INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF ANATOMISTS

PLEXUS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF ANATOMISTS

INTHIS ISSUE:

- Application of anatomical knowledge from the perspective of a medical student who has just entered clinical study, Kuan Ni, Hangzhou ,Zhejiang ,China
- Applied anatomy in clinical medicine, Vicky Wu, China
- Importance of anatomy in surgical specialities, Kylin Chen, Schools of Medicine and Nursing Sciences, Huzhou University, China
- Thoughts on learning anatomy, Luo Chun, Huzhou Normal University, Zhejiang Province, China

- **From United Kingdom:**
  - Reflective piece from Ms Katherine Birt, 2nd Year Biomedical Science student, Cardiff University

Art work:

- Kaihua Ma, Department of Human Anatomy, China Medical University
- Luke-John Daniels, MSc II student, Division of Clinical Anatomy of Stellenbosch University.
- Obakeng Modisane, Masters student in Clinical Anatomy at the University of Pretoria

Upcoming Events

- International Symposium of Morphological Sciences (27 - 31 May 2021) (https://www.isms2020.kz/)
- Human Anatomy Academic Leagues National Congress (CONLAAH) (16th , 17th , 23rd and 24th of July, 2021)
- The AAA Annual Meeting at Experimental Biology 2021 (27th-30th April)

EDITORIAL

Dear colleagues worldwide,

It is with pleasure that Shiby and I introduce this latest edition of Plexus, the newsletter of the IFAA. In this issue we are delighted to introduce two of the three new societies that have recently joined the Federation as provisional members. These are the Society of Clinical Anatomy of Rwanda and the Melchiorre Gioia Scientific Society. Please join me in welcoming them. I sincerely hope you will reach out to them in a spirit of collaboration. This issue also has an invaluable summary of the activities of the Federative International Committee for Scientific Publications (FICSP). The Committee's Chair, Prof Sengul, has also provided links to each of the journals that are represented in FICSP. I am certain you will find these useful.

In this issue we sadly mourn the loss, while also celebrating the achievements of three giants of our discipline, Professors Esperanza Pin, Wikramanayake and Dgebuadzes, all of whom have contributed significantly to teaching, research and publications in anatomy.

It has been just over one year since the COVID 19 pandemic drastically affected our ability to teach anatomy face-to-face. Inevitably we also now conduct all conferences and research meetings online. As the world moves towards vaccination, we can only hope that in the coming months we shall be able to resume direct contact. Notwithstanding these limits, a number of member societies have moved ahead with plans for online conferences. In this regard, please send us short summaries of any conferences you have organized so we can showcase your efforts in Plexus.

Thank you to all those who have contributed articles to this issue: it is great to hear from you! We look forward to hearing more about member societies, learning about individual anatomists as well as advances in the discipline. Please keep your contributions coming.

With best wishes

Isabel and Shiby

A NOTE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

Dear anatomists,

I hope that you are all doing well and have started 2021 in fine form. Although the pandemic is still with us and is still creating havoc to lives and livelihoods, I hope that you have been able to start the year refreshed!

I believe that communication is important always and more so in troubled times. Communication enables communities to spread the word, whether good or bad. Our anatomical community has continued in many different ways to ensure that the discipline of anatomy remains viable and engaged. Thus, the newsletter of the IFAA, Plexus, endeavours to bring you news and views which have occurred over the last six months.

As feedback from the IFAA Executive Committee, we would like to communicate the following to you:

- Two new committee members have been appointed to the Federative International Programme on Anatomical Research (**FIPAR**). I would like to welcome **Professor Valerie DeLeon** who will represent the sub-discipline of Physical/Biological Anthropology and Forensic Anatomy and **Professor Peter Abrahams** who will act as representative of the History of Anatomy, including Art and Illustrations, and Medical Humanities. These two senior anatomists add to the extensive expertise on FIPAR which resides under the chairmanship of Professor Han -Sung Jung (for the full FIPAR Committee see www.ifaa.net)
- Three associations applied for and were accepted by the General Assembly of the IFAA as new provisional members. I thus want to warmly welcome the ***Scientific Society Melchiorre Gioia (***from Italy***)***, a scientific and cultural Society with multidisciplinary characteristics, who were accepted in the IFAA's new category of Associate Membership. Both the ***Hellenic Anatomical Society*** (Greece) and the **Society of Clinical Anatomy of Rwanda** applied for full membership of the IFAA. We look forward to the participation of our new member societies in all future IFAA events!
- The IFAA has updated its power-point presentation which explains its mission and structure, and provides information on the Chairs and aims of its programmes and committees. The presentation is available on the IFAA Website (www.ifaa.net; click on "about" at the bottom of the landing page) in both English and Spanish. Societies are welcome to use these presentations for their membership.
- The IFAA Constitution and Conventions have been recently updated. Please consult these documents on the IFAA Website (www.ifaa.net; Constitution).

