



ORAL PRESENTATION ABSTRACT

1.6. "Anatomical Variations of Radial and Ulnar Arteries in Plastinated Upper Limbs". "Variaciones Anatómicas de Arterias Radial y Ulnar en Miembros Superiores Plastinados".

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Introduction: The study of human anatomical variations has an important application in the teaching of anatomy, since it allows students to understand the variability of the human body, but it is also of great importance in clinical and surgical training and practice. In turn, the application of plastination to human and animal biological samples will allow us to preserve the samples for an indefinite period of time and thus have them available for research and morphological analysis (Ottone et al., 2015). The aim of this communication is to publicize arterial variations of the upper limb that present an important clinical-surgical correlate. **Material and Method:** Dissection of the upper limbs, right and left, of an adult male cadaver, fixed with 10% formalin and subjected to the S10 plastination technique, developed by Gunther von Hagens (1979, 1986). **Results:** In the right upper limb, it was possible to observe an origin of the ulnar artery at the axillary artery and a superficial arrangement throughout its course to the hand, crossing the bicipital aponeurosis and remaining superficial, passing above the flexor retinaculum and participating in the formation of a superficial palmar arch with an ulnar pattern (Ottone et al., 2010). In the left upper limb, a normal origin of the ulnar and radial arteries was observed. But radial artery emits, in the distal third of the forearm, a superficial branch that passes superior to the tendons of the anatomical snuffbox. The radial artery runs towards the 1st interosseous space where, before crossing it, it anastomoses with the aforementioned superficial branch, forming a vascular bridge. In this case, superficial palmar arch presents ulnar predominance (Bianchi & Ottone, 2021). **Discussion:** If we see the literature, in relation to the disposition of the radial artery in the anatomical snuffbox of the left upper limb, there is no description in the literature, while the disposition of the ulnar artery with superior origin, and superficial disposition, has been evidenced in around the 8% of cases of variation (Natsis et al., 2006). **Conclusions:** The notable importance of plastination in the conservation of samples is evident, for an indefinite period of time, especially in those countries where there is a shortage of human bodies and where it is necessary to promote the development of Human Donation. In this way, knowledge derived from anatomy dissection and plastination of biological samples can be related and applied to clinical and surgical practice.

References:

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