

عنوان مقاله:

Topography of Sylvian Fissure and Central Sulcus as Neurosurgical Landmarks: an Anatomical Study Using Cadaveric Specimens in Iran

محل انتشار:

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نویسندگان:

Mehryar Mashouf - MD, International Fellow of the American Association of Neurological Surgeons (IFAANS), Rasht Arya Hospital, Guilan, Iran

Maryam Kiaee - MD, General Practitioner, Researcher, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

Elham Bidabadi - MD, Associate Professor of Child Neurology, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Aim: In the present study, the cerebral surface landmarks in human fresh autopsy specimens were investigated. **Methods and Materials/Patients:** Totally, 37 fresh adult autopsy human brain specimens from the Rasht Forensic Medicine Center were enrolled. Four specimens were excluded because of some traumatic injuries to cerebral cortex. Demographic information of all cases was obtained. Length of bilateral central sulci and posterior ramus of Sylvian fissures, thickness of superior, middle, and inferior gyri of temporal lobes, as well as the distance from frontal poles to midpoint of central sulci were measured and analyzed using SPSS software. **Results:** In total, 25 male (75.8%) and 8 female (24.2%) specimens were included. Mean (range) length of posterior ramus of right and left Sylvian fissure were 75.61 (50-95) and 74.55 (49-100) millimeter, respectively. Mean (range) length of right and left central sulcus were 94.85 (75-115) and 97.24 (65-125) millimeter, respectively. Mean (range) thickness of right and left superior temporal gyrus were 16.66 (5- 20) and 15.33 (7-25) millimeter, respectively. Mean (range) thickness of right and left middle temporal gyrus were 16.63 (5-25) and 16.42 (8-25) millimeter, respectively. Mean (range) thickness of right and left inferior temporal gyrus were 10.30 (5-20) and 10.70 (5-22) millimeter, respectively. Mean (range) distance from right and left frontal pole to midpoint of right and left central sulcus were 81.27 (55-105) and 82.63 (60-105) millimeter, respectively. There were no statistically significant differences between two hemisphere measurements. **Conclusion:** It can be said that the two hemispheres are similar in cerebral surface landmarks

کلمات کلیدی:

Anatomy; Autopsy; Cerebral Cortex; Surface Landmarks

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