I appeal to all anatomists to submit articles, viewpoints, drawings or any matters of anatomical interest to the Editor of the IFAA's Newsletter, Professor Isabel Stabile. We always love to hear from you.

Please stay safe and well, and continue to fly the flag of anatomy high!

With warm wishes,

Bev Kramer
President: International Federation of Associations of Anatomists (IFAA)

Federative International Committee for Scientific Publications (FICSP) of International Federation of Associations of Anatomists

by Gulgun Sengul - FICSP Chair

The mission of the Federative International Committee for Scientific Publications (FICSP) is to promote the quality of content of publications in the field of anatomy worldwide. Publishing activities in the anatomical sciences will be strengthened by encouraging communication, collaboration, and sharing of resources among the journals, through a forum for Editors of the official journals of the Associations to communicate and exchange information of mutual interest and concern.

Currently, there are 19 anatomy journals represented in FICSP. *These journals and links to recent issues are listed here:*

- The Anatomical Record, official journal of the American Association for Anatomy *https://anatomypubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/19328494/2021/304/1*
- Argentine Journal of Clinical Anatomy, official journal of the Argentine Association of Clinical Anatomy *https://revistas.unc.edu.ar/index.php/anatclinar/issue/view/2173*
- Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy *https://www.springer.com/journal/276*
- Russian Journal of Operative Surgery and Clinical Anatomy, official journal of the Russian Scientific Medical Society of Anatomists, Histologists and Embryologists https://www.mediasphera.ru/journal/operativnaya-khirurgiya-i-klinicheskaya-anatomiya?clear_cache=Y
- Journal of Morphological Sciences, official journal of the Brazilian Society of Anatomy and the Panamerican Association of Anatomists *https://www.thieme-connect.com/products/ejournals/issue/10.1055/s-009-44904*
- Journal of Anatomy, official journal of the Anatomical Society *https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/14697580/2021/238/1*
- Anatomy Journal of Africa, official journal of the Association of Anatomical Societies of Africa *https://www.ajol.info/index.php/aja*
- Anatomical Science International, official journal of the Japanese Association of Anatomists *https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/1447073x*
- Journal of Anatomical Sciences, official journal of the Anatomical Society of Nigeria *https://www.asiupjas.com/june-2020*
- Annals of Anatomy, official journal of the Anatomische Gesellschaft *https://www.journals.elsevier.com/annals-of-anatomy/recent-articles*
- Anatomical Sciences Education, official journal of the American Association for Anatomy *https://anatomypubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/19359780*
- National Journal of Clinical Anatomy, official journal of the Society of Clinical Anatomists in India *http://www.njca.info*
- Italian Journal of Anatomy and Embryology, official journal of the Italian Society of Anatomy and Embryology *https://oajournals.fupress.net/index.php/ijae/issue/view/494*
- European Journal of Anatomy, official journal of the Spanish Society of Anatomy *http://www.eurjanat.com/web/*
- Journal of the Anatomical Society of India, official journal of the Anatomical Society of India *https://www.jasi.org.in/currentissue.asp?sabs=n*
- Developmental Dynamics, official journal of the American Association for Anatomy *https://anatomypubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10970177*
- Clinical Anatomy, official journal of the American Association of Clinical Anatomists and the British Association of Clinical Anatomists *https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10982353*
- Translational Research in Anatomy *https://www.journals.elsevier.com/translational-research-in-anatomy/recent-articles*
- The Journal of Anatomy Best Paper Prize 2019: *https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14697580*

Articles related to acknowledging the use of cadaver donors in anatomical research studies

Acknowledging cadaver donors in anatomical studies is important as a way of gratitude, to express thankfulness and appreciation of donor cadavers, and to improve the overall ethical standards of published anatomical research.

We wish to highlight the most recent manuscript dedicated to this topic prepared by a group of international editors of journals publishing in the anatomical sciences, all of whom are also members of FICSP:

Iwanaga J, Singh V, Ohtsuka A, Hwang Y, Kim HJ, Moryś J, Ravi KS, Ribatti D, Trainor PA, Sañudo JR, Apaydin N, Şengül G, Albertine KH, Walocha JA, Loukas M, Duparc F, Paulsen F, Del Sol M, Adds P, Hegazy A, Tubbs RS. *Acknowledging the use of human cadaveric tissues in research papers: Recommendations from anatomical journal editors.* Clin Anat. 2021 Jan;34(1):2-4.

This publication proposes the use of the following standardized acknowledgement::

"The authors sincerely thank those who donated their bodies to science so that anatomical research could be performed. Results from such research can potentially increase mankind's overall knowledge that can then improve patient care. Therefore, these donors and their families deserve our highest gratitude."

