

lar syndrome who underwent MRI examination of the lumbar spine were included in the study. These patients were separated in two groups. Study group comprised 29 patients who presented with osseus fusion LSTV; 14 patients with bilateral osseus and 15 of them with combined fusion LSTV type. Forty six patients without LSTV were added randomly and referred to as the control group.

Results and Discussion. There were significantly more disc herniations (86%, 87% vs 59.4%, $p=0.05$) and more severe cauda equina compression (14%, 20% vs 3%, $p=0.009$, $p=0.01$) at the level that assumes the role of lumbosacral junction in bilateral osseus and combined fusion group each compared to the control group. At the adjacent proximal level less disc herniations (50%, 53% vs 55.7%) but more severe cauda equina compression (36%, 27% vs 21%) was observed in both LSTV groups, each compared to the control group.

Conclusions. In conclusion, altered morphology and biomechanics in osseus fusion LSTV types provoke disc herniations and severe cauda equina compression to occur more frequently proximal to the level of transition.

SMALL GROUP LEARNING METHOD STIMULATES STUDENT'S INTEREST FOR NEW COGNITIONS IN HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY

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Key words: *students, study guide, small group learning, questionnaire, cognition, elaboration*

Aim. To compare «small group learning» method with traditional «teacher centered learning» and assess whether it further stimulates student's interest for new cognition.

Material and Methods. Classes of human Histology & embryology; First semester: traditional (teacher centered) learning; Second semester: Small group learning method; Subject of analysis: students' answers from identical questionnaires asking to: identify types of information given in the Study guide; state new cognition gained from H&E classes; report whether home review was undertaken (answering questions by elaborating on newly adopted knowledge).

Results and Discussion. In teacher centered learning, different types of information from the study guide were identified by 36.4% of students. Skill acquiring was recognized by 1.4%. Concrete statements of new cognition were given by only 9.2%. Interest in answering questions by elaborating

on newly adopted knowledge was reported by 2%. With small group learning method, different types of information from the study guide were identified by 54% of students. Skill acquiring was recognized by 5.5%. Concrete statements of new cognition were given by 36.1%. Interest in answering questions by elaborating on newly adopted knowledge was reported by 19.7% of students.

Conclusions. Introducing the «small group method» notably increases the number of students who use the study guide for better informing; are able to specifically state newly adopted facts; consistently try «home review» by elaborating on newly adopted knowledge.

Homepage to distribute the anatomy learning contents including visible Korean products, comics, and books

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Key words: *internet, learning, anatomy, visible human projects, cartoons, books*

The authors have operated the homepage (anatomy.co.kr) to provide the learning contents of anatomy. From the homepage, sectioned images, volume models, and surface models — all Visible Korean products — can be downloaded. The realistic images can be interactively manipulated, which will give rise to the interest in anatomy. The various anatomy comics (learning comics, comic strips, plastination comics, etc.) are approachable. Visitors can obtain the regional anatomy book with concise contents, mnemonics, and schematics as well as the simplified dissection manual and the pleasant anatomy essay. Medical students, health allied professional students, and even laypeople are expected to utilize the easy and comforting anatomy contents. It is hoped that other anatomists successively produce and distribute their own informative contents.

NEW INSIGHTS OF THE ZYGOMATICUS MINOR MUSCLE CONNECTING THE ORBITAL AND MOUTH REGIONS: ITS ARRANGEMENT AND ATTACHMENTS

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Key words: *mouth, orbital region, electromyographic analyze, muscles*

Aim. The present study aimed to investigate the arrangement and terminal attachments of the zygomaticus minor muscle (Zmi) fibers connecting the orbital and mouth regions.

Material and Methods. The Zmi was examined in 32 specimens of embalmed Korean adult cadavers.