and anatomists by providing the creation of osteometric data of the humerus in the treatment of distal end fractures, comminuted humeral fractures, reconstructive surgery, anthropological and forensic studies.

Keywords: Dry bone, distal end of humerus, osteometry

Selçuk University's Cadaver Donor Acceptance and Embalming Experience in the Pandemic

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The resources on how the cadavers, which have a place in anatomy education, should be supplied and embalmed in the Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, are not sufficient. Since infection detection, spread, and control is considered risky situations, the procedure needs to be performed more carefully. The cadaver donor applied to our department in 2016, filled in the donor consent form, and received detailed information about the process. In August 2021, he was hospitalized outside the university due to COVID-19 in August 2021 and 61-year-old male donor passed away on September 20, after the intensive care process. Our department was informed by the son of the deceased donor, and the non-university hospital was contacted, and the funeral was delivered and transported from the morgue. In the anatomy laboratory of the medical faculty, embalming was carried out with 10% formaldehyde, using personal protective equipment on the same day. Nowadays, when cadaver donations are low, a new difficult period is being experienced with the pandemic. It is important to solve the problems of delaying the acceptance of cadaver donations or not embalming well in terms of supplying the cadaver needs of the faculties.

Keywords: Cadaver, donor, pandemic, embalming, COVID-19

Functional Clinical Outcomes of Patients Performed with Endoscopy Assisted Carpal Tunnel Release

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Aim: Endoscopy-assisted carpal tunnel release surgery has become widespread in carpal tunnel release surgery since the 90s. The hypothesis that a similar rate of nerve damage may occur in endoscopy-assisted carpal tunnel release surgery has been advocated. It has been hypothesized that there is a smaller scar on the wrist, painless and faster recovery time.To see whether there is a positive change in the scores and satisfaction scores of our endoscopy-assisted surgery, to reveal the effect of variables (age, gender, occupation, duration of surgery, etc.) on the results of endoscopy-assisted carpal tunnel release surgery, The aim of this study is to compare the post-operative conditions with their pre-operative conditions, to compare the results of endoscopy-assisted carpal tunnel surgery with the literature, and to see whether there are numerical superiorities of those who underwent endoscopy-assisted surgery compared to those who underwent open surgery in the literature. Also, to see if the scorings we use are correlated with each other.
Material and Methods: In this study, patients who underwent endoscopy-assisted carpal tunnel release surgery for carpal tunnel syndrome between 2012 and 2017 were screened. 25 patients were obtained. The demographic characteristics of these patients were determined. Preoperative and postoperative scores of these patients were recorded. The satisfaction levels of the patients were recorded. The patients' return to work time was recorded. Surgical times were recorded. In the light of these, it was compared whether the scores were correlated with each other, whether the effect of age on surgical results was compared, and the numerical results and complication rates of endoscopy-assisted carpal tunnel release surgery were compared with the literature.
Results: Our endoscopy-assisted carpal tunnel release surgery has made a positive change in satisfaction scores. When we compared our endoscopy-assisted carpal tunnel release surgery with the literature, similar results were obtained, and the complication rates were lower than the literature. The pre- and postoperative values of the scores we used were correlated with each other.
Conclusion: Endoscopy-assisted carpal tunnel release surgery is an effective treatment method in carpal tunnel syndrome. Clinically, the results are similar to other methods. Problems such as infection, hematoma, scar tenderness, and scarring are lower in this method. The risk of median nerve damage, which is one of the feared complications when performed by experienced hands, is similar to other methods.