Here, the FICSP provides links to more articles related to ethical issues in the use of cadavers in anatomy publications:

- Gürses İA, Coşkun O, Gürtekin B, Kale A. *The amount of information provided in articles published in clinical anatomy and surgical and radiologic anatomy regarding human cadaveric materials and trends in acknowledging donors/cadavers.* Surg Radiol Anat. 2016 Dec; 38(10):1225-1231.
- Benninger B. *Formally acknowledging donor-cadaver-patients in the basic and clinical science research arena.* Clin Anat. 2013 Oct;26(7):810-3.
- Delmas V. *[Donation of bodies to science].* Bull Acad Natl Med. 2001;185(5):849-56.
- Cornwall J, Callahan D, Wee R Clin Anat. *Ethical issues surrounding the use of images from donated cadavers in the anatomical sciences.* 2016 Jan;29(1):30-6.
- Hasselblatt F, Messerer DAC, Keis O, Böckers TM, Böckers A. *Anonymous body or first patient? A status report and needs assessment regarding the personalization of donors in dissection courses in German, Austrian, and Swiss Medical Schools.* Anat Sci Educ. 2018 May 6;11(3):282-293.
- Winkelmann A, Heinze AK, Hendrix S. *Acknowledging tissue donation: Human cadaveric specimens in musculoskeletal research.* Clin Anat. 2016 Jan;29(1):65-9.

Letter from the President and the Immediate Past President of the IFAA

We are writing in response to a recently published opinion piece by Dr David Kachlik - "Changes of anatomical nomenclature must be deliberate: The female external genitalia" in Clinical Anatomy (volume 34, pages 320-323). The journal no longer publishes 'Letters to the Editor' and, given the author's criticisms of the IFAA, our purpose is to provide here an update and to deal with some misconceptions.

Dr Kachlik mentioned that TA2 had yet to be approved. At the time of writing his article, but not at the time of publication, the IFAA's terminology for Gross Anatomy (*Terminologia Anatomica 2*) had been approved by the IFAA's member associations at a referendum but, before being fully accepted, a further referendum was required concerning the primary use of Regular Anatomical terms (RAT), previous Latin terms being first synonyms. This matter has been resolved and readers of the Kachlik article should be aware that TA2 is now the official IFAA terminology and that within TA2 terms related to pudere have been changed and now accepted.

Dr Kachlik's article incorrectly implied that the sole reason for changing pudere-related terms was 'sexism'. This is only part of the reason. Pudere-related terms (derived from the Latin 'to be ashamed') was considered by the IFAA to be also unscientific and not descriptive (being a term related to a 'moral' issue) and to be biologically inappropriate for a region where essential functions are performed, without which the individual would not be viable, which is necessary for the continuance of the species, and which is important for a person's wellbeing. In this regard, it is noteworthy that veterinary terminologies have changed to reflect these issues. I am sure that others in the IFAA will wish to comment more fully on this once the IFAA's moratorium on discussion of pudere-related is properly ended later in 2021.

Readers were not made aware in the Kachlik article of the governance issues underpinning the IFAA's acceptance of terminologies, nor of the processes that took place to require changes to pudere-related terms. The terminologies belong to member associations of the IFAA. The Federation's programme is overseen by its Federative International Programme for Anatomical Terminologies (FIPAT) who submit reports to the IFAA's Executive Committee who, in turn, put out for consultation, and approval, its recommendations to the member associations (the General Assembly) by means of an occasional face-to-face assembly or by referendum. In the case of pudere-related terms, the issue of their being inappropriate was first agreed by FIPAT's own Management Group at its meeting in Göttingen, was reported upon by the Federative International Committee for Equality and Diversity in Anatomy, and was agreed to by the IFAA's Executive Committee. The requirement for change was understood by FIPAT and by its subgroup dealing with the *Terminologia Anatomica*. Indeed, following this subgroup's deliberations, and decisions taken by FIPAT's leading officials, the only terms relating to pudere that remain are those for blood vessels and nerves in the perineum. The changes were subsequently approved by the IFAA's General Assembly by referendum and therefore the term pudendum (plural pudenda) is no longer official terminology. (It should not go unnoticed that even Dr Kachlik has used the term genitalia and not pudenda in the title of his article). Dr Kachlik's attempt to reverse this decision is at best ill-informed or at worst prejudicial and undemocratic. In his defence, however, he probably was not aware at the time of writing of the processes that had been undertaken.

Dr Kachlik's article states that "Impetuous and unsystematic changes and interventions" should not be undertaken. The IFAA agrees but it is somewhat disingenuous to believe that the changes were impetuous or unsystematic! Certainly, if radically made-up terms had been invented there might be some justification in the accusation. However, even putting aside what has already been said about the extensive and democratic processes underpinning decisions, changing pudere-related terms to those related to genitalia or vulva (see Figure 1) is hardly radical, such terms being readily understood and employed in medical and scientific circles for centuries.

Figure 1 Extract from TA2 relating to external female genitalia. The first column after the numeric identifier is the RA Latin term, the second column is the Latin synonym, English terms follow in the next three columns with other terms that are not official in the last column.

