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Aspects of the vascular disposal in the human rectal wall

R Cergan*, MA Banu, MC Rusu, RC Ciuluvica

Department of Anatomy, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania

We used specimens from human fœtus (7 and 8 months aged) that have been injected with China ink and formalin 10%. We observed the following vascular features: a) the rectal submucosa presents two arterial plexuses-one at the junction with the muscular coat, that supplies the submucosa and the circular muscular fibres, the other at the junction with muscularis mucosa, which supplies the epithelium and the mucous glands; b) in the middle part of the submucosa there are large, longitudinal veins; c) in the muscular coat there are elongated capillaries, parallel disposed with the muscular fibres; d) at the level of the anal columns there are granular arterio-venous anastomoses, the rectal glomeruli.

*Corresponding author
E-mail: anatonon@gmail.com

Vascular pecularities in the human urinary bladder and vesicourethral junction

R Cergan*, MA Banu, MC Rusu, RC Ciuluvica

Department of Anatomy, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania

We made our study on three human fetuses aged 29, 30 respectively 32 weeks, the vascular and muscular differentiations being in the final stage, in this period of the intrauterine development; the specimens have been injected with China ink and formalin 10%. Our attention was focused on the arrangement of the blood vessel in the wall of the urinary bladder and of the vesicourethral junction and we found two types of arterial disposal in the detrusor, due probably to the particular arrangement of the muscular fibers: a parietal type, in the wall of the urinary bladder and a junctional type, at the level of the vesicourethral junction.

*Corresponding author
E-mail: anatonon@gmail.com

Bilateral asymmetry in Subjects with cleft lip and palate

A Didilescu[1]*, V Nimigean[1], N Maru[1], V Nimigean[2], S Stratul[3], N Galie[1]

[1]Department of Anatomy and Embryology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania, [2]Department of Oral Rehabilitation, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania, [3]Department of Periodontology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Victor Babes University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Timisoara, Romania

Clefting of the lip and palate is one of the most frequent human major birth defects. All degrees of clefting may occur, ranging from the nondysfunctional submucous cleft to the major incapacitating forms of combined cheilouranoschisis. Facial clefts in humans are often associated with delayed development of dentition on the affected side comparing to the noncleft side as well as anomalies of number, size and shape of teeth on both sides (Larson et al. 1998; Harris 2002; Aizenbud et al. 2005). The aim of the present work is to provide a review of fluctuating and directional asymmetry in patients with cleft lip and palate, including features of tooth development. Several studies have demonstrated that lip-palate clefts are twice as common on the left side as the right (Sayetta et al. 1989; Vanderas and Ranalli 1989). The asymmetry that occurs in subjects with cleft lip palate can be explained by a hypothesis of Van Valen (1962). Bilateral asymmetry was classified into three kinds: (1) directional asymmetry, (2) antisymmetry, and (3) fluctuating asymmetry. Directional asymmetry occurs when a structure on one

side of the body is systematically larger than its antimere, or an unpaired structure characteristically is located to one side of the midline. Facial clefts are an example of directional asymmetry (Harris 2002). The pattern of cell movements is directed by the pattern of gene expression, which determines cell surface properties and motility. The left-right anatomical asymmetry of the vertebrate body is foreshadowed by left-right asymmetry in the pattern of gene expression in the early embryo (Alberts et al. 2002). On the other hand, a left-right asymmetry in mesiodistal dimensions in subjects with unilateral clefts suggests a fluctuating asymmetry. The concept is that the same genetic and environmental factors control growth of the left and right structures of the body; reduced homeostasis causes differences in size and shape of the bilateral structures (Harris 2002). Fluctuating asymmetry affects permanent teeth in patients with cleft lip and palate. Microdontia, hypodontia, hyperodontia, atypical tooth buds are the symptoms most frequently recorded (Stahl et al. 2006). Asymmetry is more advanced in the cleft area, reflecting low regulatory control during development.

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*Corresponding author
E-mail: andreea.didilescu@gmail.com

Normal and pathological aspects of the temporomandibular joint

A Didilescu[1]*, M Enache[2], R Burcin[1], L Podoleanu[1], R Ivascu[1], N Galie[1], E Podoleanu[3]

[1]Department of Anatomy and Embryology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania, [2]Department of Orthodontics and Dento-Facial Orthopedics, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania, [3]Department of Medical Informatics and Biostatistics, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania

The temporomandibular joint (TMJ) is a synovial sliding-ginglymoid joint. It consists of the mandibular fossa and the articular tubercle (on the undersurface of the squamous part of the temporal bone), and the condyle (supported by the condylar process of the mandible). A fibrous disk divides the joint cavity into the superior and inferior compartments and is a structure with an important functional role: it provides a passive movable articular surface accommodating the translatory movement made by the mandibular condyle. The pathology of TMJ includes disk dislocations, quite frequent in young ages. There are many pathological situations in the TMJ functionality, one of them being the disk displacement with or without repositioning. All the conditions that allow the articular ligaments elongation and disk narrowing are involved in its etiology. One of the most common causes for that is the trauma, with two possibilities – micro and macro trauma. The elongation of the articular ligaments reduces the disk capacity of turning back simultaneously with the condyle, during mouth closing, so that at the end of the movement, the disk will be positioned more anterior, and the condyle will be in contact with the posterior part of the disk. As time will go by, the later will get thinner, the anterior position being accentuated and at the end of the mouth closing movement the condyle will lose its relationship with the disk, so that the mouth opening movement will be blocked. The authors present a case of a female patient diagnosed with a class II div 2 malocclusion, who came to the Department of Orthodontics and Dento-Facial Orthopedics because of a reduction of the mouth opening movements. The patient was diagnosed with a disk dislocation without reduction. She underwent a treatment that aimed first the relocation of the disk, followed by orthodontic treatment.

*Corresponding author
E-mail: andreea.didilescu@gmail.com