Keywords: Carpal tunnel syndrome, endoscopy assisted carpal tunnel surgery, median nerve

Comparison of Some Balance Tests in Children with Joubert Syndrome Carriers and Healthy Children

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Aim: In this study, it was aimed to compare the balance scores of patients with Joubert Syndrome carriers, a rare disease, and healthy children.
Material and Methods: Two groups were included in the study. Group 1 consists of 2 children with Joubert Syndrome carriers, group 2 consists of 19 healthy children. the 30-second chair stand test, the 360 turn protocol test, the alternate-step test, the four step square test, the functional reach test, the single leg stance test, the tandem stance test, the timed up and go test, the Berg balance scale were administered to the children by the physiotherapist. They were asked to fill in the evaluation form. The data obtained from these evaluations were analyzed in the SPSS 25 program.
Results: According to the results of the statistical analysis, there was a statistical difference between the results of the 360 turn protocol test (p=0.024), four step square test (p=0.023), functional reach test (p=0.031), single leg stance test (p=0.001), tandem stance test (p=0.000), timed up and go test (p=0.023), Berg balance scale (p=0.019) results in patients with Joubert Syndrome carriers and healthy children significant different was found. It was determined that healthy children had better scores in tests than patients with Joubert Syndrome carriers.
Conclusion: It was observed that children with Joubert Syndrome carriers had more balance problems than healthy children.

Keywords: Joubert Syndrome, balance, child

Variation of Superficial Palmar Arch with Absence of Palmaris Longus Muscle: A Case Report

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The palmaris longus muscle tendon variations are common and an important structure for surgeons to use in tendon grafting. The superficial palmar arch is the artery that provides the main vascular supply of the hand, and its typing varies according to various classifications. In the routine dissection of the amputated right upper limb of a 38-year-old male patient, the absence of the palmaris longus muscle tendon and incomplete type the superficial palmar arch were determined. The relationship between the forearm flexor muscles and the superficial palmar arch with palmar aponeurosis was visualized. Paying attention to superficial palmar arch variations is of clinical importance in terms of accurate diagnosis and treatment planning by radiologists and hand surgeons. The absence of the palmaris longus muscle tendon should be kept in mind as it suggests that there may be a superficial palmar arch variation.

Keywords: Cadaver, variation, palmaris longus muscle, superficial palmar arch

Comparison of Total Brain Volume and Lateral Ventricle Volume with Automatic Magnetic Resonance Image Brain Volumetry System in Patients Diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension and Obesity

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Aim: It has been observed that cardiovascular diseases affect many structures throughout human life. The brain, which is the main control center of our body, is among the most affected structures. We planned this study to investigate what changes will occur in the brain and lateral ventricle regions when compared to healthy people with diabetes, hypertension and obesity.
Material and Methods: Magnetic Resonance (MR) images of 111 (56 female, 55 male) individuals were measured retrospectively in our study. The individuals included in the study were divided into four groups according to the diagnosis. These groups were determined as 30 patients diagnosed with diabetes, 30 patients diagnosed with hypertension, 20 patients diagnosed with obesity, and 31 healthy adults. Total brain, lateral ventricle, gray matter and white matter volumes were measured with an automated MRI brain volumetric system. IBM SPSS Statistics 26.0 program was used in the analysis.
Results: In our study, the mean age was 50 ± 20 years in the diabetes group, 54 ± 17 years in the hypertension group, 45 ± 16 years in the obesity group, and 39 ± 11 years in the healthy group. Of the male individuals included in the study, 34.5% were in the hypertension group, 27.3% in the diabetes group, 21.8% in the healthy and 16.4% in the obesity group; 33.9% of female individuals are healthy, 26.8% diabetes, 19.6% hypertension and 19.6% obesity group. Total brain volume and lateral ventricular volume were respectively in the diabetes group 1154.64±229.16 cm3, 13.280±10.061 cm3; in the hypertension group 1187.13±203.34 cm3, 15.552±12.464 cm3; in the obesity group 1167.70±256.85 cm3, 11081±8.844 cm3; It was calculated as 1253.08±275.89 cm3, 10.025±5.788 cm3 in the healthy group.
Conclusion: When the results were examined, the common variable affected by all of these disease groups was the brain volume. Other variables differ depending on disease type or gender.

