

tightly closed position the mean value of muscle thickness in the control group and bruxism group was 12.47 mm and 13.02 mm, respectively.

Conclusion: In our study, we found that muscle thickness increased in individuals with bruxism but this was not statistically significant. However, we found that stiffness showed a statistically significant increase in bruxism in elastographic measurements.

Keywords: bruxism, musculus masseter, ultrasonography, elastography

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The relationship between sella turcica shape and size with different dentofacial skeletal patterns: a pilot study

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Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the morphological dimensions and shape of sella turcica according to gender, age and dentofacial skeletal growth pattern.

Methods: The cone-beam computed tomography images of 60 individuals (33 females, 27 males) with an age range of 15–38 years were evaluated retrospectively. The shape, length, diameter and depth of sella turcica were evaluated on three-dimensional radiographic images. Mean values and standard deviations were calculated for linear measurements. Student's t-test was used to calculate the mean differences of linear measurements between gender, different age groups and skeletal Class I, II and III individuals.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 25.8±7.06 years. Sella turcica were normal morphology in 40% of the patients, followed by irregularity (notching) in the posterior part of the dorsum sella (40%), pyramidal shape of the dorsum sellae (13.3%) and oblique anterior wall (6.7%). There was no statistically significant difference between the genders in linear measurements ($p>0.05$). No significant differences were found in the length and diameter measurements of sella turcica between Class I, II and III individuals. However, the depth measurements in skeletal Class III individuals were larger than Class I and Class II individuals, and statistically significant differences were observed ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: There was no significant difference between genders in terms of length, depth and diameter measurements of sella turcica. Normal sella turcica and irregular dorsum sella were the most common types. Depth measurements was significantly longer in Class III individuals than in Class I and II individuals.

Keywords: anatomy, cone-beam computed tomography, gender, sella turcica, skeleton

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Is there any effect of foramen magnum morphometry on Chiari malformation?

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Objective: Chiari malformation is defined as the displacement of the structures of the posterior cranial fossa into the vertebral canal. The cause of Chiari malformation is still unknown. The aim of this study is to investigate the condition (shape, dimensions, area, etc.) of the foramen magnum in chiari malformation and to investigate its relationship with malformation.

Methods: The participants were divided into two groups as study (n=71) and control group (n=61). Antero-posterior length, transverse diameter, area and shape of the foramen magnum were measured by PACS system on cranial MRI images of the participants.

Results: Antero-posterior length, transverse diameter and area of the foramen magnum increased in the study group compared to the control group ($p<0.05$). Round-like type of the foramen magnum was more common in both groups but there was no statistically significant difference between the groups ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: Foramen magnum morphometry changes in Chiari malformation. Is this change a result of malformation or is it a risk factor for malformation? More detailed research is needed to explain this situation.

Keywords: Chiari malformation, foramen magnum, MRI

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The anatomy of corpus callosum in patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorder

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Objective: Corpus callosum is the largest and most important commissural pathway because of its interhemispheric connection. The aim of this study was to investigate sociodemographic data of patients with schizophrenia and corpus callosum