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In the higher education system, learning assessment involves monitoring of knowledge and skills. Since Human Anatomy is easily forgotten and the new education plans have less teaching hours, we need to reinforce the learning abilities of students. In order to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge and evaluate it, we have been tutoring students in small groups to present different types of work. Teamwork is necessary for the dynamics of multidisciplinary clinical teams and we want to promote collaborative work in small groups, as well as interpersonal communication skills, during Human Anatomy teaching.

To achieve all our goals we have developed different tasks that are proposed to students:

Task 1: Anatomical models and posters.

Task 2: Tutorial and explanatory videos.

Task 3: Case studies with clinical application

These activities have been done in the last 5 academic years both as independent group work and in the seminar or dissecting room with the teacher.

Results:

- We have ensured that the student does not forget the knowledge acquired.
- Collaborative work has been encouraged.
- Acquisition of manual dexterities through design of anatomical models.
- Especially encourage student motivation
- Respectful for others' work and value teamwork
- We are permitted to discuss clinical cases, which involve their professional role.
- Motivation is enhanced since the students on their own carry out these activities.

The results have been remarkable, and we are surprised because groups have competed among them and they have reach great originality and design in their works.

#### DA-P-09 CADAVER DONATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MORPHOLOGY OF THE UPGC

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The aim of the study was to know the evolution of the cadaver donation for teaching purposes in the Faculty of Health Sciences of the UPGC and if the donor profile has suffered modifications along the time.

We carried out an analysis of the data available since 1980 in the Department of Morphology. It were studied: a) number of donations, b) number of entries per year, c) average time between the donation and entry into the department, d) number of rejected cadavers and the most frequent cause of rejection, and e) donor profile.

It was observed an increase in the number of donors around the 2000, being the years with the highest number

of donations 2008 and 2012. The mean time between donation and reception of the body was between 4 and 6 years and the principal reason of cadaver rejection was metastatic carcinoma.

In relation to the donor profile, the nationality of the majority of donors was Spanish, followed by English and German. A lower proportion of donors were from American, African and Asian countries.

It has been a variation in the proportion of Spanish and foreign donors since 2004. There were no differences in relation with the sex, but it was observed a decrease in the age at the time of the donation in the last years.

In summary, it has been a change in the number of donations since the 2000 and in the profile of the donor since the 2004, being the currently donor profile younger and predominantly Spanish.

#### ACYS-P-01 DOPAMINE REGULATES PANCREATIC $\beta$ -CELLS SURVIVAL AT THE SAME TIME THAT MODULATES THE SECRETION OF INSULIN.

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Dopamine is a neurotransmitter that plays a critical role in neurological and psychiatric disorders and it is implicated in endocrine modulation. Insulin secretion evoked by glucose metabolism can be modulated by parasympathetic and sympathetic neurotransmitters. Dopamine precursor L-dopa in humans suffering from Parkinson disease reduces insulin secretion upon oral glucose tolerance test; moreover the antagonism of receptors participating in islet dopamine signaling generally drives increased glucose-stimulated insulin secretion. In rodents, a single injection with L-dopa results in the accumulation of dopamine in  $\beta$ -cells and inhibition of the insulin secretory responses. In isolated islets, analogues of dopamine inhibit glucose-stimulated insulin release. These findings suggest that  $\beta$ -cells might be directly responsive to dopamine. Because the presence into  $\beta$ -cells of the enzymes responsible on synthesis or metabolism of dopamine has been reported, can be accepted that dopamine exerts an auto-paracrine regulation of insulin secretion from pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells.

Because a lack of dopaminergic inhibition in the Drd2<sup>-/-</sup> mice induces the diminution of pancreatic beta cells mass and decreased beta cell replication in 2-month-old mice,