

ÖZGEÇMİŞ

1. **Adı Soyadı: Önder ERASLAN**
2. **Doğum Tarihi: 1985**
3. **Unvanı: Dr. Öğr. Üyesi**
4. **Öğrenim Durumu: Doktora**

Derece	Alan	Üniversite	Yıl
Lisans	Tıp Fakültesi	Düzce Üniversitesi	2010
Y. Lisans			
Doktora	Radyoloji Anabilim Dalı	Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Ankara Dışkapı Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi	2019

5. Akademik Unvanlar:

Yardımcı Doçentlik Tarihi : 28.08.2023

Doçentlik Tarihi :

Profesörlük Tarihi :

6. Yönetilen Yüksek Lisans ve Doktora Tezleri

6.1. Yüksek Lisans Tezleri

6.2. Doktora Tezleri

7. Yayınlar

7.1. Uluslararası hakemli dergilerde yayınlanan makaleler (SCI & SSCI & Arts and Humanities)

- Hyponatremia is one of the most common electrolyte abnormalities and can be life threatening. Fluoxetine is a serotonin reuptake inhibitor and may rarely cause hyponatremia. Furthermore, fluoxetine may rarely increase the risk of bleeding events. We report a 66-year old woman who presented with severe hyponatremia and epistaxis associated with the use of fluoxetine.
- Rebleeding of cerebral aneurysms was reported during diagnostic angiography previously. However, capturing the exact moment of active rebleeding of a cerebral aneurysm during angiography is extremely rare. Here, a case of a rebleeding middle cerebral artery aneurysm during diagnostic digital subtraction angiography was illustrated, accompanied with a video demonstration of the incident which is the only one in the literature. During the acquisition of lateral projection digital subtraction angiography images, active extravasation of the contrast medium was witnessed indicating rebleeding. Simultaneously, there was a sudden rise in arterial blood pressure and an episode of bradycardia. The procedure was terminated immediately and the patient was transferred to intensive care unit for extra-ventricular drainage and stabilization of vital signs. Unfortunately, the patient was lost.
- Clinical History: A 17-year-old male patient presented with short stature. On radiographic evaluation, his bone age was less than his chronologic age. The endocrinological investigation revealed the deficiency of both growth hormone (GH) and adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH). Decreased blood levels of free thyroxine and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) were also recorded. Imaging Findings: Contrast-enhanced pituitary MRI was performed. Pre-contrast T1-weighted coronal and sagittal MR images through medial eminence revealed a small flattened anterior pituitary lobe and an absent pituitary stalk. The ectopic posterior pituitary appeared as a hyperintense nodule at the median eminence (Fig. 1). Post-contrast T1-weighted coronal and sagittal MR images through medial eminence demonstrated the enhancing small anterior pituitary lobe and the ectopic position of the posterior pituitary. The pituitary stalk was still absent on contrast-enhanced images (Fig. 2). Discussion: The ectopic posterior pituitary (EPP) is a rare disorder characterised by ectopic location of the posterior pituitary lobe and dysgenesis or agenesis of the infundibular stalk (AIS). Although the

aetiology of EPP remains unclear, some recent studies showed that mutations in gene HESX1 cause the development of both EEP and periventricular heterotopia, and suggested that EPP is included in the spectrum of septo-optic dysplasia [1]. Apart from septo-optic dysplasia, several malformations including microcephaly, Chiari I malformation, Kallmann syndrome and basilar impression may be associated with EEP. Regardless of the underlying cause, EPP results from the inadequate downward extension of the infundibulum. This prevents the releasing factors from reaching anterior pituitary by portal circulation and causes the disruption of the hypothalamo-hypophyseal regulation [2]. EPP clinically presents with the findings of isolated growth hormone deficiency, or less commonly with the findings of combined pituitary hormone deficiency [3]. The endocrinological investigation of our patient revealed evidence of GH deficiency accompanied by hypocortisolism and hypothyroidism suggesting an abnormality in the hypothalamo-hypophyseal area. Among patients with congenital combined pituitary hormone deficiency, the prevalence of associated EEP with AIS is reported to reach up to 80% [3].

- Meromelia is a rare skeletal abnormality characterized by the partial absence of at least one limb. Several mechanisms have been postulated to explain the etiopathogenesis of the disorder. Most of the cases of meromelia are reported to be sporadic. It can occur either in isolation or with other congenital malformations. VACTERL association, gastroschisis, atrial septal defect, proximal femoral focal deficiency, and fibular hemimelia are the congenital abnormalities reported to be in association with meromelia. However, no other congenital abnormalities in association with meromelia have been recorded to date. We herein present an unusual case of bilateral upper limb meromelia accompanied by unilateral oligodactyly and brachymesophalangy of the foot.
- Objective The aim of this study is to measure the average corpus callosum (CC) volume of healthy Turkish humans and to analyze the effects of gender and age on volumes, including the genu, truncus, and splenium parts of the CC. Patients and Methods Magnetic resonance imaging brain scans were obtained from 301 healthy male and female subjects, aged 11 to 84 years. The median age was 42 years (min–max: 11–82) in females and 49 years (min–max: 12–84) in males. Corpus callosum and its parts were calculated by using MRICloud. CC volumes of each subject were compared with those of the age and gender groups. Results All volumes of the CC were significantly higher in males than females. All left volumes except BCC were significantly higher than the right volumes in both males and females. The oldest two age groups (50–69 and 70–84 years) were found to have higher bilateral CC volumes, and bilateral BCC volumes were also higher than in the other two age groups (11–29 and 30–49 years). Conclusion The results suggest that compared with females/males, females have a faster decline in the volume of all volumes of the CC. We think that quantitative structural magnetic resonance data of the brain is vital in understanding human brain function and development.

7.2. Uluslararası diğer hakemli dergilerde yayınlanan makaleler

7.3. Uluslararası bilimsel toplantılarda sunulan ve bildiri kitabında (*Proceedings*) basılan bildiriler

7.4. Yazılan uluslararası kitaplar veya kitaplarda bölümler

7.5. Ulusal hakemli dergilerde yayınlanan makaleler

7.6. Ulusal bilimsel toplantılarda sunulan ve bildiri kitabında basılan bildiriler

7.7. Diğer yayınlar

8. Projeler

9. İdari Görevler

10. Bilimsel ve Mesleki Kuruluşlara Üyelikler

11. Ödüller

12. Son iki yılda verdiğiniz lisans ve lisansüstü düzeydeki dersler için aşağıdaki tabloyu doldurunuz.

Akademik Yıl	Dönem	Dersin Adı	Haftalık Saati		Öğrenci Sayısı
			Teorik	Uygulama	
	Güz				

	İlkbahar				
	Güz				
	İlkbahar				

Not: Açılmışsa, yaz döneminde verilen dersler de tabloya ilave edilecektir.