

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)

○古賀慎太郎、表原 拓也、河田 晋一
永堀 健太、佐藤 巖、伊藤 正裕

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**

(社会人大学院博士課程3年人体構造学分野)

○西 智史

(人体構造学分野)

表原 拓也、河田 晋一、伊藤 正裕
(国際医療福祉大学医学部医学科解剖学)
林 省吾

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)

○荒牧 隼浩

(人体構造学)

河田 晋一、表原 拓也、永堀 健太
小川 夕輝、宮宗 秀伸、伊藤 正裕

[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

about the relation between PPTS and respiratory function is not yet enough. To understand the relevance of PPTS and respiratory function, we aimed to investigate how PPTS affects on thoracic motion.

[Methods] Subjects were 16 healthy men (26.6 ± 2.9 yo). The pelvis was positioned at 0, 10, 20 and 30 degrees posterior tilt, and changes in thoracic spine tilt angle, thoracic volume change, respiratory function were measured. We calculated the thoracic volume, thoracic spine tilt angle change from the amount of the displacement of markers on the thoracic. Respiratory functions were measured by spirometry. One-way analysis of variance with repeated measures was used to compare the differences four sitting postures. The Bonferroni correction was used for post-hoc test.

[Results] As for thoracic spine tilt angle, the upper level leaned forward and the lower level leaned backward as the pelvic inclination angle increases. Also, thoracic volume change significantly decreased as the pelvic inclination angle increases. Respiratory functions were significantly lower in the 30° than the 0°.

[Conclusions] These results suggest that the increasing the pelvic inclination increases the thoracic spine tilt angle and decreases the thorax movement. The morphological changes in PPTS may cause decrease of respiratory functions.

P3-29.

Human dental pulp stem cells in elderly patients for bone regeneration using a helioxanthin derivative

(社会人大学院博士課程 3 年口腔外科学)

○佐藤麻梨香

(歯科口腔外科・矯正歯科)

古賀 陽子、近津 大地

(大学院博士課程 2 年口腔外科学)

山川 樹

Background : Human dental pulp stem cells (DPSCs) were identified in 2000 (Gronthos et. al., Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.) and have the ability to differentiate into multiple lineage cell types, including adipogenic, neurogenic, and osteogenic cells. DPSCs can be collected

from extracted teeth and are now considered to be a type of mesenchymal stem cell with higher clonogenic and proliferative potential than bone marrow stem cells. Previous study has described the osteogenic ability of DPSCs that were isolated from only young patients. However, in fact, the elderly patients requires for bone regenerative therapies such as the alveolar bone defects resulting from periodontal disease than young ones. We previously reported that 4-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrido [4,3-b]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-2-carboxamide (TH), a helioxanthin derivative, induces osteogenic differentiation of DPSCs derived from young patient. However, the effects of TH on the osteogenic differentiation ability of DPSCs derived from elderly patients remain unknown. Therefore, this study aimed to compare the osteogenic differentiation ability of TH-induced DPSCs from young patients and elderly patients toward the clinical approach of DPSCs for elderly patients.

Methods : DPSCs were obtained from dental pulp of the teeth of healthy young patients (18-39 years old) and healthy elderly patients (40-67 years old), and cultured in conventional medium and osteogenic medium with or without TH. We evaluate the characteristics, proliferation, osteogenic differentiation of DPSCs from both young patients and elderly patients by flow cytometry, real-time polymerase chain reaction.

Results : We demonstrated that osteogenic conditions with TH induce the osteogenic differentiation of DPSCs from elderly patients as efficient as young ones than osteogenic conditions without TH.

Conclusions : Our results suggested that DPSCs from elderly patients also have great potential of osteogenic differentiation same as young patients. Moreover, TH-induced DPSCs upregulate osteogenic differentiation ability, and they can be a useful cell source for bone regenerative medicine not only for young patients but elderly patients.