The comment made by Dr Kachlik about acceptability of terms by clinicians is appreciated and has been understood by

the IFAA and by FIPAT for some time. That said, terms used by clinicians often can be idiosyncratic. Indeed, we would venture to say that older clinicians will tenaciously hold onto their terms regardless of what anatomists or nomenclature authorities have to say. We must nevertheless be more optimistic since, new generations of clinicians will, if appropriately educated, gradually accept reasonable arguments about changes to anatomical/medical terms. To think otherwise is frankly to question why bother at all with discussing and reviewing terminologies! It should also be acknowledged that publishers of anatomical textbooks and journal editors require FIPAT terminologies to be employed

3546	**Organa genitalia feminina externa**		**Female external genitalia**	**Female external genitalia**	**Female external genital organs**	Partes genitales femininae externae
3547	Vulva		Vulva	Vulva		Pudendum femininum; Pudendum muliebre
3548	Mons pubis		Mons pubis	Mons pubis		Mons veneris
3549	Labium majus vulvae		Labium majus of vulva	Labium majus of vulva		Labium majus pudendi
3550	Commissura anterior labiorum	Commissura labiorum anterior	Anterior commissure of labia	Anterior commissure of labia		Commissura labiorum ventralis
3551	Commissura posterior labiorum	Commissura labiorum posterior	Posterior commissure of labia	Posterior commissure of labia		Commissura labiorum dorsalis
3552	Rima vulvae		Cleft of vulva	Cleft of vulva		Rima pudendi; Pudendal cleft
3553	Labium minus vulvae		Labium minus of vulva	Labium minus of vulva		Labium minus pudendi
3554	Frenulum labiorum vulvae		Frenulum of labia minora	Frenulum of labia minora	Fourchette	Frenulum labiorum pudendi
3555	Preputium clitoridis	Praeputium clitoridis	Prepuce of clitoris	Prepuce of clitoris		
3556	Frenulum clitoridis		Frenulum of clitoris	Frenulum of clitoris		
3557	Ostium externum urethrae femininae	Ostium urethrae externum	External orifice of female urethra	External orifice of female urethra	Female external urethral orifice; Female external urethral meatus	Ostium urethrae externum; Orificium urethrae externum
3558	Vestibulum vaginae		Vestibule of vagina	Vestibule of vagina	Vaginal vestibule	
3559	Fossa vestibuli vaginae		Vestibular fossa	Vestibular fossa		Fossa navicularis vestibuli vaginae
3560	Bulbus vestibuli		Bulb of vestibule	Bulb of vestibule		Corporis spongiosum clitoridis
3561	Commissura bulborum vestibuli		Commissure of bulbs of vestibule	Commissure of bulbs of vestibule		Pars intermedia bulborum
3562	Ostium vaginae		Vaginal orifice	Vaginal orifice		Orificium vaginae
3563	Glandula vestibularis major		Greater vestibular gland	Greater vestibular gland		Glandulae Bartholini; Bartholin's gland; Duverney's gland; Tiedemann's gland
3564	Glandulae vestibulares minores		Lesser vestibular glands	Lesser vestibular glands		

Finally, in Dr Kachlik's last paragraph he turns away from science to make a provocative political point about "changes and interventions could reduce the credit of the nomenclature and also of FIPAT and IFAA among anatomists, and the credit of anatomists among clinicians." We are sure he is not unaware that there are already issues concerning the esteem of anatomy and anatomists amongst many who erroneously consider our discipline intrinsically traditional, old-fashioned, unadventurous and fuddy-duddy, and who also claim, again erroneously, that there is nothing more to be discovered in anatomy. Maybe those who do not want to come into modern times in order to make simple changes to inappropriate terms are indignant, but the IFAA does not want our esteem to be further eroded by failure to update in clearly minor, but important, ways, antediluvian terms in order to ensure that our terminologies reflect contemporary concerns and issues (moral, scientific and biological).

Beverley Kramer
President IFAA

Bernard Moxham
Immediate Past President IFAA

Anatomical Society of Southern Africa (ASSA)
ASSA is composed of members from a number of health sciences institutions in southern Africa. In this issue we highlight news from two of these institutions:

Stellenbosch University Anatomy Society (SUAS), South Africa
The Stellenbosch University Anatomy Society (SUAS) was formed in 2018 by a group of individuals, who while passionate about anatomy, also wished to showcase its magnificence within the clinical context. Its establishment marked the first society of its kind in South Africa!

SUAS aims to highlight advances in the field of anatomy and anatomical research, as well as to share its numerous clinical and educational applications. By highlighting pathological anatomy, this Society is deep-rooted in creating awareness around clinical issues. In addition to participating in charitable events, SUAS has collaborated in breast cancer and testicular cancer awareness campaigns through social media, interviewing clinicians and survivors. SUAS is also involved in educational community projects, with the help of its generous members and active Executive Committee.

March is international TB awareness month and since anatomy forms an integral part of the clinical diagnosis and treatment of this disease, SUAS is excited to help create awareness around TB. Guest speaker, Dr. Zolelwa Sifumba, a medical doctor and occupational multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) survivor, will provide the perspective of a doctor and fellow scientist dealing with TB.