Keywords: Diabetes, Cerebrospinal Fluid, Volume, Hypertension, Obesity, Ventricle

Traumatic Knee Osteochondritis Dissecans

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Although osteochondritis dissecans is a well-known disorder, its etiological factor is not clearly known, but it has been suggested that it may be caused by trauma, ischemia, ossification defects and genetic factors. We wanted to present this case because the findings consistent with Osteochondritis dissecans in the follow-up of the case who applied to the emergency service and had knee trauma made us think that Osteochondritis dissecans might be one of the etiology of acute trauma. A 16-year-old girl applied to the emergency service after falling while riding a bicycle. The patient had pain in the knee. No findings were found in the patient's other system examinations. No finding was detected in the direct X-ray of the patient. The patient was discharged with the recommendation of orthopedic outpatient control. After the patient's complaints continued, the patient applied to the orthopedics outpatient clinic approximately 1 month later and osteochondritis dissecans findings were detected in the MRI image of the patient. In the MRI of the patient, the lesions shown in figure 1 and figure 2 were detected at the level of the intercondylar notch of the tibia medial plateau. During this period, the patient did not have any other trauma history.

Keywords: Knee Osteochondritis Dissecans, Trauma, Osteochondritis Dissecans

Frequency of Prolactinoma in Patients with Hyperprolactinemia

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Aim: Hyperprolactinemia (hPRL) may be due to physiological, pharmacological and pathological causes. Prolactinoma (PRLoma) is a pituitary adenoma originating from pituitary lactotroph cells and secreting PRL. The aim of this study is to investigate the frequency of prolactinoma in patients with hPRL who applied to our clinic.
Material and Methods: Patients between the ages of 18-65, who were found to have elevated PRL in the last 1 year and whose thyrotropine level was concurrently within the normal range (0.4-4.5mU/L), were retrospectively screened. A total of 149 patients who met the study criteria were included in the study. Numbers and percentages are given in descriptive statistics. The relationship between PRL level and adenoma size was tested using the Spearman correlation test.
Results: 120 (80.5%) of the patients were female, 29 (19.5%) were male, the mean age was 36.96±11.12. The most common clinical findings were menstrual irregularity and galactorrhea in women; sexual reluctance was found in men. In the etiology, physiological causes were found in 46.9% of the patients and pharmacological causes in 17.4%. Pituitary adenoma was detected in 53 patients (35.6%). Microadenoma was found in 79.2% (42) of the patients with pituitary adenoma, and macroadenoma was found in 20.8% (11). PRL mean was 95.32±85.11; macroprolactin ratio was 1.3%. PRL level was ≥100ug/L in 94.3% of patients with pituitary adenoma. It was found that the PRL level increased as the adenoma size increased ($r2=0.773$, $p<0.001$).
Conclusion: PRLoma is the most common pituitary adenoma among functional pituitary adenomas (30-40%). In our study, physiological and pharmacological reasons were found to be higher in patients with PRL level <100ug/L, consistent with the literature. The rate of PRLoma was 35.6% and PRL level ≥100ug/L was found in 94.3% of the patients with PRLoma. It was found that as the adenoma size increased, the PRL level increased ($r2=0.773$, $p<0.001$). In the diagnosis of PRLoma, other causes of hPRL should be excluded by considering the clinical findings of the patients, the drugs they use and their PRL levels. It should be kept in mind that physical or emotional stress, breast stimulation, smoking, coitus and sleep state may change PRL measurement. Patients should be informed before PRL measurement. Treatment should not be initiated before the etiology is clarified.

