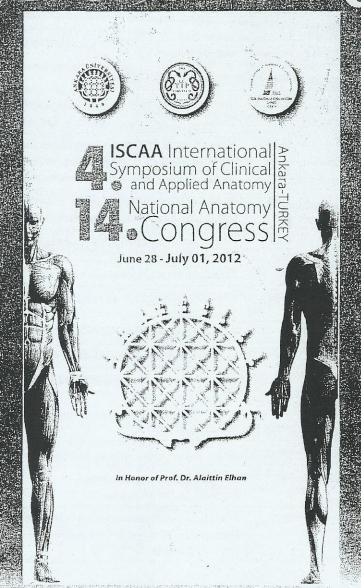
Official Publication of the industrial States of Americally and Clinical Anaromy of

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Special Issue includes abstracts for the IVth International Symposium of Clinical and Applied Anatomy (ISCAA) & XIVth National Congress of Anatomy 28th June - 1st July, 2012, Ankara, Turkey



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born during January-December 2011. Among2011 deliveries 4509 newborns 344 were macrosomic (7.3%). Involved the newborn until >4500kg. Womens had no pathology during the pregnancy. Among 2011 deliveries 4509, 344 (7.3%) were macrosomic. 51 of newborns were with birth weight 3800-4000kg,(14.8%). With birth weights of 4000-4500 kg results 237 newborns (68.8%) and>4500 kg was only 56 (16.3%). Delivered males were 233 (67.7) and female 111 (32%). In depending of gestational age we had newborn that delivered among 37-38 week only 8 (2.3%) week 38-39 delivery 34 (9.8%), week 39-40, delivery 219 (63.6%). On the 40-41 week deliveries 36 (10%) newborns and 47(13.6) among 41-42 week. 7.3% of newborn was macrosomic. 63.6% of the deliveries were among 39-40th gestational week. Most of the newborn were males 67.7%. If the mothers were diagnosed with a macrosomic fetus by sonography, more care should be taken during the delivery to decrease the risk of fetal injury, such as asphyxia, brachial plexus palsy.

Keywords: Macrosomia, prevalence, gestational age

0-27

Biomaterials in regenerative medicine: uses and perspectives

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Regenerative adult cell therapy with or without supporting biocompatible material, has been currently successfully treated in horses and dogs, especially in joint, bone and ligament injuries. Mesenchimal stem cells (MSC) including dental pulp stem cells (DPSC) are showing increasing promise in applications as tissue engineering and cell therapy. There is some evidence showing bone regeneration from MSC loaded on each hydroxyapatite tricalcium phosphate (HAP/TCP), Gelatin/, TCP sponge etc., as a scaffolds. The aim of this study was to evaluate the biocompatibility of new fabricated ,TCP, and compare results with other standard bioceramic materials (BCM) - dental ceramic (DC), HAP, ,TCP. In adition, hDPSC were evaluated for MSC biological characterizations and differentiation into mesenchimal lineages. DC; ·TCP, ,TCP and HAP were implanted in rat subcutaneous tissue according to the ISO 10993-6; 10993-10 for screening tests by histological examinations (using the routine histological techniques and immunohistochemical method [for labelling T and B lymphocytes and macrophages]). DPSC from 5 adult humans were isolated, exvivo expanded and characterized in vitro by FACS, immunocytochemistry and histochemistry. The irritation index (the level of tissue injuring) among the different BCM were in all cases in the range of biocompatibility. Evaluating different responses

according to BCM, the most intense tissue reaction was noticed at HAP, grading as severe; and mild to moderate for DC, ,TCP and TCP. MSC characteristics of DPSC were demonstrated by the expression of STRO-1, CD73, CD105, CD44. The potential od DPSGs to differentiate into osteoblasts, adipocytes and chondrocytes, was further confirmed by positive expression of markers of respective cell types, and positive histochemical stainings. This study demonstrated suitability of ,TCP for application in regenerative medicine. Also, data for DPSC demonstrated that ex-vivo expanded DPSCs posses multi-lineage differentiation, i.e. potential for differentiation in bone, cartilage and adipose tissues.

Keywords: Regenerative medicine, bioceramics, biocompatibility, DPSC

0-28

Adipose-Derived Stem Cells Could Sense the Nano-scale Cues as Myogenic-differentiating Factors

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It has been revealed that some microenvironmental cues, such as surface topography and substrate stiffness, may promote stem cells adhesion, morphology, alignment, proliferation and differentiation. The aim of this work was to investigate ASCs adhesion, alignment and differentiation into myogenic lineage on nanofibrous polymeric scaffolds with anisotropic topography. To fabricate nanostructured scaffolds, Polycaprolactone (PCL) and the polycarbonateurethane ChronoFlex AL80A (CFAL) were used. Nanofibrous mats were fabricated using a home-made electrospinning apparatus into four morphologies: smooth film (s) obtained-by solvent casting, randomized matrix (r), parallel fibers on randomized matrix (pr) and parallel fibers on smooth film (ps). Human ASCs were cultured on the scaffolds and differentiated into myogenic lineage using growth factors. After 7 days, cells on scaffolds were fixed and examined using SEM and immunofluorescence. A good degree of fiber alignment was observed for scaffold with aligned nanofibers. Immunofluorescence showed that the cells expressed myosin (fast skeletal) and tropomyosin in all morphologies of PCL and CFAL scaffolds. SEM indicated that myotube formation was only occurred on CFAL scaffolds especially pr and r morphologies and that only few myotubes were observed on PCL scaffolds. It was concluded that nano-scale fibers, their orientation and the stiffness and elasticity of a substrate seemed to play a vital role in promoting the myogenic differentiation of ASCs.

Keywords: Adipose-derived stem cells, Nanofibrous scaffolds, topography, myogenic differentiation