New Technology at Stellenbosch University
The Division of Clinical Anatomy has added a 3D scanner and 3D printer to their equipment. Together with interdisciplinary collaborators (such as the Departments of Art, Biomedical Engineering, Radiodiagnosis and Orthopaedic Surgery), they aim to produce cost-effective physical representations of digitised anatomical structures. The light-weight handheld 3D scanner allows digitizing of anatomical teaching-aid specimens, that will provide content for the Medical Morphology Learning Centre (MMLC).

There is also the potential for forensic applications for the Biological Anthropology Research Unit. This will allow for the digitising of specimens or excavations as a complimentary documentation to normal photographs. Forensic anthropologists often encounter very small, fragile bone fragments, such as from a burnt individual or a skull with severe trauma. Analysing such fragments without damaging them may be difficult. Long-term research could also assist in improving facial reconstruction. Three-dimensional scanning of a cadaver's face prior to dissection, and subsequent scanning of the cadaver's skull after maceration can be utilised to obtain soft-tissue images of the face.

Dr. Rudolph Venter and Mr. Jeffrey Pieterse putting the Artec 3D Scanner to use.

Nelson Mandela University, South Africa

Initiation of a Department of Human Biology

The newly formed Medical School at Nelson Mandela University is South Africa's 10th Medical School, and only the second in the Eastern Cape Province. At the helm of the Anatomy team, which forms part of the integrated Department of Human Biology in the Medical Programme, is Dr. Zithulele Tshabalala, Senior Lecturer in Human Anatomy.

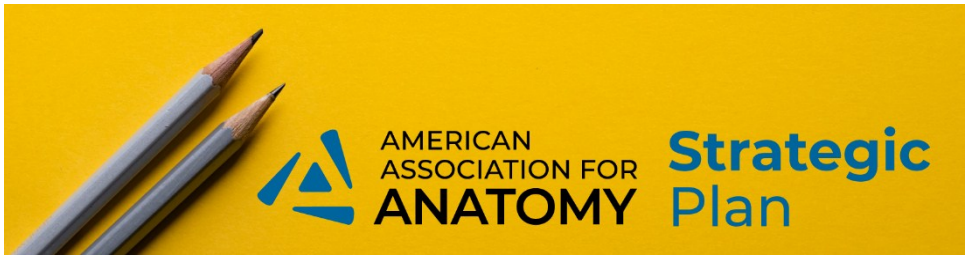
Anatomy will be taught to first and second year MBChB students at Nelson Mandela University. Students will gain exposure to histology, embryology and gross anatomy in an integrated basic medical science module in their first year. Thereafter, anatomy will be taught via a systems-based approach in their second year. The Medical School at Nelson Mandela University will utilise blended learning, such that anatomy will be disseminated via didactic lectures as well as the use of e-learning resources. Mandela University is one of the first institutions in South Africa to use the Anatomage Table. This resource will enable academics to gradually acclimatize students to cadaver-based learning and will supplement their dissections.

Situated on Missionvale Campus, the Anatomy team is cognisant of the fact that there may be misconceptions surrounding the activities of the dissecting hall amongst the local public. Thus, in an effort of community outreach and engagement, the Anatomy team headed by Dr. Tshabalala has sought to host a number of Imbizo (to call or summon a meeting, especially a gathering of the Zulu people called by the king or a traditional leader) with the local leadership and community. Unfortunately, due to the restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic these meetings have been postponed. However, the Anatomy team is enthusiastic to continue such discussions as soon as the current climate permits.

American Association for Anatomy (AAA)

VDD
VIRTUAL DISSECTION DATABASE

Developed by University of Nebraska Medical Center researchers Matt Vilburn & Samantha Simet, the Virtual Dissection Database (VDD) launched as a worldwide digital resource on February 6. The VDD is a library of digitized content to assist in teaching the anatomical sciences – dissection videos and cadaveric images, as well as surface anatomy and clinical resources. The VDD is a free resource, available to faculty, educators, and researchers worldwide. Already, users from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, England, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Macau, Mexico, Northern Ireland, Norway, Oman, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, St. Kitts, Turkey, the United States, and Uruguay have registered! Request access at www.virtualdissectiondatabase.com.

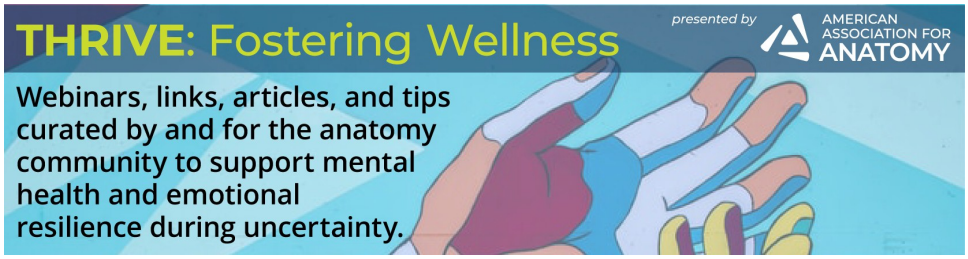


AAA's Board of Directors recently adopted a new strategic plan, recommitting the organization to global cooperation and diversity, equity, and inclusion. See the new plan at www.anatomy.org/StrategicPlan.

