Conference Abstract

DAY 1 15th September 2023 (Friday)	ORAL 1	2.00-3.30 pm	Scientific Session 8

A Study of Vascularity of Dry Radii Bones with reference to Vascular Foramina

Pramod Rangasubhe, P S Bhusaraddi, Pratik Khona, Pavan P Havaldar

Department of Anatomy, Gadag Institute of Medical Sciences, Gadag, Karnataka

Email: dr.pramodrangasubhe@gmail.com

Background & Aims: The radius being the long bone receives nutrition via epiphyseal, diaphyseal and periosteal arteries along with nutrient artery. Different segments of Radii present numerous foramina through which arteries supplying it will enter, such foramina are named as vascular foramina. Recent studies on vascularity of radii bones concentrate only on diaphyseal nutrient foramina. During conservative operative procedures of the bone the knowledgeregarding the vascular foramina will help to concentrate upon the viability of the fracturedfragments, hence it is worth to study the size and number of vascular foramina.

Material & Methods: 100 dry human radii bones in our Institute Anatomy Department were divided into various segments for studying vascular foramina.

Result: We found in the present study that maximum numbers of vascular foramina were seen in the lower end of the radius which were large sized. Most of the vascular foramina in other segments of radius were of small size.

Conclusion: The present study concludes that the different segments of radius have differences in the intensities of blood flow to them, as revealed by densities of vascular foramina. Theknowledge of number, site and direction of vascular foramina of radii bones will helpOrthopaedicians and Oncologists in planning the procedures related to radius (Fractures, Transplant segments).

Key-words: Radius; Vascular foramina; Epiphyseal; Periosteal; Fracture.