Keywords: Hyperprolactinemia, prolactinoma, pituitary adenoma

Rare Detected Aneurysm of the Ductus Diverticulum, an Anatomical Variation

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In this report, we aim to present the ductus diverticulum aneurysm incidentally detected by Thorax Computed Tomography (CT) in a 73-year-old male patient. A patient with hypertension (230/100) who applied to the emergency department with left hemiparesis and blurred consciousness, hemorrhages in the basal ganglia were detected in the brain CT images. On the uncontrasted thorax CT images taken simultaneously with the patient with dyspnea; The diameters of the ascending aorta (44 mm) and descending aorta (37 mm) increased and a saccular aneurysm compatible with ductus diverticulum aneurysm was detected distal to the arcus aorta. Contrast-enhanced thorax CT was performed 1 month later, and the diagnosis of ductus diverticulum was confirmed by observing a saccular aneurysm reaching 48 mm at its widest point in a segment of approximately 3.5 cm distal to the arcus aorta. The patient had hypertension and had a smoking history. The patient's laboratory findings were normal. Surgery was not considered for the patient due to high risk factors. Hypertension treatment was arranged and aneurysm controls were made at regular intervals.The ductus diverticulum is thought to be a small remnant of the ductus arteriosum (DA), a structure that connects the aorta from the isthmus to the left pulmonary artery. It normally undergoes involution after birth. Diverticulum can be detected in 9% of adults on aortograms and is clinically asymptomatic. The aorta appears at the level of the isthmus, at the level or distal of the left subclavian artery, and as a smooth projection directed towards the left pulmonary artery. The pathogenesis of ductal aneurysm in adults remains unclear. However, since all ductal aneurysms originate from non-patent DA, incomplete obliteration of DA is assumed. Non-patent DA initially becomes a ductal diverticulum, a DA aneurysm develops after exposure to high systemic aortic blood pressure. If aneurysms exceed 3 cm, surgical intervention is considered. Apart from this situation, no treatment is recommended for this pathology. The importance of its recognition lies in distinguishing it from traumatic aortic pseudoaneurysms that constitute a medical emergency.

Keywords: Ductus arteriosum, thorax computed tomography, ductus diverticulum.

Removal of Right Maxillary Third Molar with Secondary Surgery with Conventional Methods wich Displaced in the Infratemporal Fossa During Extraction – Case Report

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Surgical extraction of impacted maxillary third molars is a routine procedure performed by Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons. It was generally associated with lower complication and morbidity rates. These complications include maxillary tuber fracture, tooth root fracture, maxillary sinus perforation, prolapse of the buccal fat pad. Maxillary third molars may be inadvertently displaced to various locations, including the buccal space, infratemporal fossa (ITF), maxillary sinus, or other tissue planes. The incidence of relocation to ITF is unknown, as this complication has only been reported through case reports and not in large prospective series. In this case report, conventional removal of a right maxillary third molar tooth displaced into the infratemporal fossa after 2 weeks from the first extraction operation, will be explained. Conventional tooth extraction procedures use an intraoral approach through a long incision in the superior buccal sulcus, thereby exposing the posterior maxilla. Direct and predictable access to the displaced tooth can be achieved. Removal of the tooth from the ITF may entail the risk of serious bleeding and/or nerve injury. The only way to greatly reduce these possibilities is to have good control of the surgical field, so a close look at the scans or radiographs will provide the surgeon with the most appropriate approach for each patient.

Keywords: Infratemporal fossa, maxillary third molar, impacted tooth

A Study on Gender Estimation by Using Machine Learning Algorithms of Morphometric Measurements of the Femur Obtained from Computed Tomography Images

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Aim: The aim of this study is to show whether gender determination can be made using machine learning algorithms from measurements performed on multi-detector computed tomography (MDCT) images of the femur.
Material and Methods: MDCT images of 94 female and 94 male individuals between the ages of 21 and 60 were included in the study. Length, circumference and angle measurements were made on the obtained images. Accuracy (Acc), Matthews correlation coefficient (Mcc), Specificity (Spe), Sensitivity (Sen) values were used as performance criteria in the study.
Results: As a result of our study, the highest Acc, Spe, Sen values in terms of gender discrimination were found to be 0.95 with Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) and Extra Tree Classifier (ETC) algorithms. The highest Mcc value was found as 0.89 with Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) and Extra Tree Classifier (ETC) algorithms. Of the 16 male individuals, 15 were estimated correctly, while 1 was estimated incorrectly and of the 22 female individuals, 1 was estimated incorrectly while 21 were estimated correctly.
Conclusion: The parameters we determined in femoral morphometry provided an adequate and quite accurate approach in gender estimation performed by using machine learning algorithms. The literature review and the measurement results obtained show that femoral morphometry in long bones contains parameters with high accuracy used in gender determination in the field of forensic anthropology. We hope that our study will inspire further research on the subject.

Keywords: Gender estimation, femur, multi-detector computed tomography, morphometry, machine learning algorithms.