The AAA Annual Meeting at Experimental Biology 2021 will be held April 27–30. As a virtual experience discounted by up to 40% over regular rates, anatomists around the world are invited to attend. Program and registration are available at www.anatomy.org/EB2021.

Beginning in 2023, AAA will hold an independent annual meeting. As AAA Board President D. Rick Sumner said in a December 2 news release, "Establishing our own meeting enables us to build it around our members, those who consider themselves anatomists as well as all those in anatomy-related fields whom we've welcomed into the organization in recent years and especially since our renaming. Anatomy really is a 'big tent,' foundational, and exciting discipline. Our new annual meeting will reflect that." The announcement is available at www.anatomy.org/newsroom and more information will be forthcoming as the standalone meeting takes shape. 2022 will mark the final meeting of Experimental Biology in Philadelphia.

In February, AAA and *Developmental Dynamics* launched a new webinar series, **Inspiring Scientific Curiosity & Discovery**. The monthly webinar series brings anatomy research from the journal pages to an interactive webinar format, where attendees can learn more about what's behind the research. Get into the science and get inspired! Recorded webinars are available to members only, including the first installment, *The Difficulty in Reconciling Dogma with Data* with Ralph Marcucio of the University of California, San Francisco. Get access and explore the schedule at www.anatomy.org/webinars.



AAA's THRIVE series includes two on-demand webinars created to address mental health and wellness during the ongoing pandemic. Recorded webinars are available to members only, and many other resources are publicly available. Get tips, tools, and more at www.anatomy.org/thrive.

Obituary Professor Esperança Pina

The International Federation of Associations of Anatomists (IFAA) and the Portuguese Anatomical Society (AAP/SAP) mourn the demise of **Emeritus Professor José António Esperança Pina**, who died on 21 October of 2020. Professor Esperança Pina was Professor and Chairman of Anatomy and of Deontology, Bioethics and Medical Law at the NOVA Medical School / Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, NOVA University of Lisbon, as well as Professor and Chairman of Forensic Medicine and Medical Law at the Law School of the Portuguese Catholic University in Lisbon. Among other positions he held, he was President of the Installer Commission of the Faculty of Medical Sciences / NOVA Medical School of the NOVA University of Lisbon (1977-1980); President of the National Council of Teaching and Medical Education of the Order of Physicians (1978-1980); President of the Scientific Council of Health Sciences of INIC (1979-1991); Member of the National Council of Higher Education (1979-1982); Vice-Rector of the NOVA University of Lisbon (1980-1982); Rector of the NOVA University of Lisbon (1982-1991); Representative of Portugal at the European Medical Research Council of the European Science Foundation (1982-1991); President of the Council of Rectors of Portuguese Universities (1987-1989); President of the Council for Social Action on Higher Education (1989-1991); Member of the Standing Committee of the Superior Council of Science and Technology (1987-1989); Member of the National Council of Education (1988-1991); Representative of Portugal in the steering group of the OECD IMHE programme (1980-1998); President of the International Federation of Associations of Anatomists (IFAA) (1994-1999); President of the Scientific Council of the Faculty of Medical Sciences of the NOVA University of Lisbon (1994-2002); Member of the National Council of Deontology and Ethics of the Order of Physicians and Rapporteur of the Code of Ethics (2005-2008); Dean Professor, NOVA Medical School / Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, NOVA University of Lisbon (1977-2008); Dean Professor of the NOVA University of Lisbon (2003-2008); Emeritus professor, NOVA Medical School / Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, NOVA University of Lisbon (14.06.2008). Professor José António Esperança Pina was Honorary Secretary General of the International Committee of Symposia on Morphological Sciences (ICSMS). From March 2015 and until his death he was a member of the Fifth Mandate of the National Council of Ethics for Life Sciences, by designation of the Lisbon Academy of Sciences.

Professor José António Esperança Pina had held and collaborated in 623 lectures, plenary lectures, round tables, symposia and oral presentations, published 154 scientific, pedagogical and artistic anatomy papers, and 20 scientific and didactic books, with several editions. He was an Effective Member of the Lisbon Academy of Sciences (Chair C29); Full Academic of the National Academy of Medicine of Portugal and the Portuguese Academy of Dental Medicine.

He was graced with the Legion of Honor of France in 1984, the Order of Public Instruction of Portugal (Grand Officer) in 1985, the Military Order of Santiago de Espada of Portugal (Grand Officer) in 1988 and the Order of Public Instruction of Portugal (Grâ-Cruz) in 2017.

The International Federation of Associations of Anatomists and the Portuguese Anatomical Society will honor Professor Esperança Pina's memory.

