

P3-26.**Morphological observation of mylohyoid nerve supply and fascia in elderly human mylohyoid muscle**

(社会人大学院博士課程3年人体構造学分野)

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Our focus tries to indicate the distribution of branches of mylohyoid nerve and communication between lingual branches at macroscopic observations, and also calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) expression in inner surface and outer surface of mandible. Methods: In this study, mylohyoid and digastric anterior muscles from human cadavers aged 61-103 years were examined by macroscopic (n=440) and immunohistochemical methods (n=4). Results: the fascia was very thin and look-like loose connective tissues in our observed samples at the inner side of mandible. The ratio of communication between mylohyoid nerve and lingual nerve was 61.4 % (275/440). The CGRP reaction was mainly located in small cells around the large and small vessels beneath the submucosa and lamina propria on the lateral region of tongue. Therefore, the inner surface of mandible site of CGRP positive reaction and morphology give a useful information for a risk injured of mandibular nerve with pain.

P3-27.**Investigation of collateral circulation developing after hypogastric artery interruption during endovascular aortoiliac aneurysm repair**

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Objective: During endovascular aortoiliac aneurysm repair, the hypogastric artery may be interrupted. Although it is known that the collateral supply develops

in those cases, the concrete collateral pathway has not been investigated. The purpose of this study is to identify the major collateral pathway developing after hypogastric artery interruption.

Materials and methods: Thirty-one patients (27 men, 4 women; mean age 72.3 years; range, 56-89 years), who underwent endovascular aneurysm repair with unilateral hypogastric artery interruption were investigated. All patients underwent preoperative and postoperative contrast-enhanced computed tomography. Bilateral diameters of deep femoral artery (DFA), lateral femoral circumflex artery (LFC), medial femoral circumflex artery (MFC) and obturator artery (Ob) were measured before and after operations. The measurement values were compared by two-way analyses of variance and Tukey's multiple comparison tests.

Results: At the ipsilateral sides, diameters of the MFC and Ob significantly extended after operations, whereas no significant extensions after operations were observed on the DFA and LFC. At the contralateral side, no branches were significantly extended. Accordingly, the postoperative diameters of the ipsilateral MFC and Ob became significantly larger ($p < 0.01$) than the diameters of the contralateral branches.

Conclusion: The ipsilateral MFC and Ob develops after unilateral hypogastric artery interruption rather than the LFC and DFA.

P3-28.**The effects of pelvis posterior tilt sitting posture on thoracic volume change and respiratory function**

(社会人大学院博士課程3年人体構造学分野)

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[Purpose] Several research suggested that pelvis posterior tilt sitting posture (PPTS) is closely associated with certain respiratory function. However, there are few reports about analyzing the characteristic thoracic motion. Therefore, the elucidation of the mechanism