3 - Clinical Anatomy

PO-065 - (23762) - MASSETER AND TEMPORAL MUSCLES INNERVATION IN FRESH AND FORMALIZED CADAVER: COMPARATIVE STUDY

A. Jacomo (Brazil)[1]; L. Garrido (Brazil)[1]; F. Hojaij (Brazil)[1]; M. Andrade (Brazil)[1]; F. Jacomo (Brazil)[1]

1 - University of São Paulo

Alfredo Jacomo
São Paulo

Luis Garrido
São Paulo

Flávio Hojaij
São Paulo

Mauro Andrade
São Paulo

Flavia Jacomo
São Paulo

Cadaver fixation is widely used in Anatomic studies and teaching. More recently, freezing techniques have been employed to minimize the stiffness caused by formaldehyde and allow a dissection closer to living bodies.

The aim of the present study was to compare findings obtained by these two forms of anatomical dissection using the entry points of the masseteric nerves and the deep temporal nerves into the muscle belly.

Masseter and temporal muscles from five fresh and five formalized cadavers were dissected to observe the branching of the nerve fibers to the muscle belly and described according to topographical parameters of the muscle in both situations. We divided the muscles in six different areas: three superiors (I, II, and III) and three inferiors (IV, V, and VI), Statistical analysis was made by Poisson distribution and logarithm link function followed by Bonferroni multiple comparisons. Comparison of number of nerve branches and muscle dimensions between the groups was made by Student's t-test.
In masseter muscle, areas I, II, V and VI and in the temporal muscle, areas II, III, V and VI concentrated the nerve entry points both fixed and fresh frozen groups.
The mechanical properties of tendons in fresh frozen and formalized cadavers depending on the analysis to be done, there are no differences between them.

Anatomical identification of the branching pattern of the masseteric and deep temporal nerves can be achieved irrespective of the cadavers being fixed or fresh frozen.

Palavras-chave : masseter muscle, temporal muscle, fresh frozen cadaver