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Aim: The aim of this work is to analyze the advantages of the introduction and diversification of pedagogical strategies in Anatomy Education, as a comprehensive model of Medical Education.

Introduction: Medical Education has suffered a paradigmatic shift that led to curricular reforms. Due to scientific and technological development, Medical curriculum has been adopting a vertical integration model, in which basic and clinical sciences coexist during medical instruction. This context favours the introduction of new complementary technology-based pedagogical approaches. Thus, even traditional core fields of medical curriculum, like Anatomy, are refocusing their teaching/learning standards.

Methods: This work presents the main conclusions of a bibliographic review that reflected on Medical Education's current pedagogical trend, by analyzing the advantages of the introduction and diversification of pedagogical approaches in Anatomy Education.

Results: Anatomy Education's status quo is characterized by less available teaching time, increasing demands of 2D perspective of human anatomy from radiology and endoscopy imaging and other invasive and non-invasive medical techniques, increasing number of medical students and other logistical restraints. The traditional learning approach, mainly based in the cadaveric dissection, is drifting to complementary newer technologies as 3D models or 2D/3D digital imaging to examine the human anatomy. Also, knowledge transference is taking different channels, as learning management systems, social networks and computer-assisted learning and assessment are assuming relevant roles.

Conclusion: The future holds promising approaches for education models. Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Reality and Learning Analytics may provide analytic tools towards a real-time and personalized learning process.

A reflection on Anatomy Education, as a comprehensive model, allows us to understand Medical Education's complexity. Therefore, the present Medical Education context favours a blended learning approach, based on multi-modality pedagogical strategies.

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PS174

Human *Dirofilaria* (Nochtiella) *repens* infection in Serbia



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Aim: The aim of this study was to present and describe cases of *D. repens* infection in Serbia from 2013 to 2016. The cases were reported in National Reference Laboratory for Parasitic Zoonoses in Belgrade.

Introduction: Dirofilariasis is a vector-borne parasitic zoonosis caused by *Dirofilaria* genus which uses female mosquitoes as vectors. One of the important species is *Dirofilaria repens*. Dogs are main reservoir hosts for *D. repens*, whilst humans can be accidental

hosts. The most common site of infection is ocular region. Human dirofilariasis is a rare infection, however, the number of reported cases is increasing in Europe and Serbia.

Methods: Retrospective study was performed including data from National Reference Laboratory for Parasitic Zoonoses in Belgrade. The results were processed and selected parameters were described: sex and age of the patients, locality, location of the lesion, clinical signs and characteristics of parasites. Diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, previous diagnosis were also described.

Results: Seven cases were reported during selected period. The mean age of patients was 44.9 years. Six patients were females (85.7%) and five patients were from Belgrade (71.4%). The most frequent site of infection was ocular region in four patients – 57.5%, while the other sites were skin of abdomen and limbs. All patients had nonspecific clinical signs. The most common cause of the infection was immature female worm in five cases (71.4%).

Conclusion: The number of cases of human *D. repens* infection is increasing in Serbia, and the most common site of the infection is ocular region. Considering the fact that cases are mainly misdiagnosed, it is important to point out the significance of this infection in differential diagnosis of different diseases.^{1–4}

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PS104

The multidimensional approach to suicide done through self-mutilation with an overview of wounds



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Aim: The aim of the study was to evaluate the methods and wounds of suicide done by self-injury.

Introduction: Hanging and drug overdose are the most common ways of suicide. However, there are also more painful methods of dying. This study considers: stabbing, cutting with a knife, ingestion of sharp foreign body, self-shooting, self-arson, crushing.

Methods: There were 65 recorded cases ($M=56$, $F=9$, mean age: 49.96 ± 15.78) of self-mutilation as a way of death in archives of the Department of Forensic Medicine of Jagiellonian University Medical College in Cracow in years 2011–2016. All of them were studied in terms of the method, trial and mortal wounds (number, area, type), condition of clothing, prior psychiatric treatment, prior suicide attempts. All calculations were done with the usage of Statistica software.

Results: The most common methods of suicide were self-shooting (38.46%), cutting (26.15%), stabbing (16.92%). There was 1 case of foreign body ingestion and 1 of head crushing in a blacksmith machine. There were 6 cases of self-arson. Trial wounds were observed in 29.23% cases, all of them were recorded in