Background: In this study, the topographic and morphometric structure of the mental foramen of both female and male Abaza goats, a domestic goat breed found in Turkey, was examined.

Materials and methods: The mandibles and body weights of 30 adult Abaza goats, both female and male, were used. The goats were obtained during the sale of the Abaza goat herd sacrificial and forbearance. The mandibles were separated from the head and the skin, muscles and ligaments were cleaned and the mandibles were left to dry by standard technique. Various measurements were carried out on the mandible in accordance with relevant studies in the literature.

Results and Conclusions: The mental foramina of the goats were round and oval and the mental foramina on one mandible were not necessarily of the same shape. In addition, the number of mental foramina, which differed between goats, was observed to be two in most goats. The distance between the mental foramen and the ventral edge of the mandible was 0.88 ± 0.15 cm. The distance between the first premolar teeth and the mental foramen was found to be 1.59 ± 0.13 cm. The distance between the mental foramen and the lateral incisor was 1.85 ± 0.39 cm. The distance between the caudal edge of the ramus mandibulae and the mental foramen was calculated as 12.38 ± 1.52 cm. (Folia Morphol 2020; 79, 3: 576–579)

Key words: Abaza goat, anatomy, mental foramen

INTRODUCTION

Abaza goats, which are bred in the province of Artvin in Turkey, are generally bronze, white, black and brown. Their mouths, horns, legs and the areas around their eyes are black. In terms of their body structure, they are thin and slender and likened to the gazelle [2].

Morphometry is a research method that allows the statistical analysis of the width, length or angle measurements between two specific points numerically or graphically [18]. In the literature [1, 7, 8, 16], various morphometric studies have been conducted on the mandibles of different animal species using different methods.

It has been previously reported that the mental artery and mental nerve pass from the mental foramen [4, 5]. In an emergency situation that requires surgical intervention, it is very easy to locate this region as a topographical for quick and easy anaesthesia to block the mental nerve. Knowing the topographic and morphometric anatomy of the mental foramen provides simplicity in veterinary surgery during an emergency [3, 15].

In the literature, morphometric analyses have been performed in different countries on different
goat breeds [6, 10, 13, 14]. However, very few studies observed that mental foramen is on topographic and morphometric structure [17, 19].

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

In this study, mandibles of 30 Abaza goats, both female and male, were used. The mandibles were collected along with their skulls during the sacrificial slaughtering of the Abaza goats of the animal farm of the Kafkas University’s Veterinary Faculty. First, the mental foramen was removed from the skulls along with the mental nerve. The muscles and ligaments were then separated from the mandibles. The mandibles were dried using standard bone maceration technique [10, 11]. Then, in accordance with the literature, measurements were carried out with an electronic calliper from the points mentioned below:

— the mental foramina were identified in various shapes, size and directions at the lateral aspect of the rostral part of each mandible;
— the distance from the lip commissure to the mental foramen was measured and recorded;
— the distance from the base of the mandible (ventral border of the mandible) to the mental foramen was measured and recorded;
— the distance from the lateral alveolar border of the first premolar tooth to the mental foramen was measured and recorded;
— the distance from the caudal border of the mandibular to the mental foramen was measured and recorded.

The mean values of all measurements with standard deviations were evaluated in SPSS Statistics 20.0.

**RESULTS**

The mental foramen and mental nerve on the lateral face of the mandible are shown in Figure 1. It was observed that the mental foramina in Abaza goats were quite different. Mental foramina of different structures were observed between the bilateral faces of the same mandible. It was determined that two of the goats had two mental foramina on each side of their mandible. Three of the goats had two mental foramina on one side of the mandible and only one mental foramen on the other side. There were four mandibles with an oval shaped mental foramen, while three of the mental foramens were round. In addition, there was a protrusion extending from the middle of the mental foramen of three mandibles (Fig. 2).

The measurement points taken to determine the topographic and morphometric location of the mental foramina are shown in Figure 3. The average and standard deviation values of the values taken from these measurement points are given in Table 1.

**DISCUSSION**

Figure 2 shows the mental foramen in different shapes and sizes. The results of this study are similar to those of Monfared et al. [13], Goodarzi and Hosseini [6], Kataba et al. [10] and Poddar et al. [17] in the literature.
In the present study, the distance from the mental foramen to the ventral edge of the mandible in the Abaza goats was measured as 0.88 ± 0.15 cm. This distance was determined to be 0.77 ± 0.04 cm by Poddar et al. [17], 0.70 ± 0.18 cm by Mohamed et al. [12] and 2.35 ± 0.26 cm by Kataba et al. [10].

The distance from the first premolar teeth to the mental foramen was found to be 1.59 ± 0.13 cm in the present study. This distance was found to be 1.46 ± 0.09 cm by Mohamed et al. [12] and 2.25 ± 0.38 cm by Poddar et al. [17]. As a result, it is suggested that the mental foramen can be palpated at the distance of the first premolar tooth (1.59 ± 0.13 cm) in the Abaza goats.

The present study determined the distance between the mental foramen and the lateral incisor tooth to be 1.85 ± 0.39 cm in the Abaza goats. This distance was reported to be 2.01 ± 0.05 cm by Poddar et al. [17], 2.11 ± 0.17 by Uddin et al. [19], 2.25 ± 0.31 cm by Mohamed et al. [12], 1.56 ± 0.22 cm

Table 1. Morphometric anatomy of the mental foramen of the mandible of the Abaza goats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Mean [cm]</th>
<th>Standard deviation [cm]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance from the lip commissure to the mental foramen</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from the base of the mandible to the mental foramen</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from the first premolar tooth to the mental foramen</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from the lateral incisor tooth to the mental foramen</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from the caudal border of the ramus of the mandible to the mental foramen</td>
<td>12.38</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONCLUSIONS

Meaningful the topographic and morphometric anatomy of the mental foramen is considered to be beneficial for any situation where urgent surgical intervention is required.

REFERENCES

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