He will be sorely missed.

Appreciation of Professor Emeritus Eugene Wikramanayake

Prof Eugene Wickramanayake at the IVth International Congress in Human Genetics, Paris 1971.

Emeritus Prof Eugene Wickramanayake in 2016.

Professor Emeritus Eugene Wikramanayake (1933-2020) was among the few early female medical students in Sri Lanka qualifying with a M.B.B.S. (Ceylon) in 1958. She joined the Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine at the University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka in 1962 as a lecturer in Anatomy and served the department for 38 years. She was the first medical doctor to be formally trained in genetics in Sri Lanka and obtained her Ph.D. in Human Genetics in 1968 from the Institute of Genetics, University of Glasgow, UK. She was a pioneer in the field of education and research in Human Cytogenetics and Population Genetics in Sri Lanka. She was a respected member of the Anatomical Society of Sri Lanka and many of the current anatomists here owe their basic training in anatomy to her.

The President, the Council and the members of the Anatomical Society of Sri Lanka take this opportunity to announce her demise on the 10th of December 2020 and to appreciate her service to the field of anatomy and genetics in Sri Lanka.

Professor Maia A. Dgebuadze, Ph.D., Sc.D.,; Professor of the Department of Normal Human Anatomy, Tbilisi State Medical University (2006 to 2020).

Professor Dgebuadze was a full member of the International Academy of Integrative Anthropology, Honour scientist of Rome, a member of the Coordinating Council of the International Association of Morphologists, a member of the Council of the Georgian Association of Anatomists, Histologists and Embryologists (Morphologists), a member of the Editorial Council of the Journal "Morphology" (Morfologiia - Archives of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology, founded in 1916), a member of the Editorial Council of the Journal "Biomedical and Biosocial Anthropology" and author of more than 177 published scientific works. She also created educational films on various anatomical preparations including that of nerves, vessels and muscles.

Professor Dgebuadze was the author of the atlas of human anatomy "Gallery of Natural Anatomical Preparations" (in Georgian, Russian and English). The Atlas was presented at the XXVI (Sochi, October 08-11, 2015) and XXVIII (Moscow, February 25-27, 2016) international exhibition of educational and methodological publications, the 36th International Paris Book Fair (March 17-20, 2016, France), the " Moscow International Education Fair 2016" (April 13-16, 2016), the 29th Moscow International Book Fair (September 7-11, 2016), the 68th Frankfurt Book Fair (19-23 October 2016, Germany), and at the London Book Fair (14-16 March 2017, UK). At some of these exhibitions, the Atlas was awarded diplomas and commemorative medals as the best educational and methodological publication in the industry.

In 2009, Professor Dgebuadze was included in the "Who's Who in the World" edition of the American biographical "Who's Who". In 2012 her biography was published in the "Encyclopedia of Georgia". Subsequently, in 2015, her biography was included in the project http://www.famous-scientists.ru/. The following year, her biography was published in the encyclopedia "Famous Scientists of Russia". She was appointed an honorary scientist of the cities of Rome (European Academy Rome) and Hanover in 2013.

Professor Dgebuadze received numerous awards including the M.G. Prives medal (1999), the P.F.Lesgaft medal for Sciences (2004), the Robert Koch Medal by the European Academy of Natural Sciences (2013), the V.I. Vernadsky medal by the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (2015) and the Bertha von Sutner Medal by the European Academy of Natural Sciences (2017). In 2015 she was awarded the title of Honored Worker of Science and Education (Russian Academy of Natural Sciences). In 2016, she was awarded the Orders of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences: 1. "Labore et Scientia - through work and knowledge", 2. "Primus inter Pares - the first among equals", 3. "Catherine the Great - for serving science and education."

Professor Maia Dgebuadze died at the age of 66 as a result of a long illness and is buried in Tbilisi, Georgia. The anatomical community of Georgia mourns her passing.

Developing Anatomy, a Priority for Rwanda: Commitment of the Society of Clinical Anatomy of Rwanda (S-CAR)

The training of medical doctors is a pillar of the development of Rwanda's health sector. Anatomy constitutes a key component of the medical curricula at each of the two universities in Rwanda that offer a medical education program. Until the University of Global Health Equity started its medical program in 2019, the University of Rwanda, a public university founded in 1964, was the sole university offering medical education in Rwanda. The Adventist University of Central Africa is yet another university ready to start its medical education program, just as soon as the Covid-19 pandemic allows.

These emerging Medical Schools come with new resources and experts creating favorable conditions for the development of anatomy sciences education in Rwanda. It is from that background that the Society of Clinical Anatomy of Rwanda (S-CAR) was created in July 2020.

Surgical Anatomy Dissection Courses (SurAnat) are the flag bearer of our Society. To date, seven courses have been conducted benefiting 60 surgery and gynaecology residents.

As a "newborn" society, we would be delighted to partner with other member societies of the IFAA to help in training, curriculum design, implementation as well as mentorship of our junior anatomists.

