

treated FA with CH decreased compared to the group treated with only FA. However, this reduction was not found to be statistically significant ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: It was determined that low dose FA exposure leads to histological damages on the development of the hippocampus of the rat fetuses. Although these effects were prevented by CH, these changes were not statistically significant.

Keywords: Formaldehyde, chrysin, rat fetus, hippocampus

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Two lobule spleen - A case report

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Spleen is an intraperitoneal organ located in the left upper quadrant between fundus of stomach and diaphragm. The largest lymphoid organ, spleen can display various congenital anomalies. The anomalies vary in many types such as persistent lobulation, multilobulated spleen, accessory spleen, wandering spleen, ectopic spleen, asplenia and polysplenia which can be associated with a syndrome. The other organ anomalies may or may not be present with spleen anomalies. In cases with spleen anomalies when the other organ anomalies are not present have no clinical symptoms. These variants are incidentally recognized in the routine examinations, during autopsy and dissection. Present study is a case which was observed during routine autopsy in the department of forensic medicine. Two lobule spleen was observed in the normal anatomic position of a 50-year-old male's cadaver. Both lobes have one common hilum and covered by one capsule. In this cadaver heart anomalies and other accompanying organ anomalies were not observed. Awareness of these variants is important in clinical conditions that require splenectomy such as torsion/ infarction or hematologic disorders. Even a small part of the remaining spleen can take over function fully therefore both lobules should be resected. In conclusion, to be aware of anatomic variations and anomalies is important for surgeons and radiologists to avoid diagnostic misinterpretations and treatment.

Keywords: Spleen, congenital anomalies, anatomy, autopsy

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Anatomy education in complementary medicine

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Since 1990's The World Health Organization (WHO) has supported Traditional and Complementary Medicine in terms of practice, research primarily in the universities. People in developed countries have preferred natural therapy methods due to adverse effects of drugs used in modern medicine and people have preferred natural therapy methods due to financial inadequacy in developing countries. Also the use of traditional and complementary therapies in medicine has been supported in terms of public health. Like in other countries, traditional and complementary therapies in medicine have gained importance in our country due to its wide health benefits, safety and minimal side-effects compared to chemical agents, in recent years. There were institutions offering courses in these therapy methods in Turkey. Recently, the Ministry of Health constituted the Department of Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Therapies in Medicine for determining the traditional, complementary and alternative therapies, organizing the courses corresponding with these therapy methods, standardization of the education levels of the practitioners and determining the ethical issues and legal liabilities. The therapy methods regulated by the Ministry of Health are; acupuncture, apitherapy, phytotherapy, hypnosis, hirudotherapy, homeopathy, chiropractic, cupping, maggot therapy, mesotherapy, ozone therapy, prolotherapy, reflexology and osteopathy. Furthermore, there are other therapy methods like neural therapy, bioresonance and kinesiology those have not been regulated by the Ministry of Health yet. In our country, some private and state universities have constituted research, practice and education centers in different titles for the traditional, complementary and alternative therapies in medicine. Currently, a proposal by the Ministry of Health includes the constitution of a national organization with the title; the Institute of Traditional and Complementary Therapies in Medicine. The anatomy education takes an important part in the courses of these therapy methods. New and different fields of education and employment are developing for the anatomists in our country in the courses of these therapy methods.

Keywords: Complementary medicine, anatomy, education

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