Anatomical Overview of Laryngospasm Notch - A Cadaver Study

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Aim: Laryngospasm is a condition in which the vocal cords are constantly closed. It is a primitive protective airway reflex in which the airway is protected from tracheobronchial aspiration. Although two non-pharmacological treatment options are described in eliminating laryngospasm, the 'Larson Maneuver' is most commonly but often misapplied in the clinic. The place used as the focal point while performing the Larson Manoeuvre is called the 'laryngospasm notch. This study aimed to anatomically evaluate the mechanism of action of the Larson maneuver applied by anesthetists in the clinic, especially during laryngospasm, and to illuminate the region's anatomy topographically on cadavers.
Material and Methods: In the study, neck dissection of a male and female cadaver of American nationality in the anatomy laboratories of the faculty of medicine of Karabuk University was performed bilaterally. The area where the Larson maneuver was applied in the dissected cadaver was determined following the literature. The observed anatomy of the relevant area was noted.
Results: In front of Larson's point are the ear lobe, ramus of mandible, and parotid gland. Behind it, the mastoid process and the musculus sternocleidomastoideus attached to it were found. The floor of this point is the base of the skull. After determining the location of the pressure applied area, it was determined that the auricular branch of the vagus nerve, also known as the Arnold's nerve, took the sense of this area.
Conclusion: Excessive irritation of auricular branch of vagus nerve suggests that it may cause relaxation in the inferior and superior laryngeal nerves, another branch of vagus nerve.

Keywords: Larson maneuver, laryngospasm, laryngospasm notch, cadaver, anatomy

The Effect of Cognitive Status of the Patient on Dialysis Treatment Selection

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Chronic renal failure is an important cause of morbidity and mortality due to irreversible deterioration of renal functions. It can only be treated with peritoneal dialysis, hemodialysis or renal replacement therapy with kidney transplantation. Most of the patients can continue their lives with dialysis treatments due to the low rate of organ donation in our country and in the world. Medical evaluations for dialysis treatment, especially vascular access problems and cognitive competence, are carried out with very little patient request. In the study, the effect of two patients with Down syndrome and normal cognitive competence on the choice of dialysis treatment was evaluated. Dialysis options and medical data related to the patients' quality of life were compared. Cognitive status, dialysis choice, dialysis adequacy and patient satisfaction were compared in two patients with similar demographic data. As a result, Down syndrome patient with cognitive impairment was not accepted to peritoneal dialysis. It was determined that while the effect on the choice of treatment in chronic diseases affects the quality of life, there is no difference in terms of dialysis efficiency.

Keywords: Chronic dialysis treatment, Peritoneal dialysis, Hemodialysis, Quality of Life

A Case of Partial Trisomy 9p (p13pter) Due to Maternal Balanced Translocation of t(9;13)(p13;p12)

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Aim: Trisomy 9p is a chromosomal anomaly characterized by complete or partial duplication of the short arm of chromosome 9. Partial 9p trisomy has a wide clinical spectrum, including psychomotor and mental retardation, central nervous system pathologies, typical facial dysmorphological findings. skeletal anomalies, congenital heart and kidney anomalies. This rare case with partial 9p trisomy and maternal t(9;13) balanced translocation will contribute to the literature.
Material and Methods: After the peripheral blood was kept in cell culture for 72 hours, extraction was performed with the extraction protocols applied in our laboratory. Then, chromosomes were stained with Giemsa dye using G-Banding technique and chromosome analysis was performed. Molecular karyotyping was performed with Agilent Sure Print G3Human CGH Microarray,8x60K.
Results: A 40 months old female patient who admitted to our outpatient clinic with complaints of growth retardation, delayed walking and talking. The mother had an unevetful pregnancy, and the patient was born at 40 weeks weighed 3100 gr by cesarean section. She was born as the second living of the mother's 3th pregnancy, the patient has a healthy older sister, and the mother's first pregnancy ended in miscarriage. In our physical examination height, weight and head circumference were 84 cm (<3p), 12.2 kg (3-10p), 47 cm (10-25p) respectively. Also, hypertelorism, wide nasal root, bilateral alchemical line and scoliosis were observed. In our karyotype analysis, 47,XX,dup(9p)(p13pter) results were found in our patient. The karyotype analysis of father was 46,XY and normal, but balanced translocation of 46,XX,t(9;13)(p13;p12) were detected in karyotype analysis of mother and older sister. The result of molecular karyotyping was reported as arr[GRCh37]9p24.3p13.1(211086-38741437)x3, an approximately 38.5 MB gain was detected in the 9p24.3p13.1 region.
Conclusion: Only a few cases of maternal t(9;13)(p13;p12) balanced translocation with partial trisomy 9p have been reported in the literature. In the current case we present a case of partial trisomy 9p resulting from balanced translocation t(9;13)(p13;p12) in her mother, in this respect, it will contribute to the literature with its clinical findings.

