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**Anatomical Society of Sri Lanka
Annual Academic Sessions 2019**



**28th August 2019
Faculty of Medicine
University of Peradeniya**

BOOK OF PROCEEDINGS

Parallel Free Paper Session B – Oral Presentations

Venue: Pharmacology seminar room

Time 1.30-3.45pm

Chairpersons – Prof. Roshan Peiris, Prof. Ajith Malalasekara

Title and Authors	Time	Page
Comparison of neck Range of Motion (ROM) and neck lordosis angle between spectacle users and non-spectacle users among first year undergraduates of the University of Peradeniya <i>Kumarasiri KGSJ, Jayasundara BP, Kalahagahawaththa KWDP, Lisana MMF, Wijesinghe NP, Karunathilaka KGLRAD, Senarath MKID, Sominanda A</i>	1.30-1.45pm	10
Learning style preferences among second year medical students in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka <i>Vijithananda HHTSM, Senarath DMKN, Perera HTC, Dharmarathne KND, Abeyrathne IANP, Adikari SB, Paththinige CS, Jayawardana SMA</i>	1.45-2.00pm	11
Student perception of the educational environment in an evolving medical school in Sri Lanka <i>Ranaweera SMKA, Nanayakkara NGGCS, Sanjeewa WA, Perera HTC, Warnasekara YPJN, Koralegedara KIS, Paththinige CS</i>	2.00-2.15pm	12
A study on student perception on a formative 'mini-viva' examination in Anatomy <i>Ilangarathne IPSD, Dissanayake CS, Rodrigo PWDCH, De Silva CL, Koralegedara KIS, Jayawardana SMA, Paththinige CS</i>	2.15-2.30pm	13
Knowledge, awareness and perception regarding physiotherapy services among clinical students in Rajarata University <i>Senarath DMKN, Sandamali AAK, Wijekoon WMMU, Ilangarathne IPSD, Ranaweera SMKA, Koralegedara KIS, Wickramage SP, Paththinige CS</i>	2.30-2.45pm	14
Estimation of stature from hand and handprint measurements in a sample of Sri Lankan Sinhalese population <i>Ekanayake SD, Nandasena T, Nawarathna LS, Alahakoon S, Ariyasinghe S, Arambawatta AKS, Nanayakkara CD</i>	2.45-3.00pm	15

Protocol for harvesting adult human hippocampus

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Hippocampus has gained much attention recently as a niche of adult neural stem cells, thus a potential therapeutic target in neurodegenerative diseases. Methods of harvesting hippocampi in rodents are described in detail. Here, we aimed to develop a protocol to harvest adult human hippocampi from post-mortem brain specimens. Brains were fixed *en-bloc* in 10% paraformaldehyde for 18 hours. Dorsal approach was selected as the best approach after testing ventral and lateral approaches. Five-millimetre-thick axial sections were made starting from the level of corpus callosum to expose the lateral ventricles. A 14-gauge needle was inserted into the temporal horn of the lateral ventricle and the position of the anterior and posterior ends of the temporal horn was marked on the cortex by piercing the temporal lobe with the needle. An incision was made on the temporal lobe joining the above mentioned two points to open the temporal horn. Hippocampus was visualized and separated from the parahippocampal gyrus by "rolling", starting from its posterior end. The amygdala was dissected with the hippocampus at the anterior end to preserve its connections. Macroscopically, the isolated tissue consisted of entire hippocampus and dentate gyrus. The proposed method of harvesting human hippocampus was repeatable. We plan to validate our protocol by visualizing different regions of the harvested hippocampal tissue after immunostaining.

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