

## Reviews in brief

**Contribution anatomo-radiologique à la mécanique hyo-mandibulo-linguale** (An anatomico-radiological contribution to the hyo-mandibulo-lingual mechanism)

P Mertl, C Naepfels, M Laud (1991) Soc Anat Paris 22.3.91

The arrangement of the muscle fibres of the extrinsic lingual muscles provides a different mechanism according to the point of fixation, particularly in the styloglossus and genioglossus, the geniohyoid, and even the superior pharyngeal constrictor. With the aid of teleradiography, the authors tried to study this mechanism when opening the mouth, and when protruding and withdrawing the tongue, according to the bony outline of the hyoid and mandible at the base of the tongue (*Authors' summary*).

**Approche anatomique du massif facial profond chez le nouveau-né : corrélations en imagerie informatisée** (An anatomical approach to the deep facial mass in the new-born: correlation with computed imaging)

D Nazat, EA Cabanis, G Hidden et al (1991) Soc Anat Paris 22.3.91

In its first stage this work consists of a study of a group of fetuses, new-borns, and young infants whose ages range from 3 months in utero to about 8 years. The choice of neonates was dictated at this stage of the study by the need for consistency in population spread. The subjects were examined on the same occasion by computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. The plane of section is the "PNO"; then parallel to this plane of reference the different heads are sectioned by cuts 1 mm thick, to be carefully compared with preceding investigations, then finally analysed and correlated (*Authors' summary*).

**Drainage lymphatique de l'oreillette et du ventricule droits du cœur** (The lymphatic drainage of the right atrium and ventricle of the heart)

M Riquet, G Hidden (1991) Soc Anat Paris 22.3.91

The study is of 54 injections, 9 of right atria and 45 of right ventricles. Half the ventricles were injected on the inferior surface and half on the posterior surface. The lymph drainage from the inferior surface passed preferentially to the left anterior mediastinal chain and ended at the subclavicular-jugular venous confluence or at the thoracic duct. The lymphatics of the anterior surface most commonly joined the right paratracheal chain (*Authors' summary*).

**Imagerie et anatomie de l'encéphale (EAO) : un enseignement assisté par ordinateur** (Imaging and anatomy of the brain: teaching with the aid of a computer)

P Le Floch-Prigent, M Molho, H Outin, J Chabot, with the collaboration of La Tour du Pin, ME Couteaux, G Ricco, JF Boyer (1991) Soc Anat Paris 22.3.91

A teaching program of the anatomy and imaging of the brain, assisted by computer, has been established, using photographs of macroscopic cuts in three planes (axial, coronal, and sagittal), correlated with normal computed tomography and magnetic resonance images. The cuts were made in adults in three series. The horizontal cuts were parallel to the orbito-meatal line. 13 axial cuts, 4 of 18 coronal and 3 of 6 sagittal cuts were selected for use. The corresponding images were as close as possible to the photographed cuts. The collection of images has been recorded on video discs with clear legends, without sound. Several teaching programs have been established, with three subgroups. Each has been adapted to a different stage of medical studies: PCEM, DCEM and Certification (*Authors' summary*).