Keywords: Partial trisomy 9p, translocation, speech disorder

Assessment of Knowledge and Anxiety Level of Forensic Science Experts and Technicians on SARS – CoV2 Pandemic

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Aim: This prospective, descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted to evaluate the knowledge and anxiety levels of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome – Corona Virus2 (SARS – CoV2) Pandemic of forensic science experts and technicians working at the The Ministry of Justice Council of Forensic Medicine.
Material and Methods: Research data was obtained by a questionnaire including personal information, Coronavirus 19 Phobia (C19P – S) scale and knowledge level questions formed in line with the literature, applied on 295 people working in The Ministry of Justice Council of Forensic Medicine Presidency in Istanbul between 01/10/2020 – 30/11/2020. The results were formed according to the recorded answers which were analyzed using the IBM SPSS 20.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA) program. In data analysis, in addition to descriptive statistics, Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests were used to check whether the data were suitable for normal distribution, and Spearman's correlation coefficient, T test, Mann Whitney U test and Kruskall-Wallis test were used in comparison analyses. Significance level was accepted as $p<0.05$.
Results: Of the forensic science experts and technicians participating in the research, 56.3% were male, 43.7% were female, 60% had graduate degrees, 20.3% undergraduate and 19.7% associate degree graduates, 24.4% of them were 18-27 years old, 51.2% were 28-37 years old, 13.6% were 38-47 years old, 8.1% were 48-57 years old, 2.7% on the other hand, they were over 58 years old, 67.8% worked in specialized departments and 32.2% worked in specialized boards; 17.3% were forensic medicine specialists, 26.8% were forensic medicine residents, 8.1% were other specialist physicians, 10.8% were other specialists from different fields, 12.2% were engineers, and 24.7% were technicians. In the evaluation of knowledge level according to education level, the total knowledge scores of the graduate level attendants (16.57±7.51) were found to be lower than those of the undergraduate degree (23.74±6.52) and postgraduate degree (23.29±6.63) groups. It was determined that the group with the lowest knowledge evaluation total score according to the occupational group was the engineer (12.00±4.95). The knowledge level total score of forensic medicine specialists (24.78±5.98), forensic medicine residents (24.78±5.53) and technicians (23.84±6.61) who have been directly related to health is higher than other occupational groups. The mean total score of the C19P – S scale was found to be 50.80±14.56. The psychological and total C19P – S scale scores of the female participants were higher than the men, and the total C19P – S scores of the participants working in the specialization departments were higher than the participants working in the specialization boards. The highest C19P – S scale total score was determined in technicians. In the study, the knowledge and anxiety levels of forensic science experts and technicians were determined as "moderate".
Conclusion: The findings of this study indicate that, in addition to the stress of working with a high risk of transmission during the epidemic process, accumulated workload within the scope of infection control measures etc. may affect the psychological status of forensic science experts and technicians. However, the coping rates have been found to be strong enough to keep the stress level at "moderate". Moreover, moderate level knowledge scores may reveal the need for individuals to do more reading on SARS - CoV2 while it may also be seen due to the significant information pollution about SARS - CoV2 processes.

Keywords: SARS – CoV2; pandemic; forensic medicine; forensic science; survey

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