We are thankful for the support extended to the Society of Clinical Anatomists by the IFAA.

Professor Julien K. Gashegu
Associate Professor of Clinical Anatomy
University of Rwanda, School of Medicine and Pharmacy
President of the Society of Clinical Anatomy of Rwanda
"I have 26 years' experience in teaching anatomy and research as well as building anatomy infrastructure and capacity at the University of Rwanda."

Logo of the Society of Clinical Anatomy of Rwanda

Group Photo at the Launch of the Society of Clinical Anatomy of Rwanda

A SurAnat Session

MELCHIORRE GIOIA SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The *Melchiorre Gioia* Scientific Society was set up in 1994 by Dr. Giovanni Cannavò in Pisa. Its field of interest is the interface between Medicine and the Law with respect to personal injury claims and compensation resulting from civil and criminal offences. For this reason, it is one of the most representative professional societies for judges, lawyers, insurance doctors and insurers in Italy.

The *Melchiorre Gioia* Society has consistently focused on the interface between social issues and innovation. In the past thirty years of conferences, congresses, meetings and workshops, a number of topics of interest such as Medical Malpractice have evolved. *Melchiorre Gioia* plays an active role in promoting regulatory changes that positively influence the economy, society and professional activity in a variety of institution. In addition, the Society provides an important contribution to government working groups in Italy, such as its role in the development of the Italian Law Tables of the Decree Law No. 57 of 5th March 2001. In cooperation with the Italian Society of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, the Society has published guidelines "On Judgement of Plausibility and Fairness of Expenses for Physiotherapic Treatments in Minor Injuries".

In 1996 the *Melchiorre Gioia* Society promoted the constitution of a European Association, the Confédération Européenne d'Experts en Evaluation et Réparation du Dommage Corporel, gathering professional Societies from France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland. The aim of this association is to promote cultural and scientific activities for the harmonization of personal injury compensation standards in Europe.

Efforts of the *Melchiorre Gioia* Society towards technological innovation and digitization have assisted numerous medical and other professionals to update their knowledge, skills and abilities with respect to the interface between the law and insurance medicine. The Society has contributed to the achievement of the online Expertise Format to innovate the workflow between Medical Experts, Insurers and Judges. In 2015, the Society participated in a European Project to create a training course on personal injury evaluation based on biomechanic analysis, in order to improve the sustainability and effectiveness of European health care systems. The Society is also interested in multidisciplinary modernization and it is working on a personal injury evaluation project using artificial intelligence.


VALORE SOCIALE DELLA
MUTUALITÀ ASSICURATIVA
Roma, 10 - 11 maggio 2019
ROMA event!

Chinese Society for Anatomical Sciences' Centennials

The Anatomical and Anthropological Association of China, which was initially known as the Chinese Society for Anatomical Sciences (CSAS), was founded on 26th February 1920. The CSAS is a nonprofit scientific organization governed by laws, strategic plans and other guiding documents developed and adopted by the member-elected Board of Directors. The office of the Society is located in the Anatomy building of Peking Union Medical University (once called Peking Union Medical College (PUMC). The Society will hold a grand centennial celebration in Beijing, China, in August 2021 and welcomes scholars and friends from all over the world to share the brilliance of the centennial society and discuss the blueprint for the next century. Today, when we look at this building (Figure 1), we are able to appreciate the wonderful changes which have taken place over the past 100 years since the founding of the Society.

Figure 1: The Anatomy building of Peking Union Medical University.

Owning our past, improving our future

This organization was established in 1920 by Professor Edmund Vincent Cowdry (1888-1975), Ph.D. as the "**Anatomical and Anthropological Association of China**" in PUMC in Peking (Beijing), China, for the advancement of anatomical science. The Association was run with the support of 22 other scholar delegates (Figures. 3 and 4 shows these delegates standing in front of the building).

Figure 2: Professor Edmund Vincent Cowdry, Ph.D., (1888-1975)

Figure 3: Representatives of the first session of The Anatomical and Anthropological Association of China (02, 26, 1920)


ANATOMICAL SUPPLEMENT

Vol. XXXIV, No. 4. JULY, 1920

The China Medical Journal. 中華醫學會報

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Figure 4: List of members of the Anatomical and Anthropological Association of China, *The anatomical supplement* on *The China Medical Journal*, p1, Vol. XXXIV, No. 4. JULY, 1920.

Professor Edmund Vincent Cowdry, the first President of the Association, was an Anatomist and Histo-embryologist in both the United States and in Canada, and the First Director of the Department of Anatomy of the PUMC (1917-1921). Professor Cowdry conducted the first autopsy and his collection of embryological specimens in the PUMC laid a strong foundation for the development of embryology in China. He had extensively studied and compiled manuscripts on "Introduction to Cytology", "Cell Monograph", "Histology" and "Histology Technology". He returned to the United States as Head of the Department of Anatomy at Washington University in St. Louis in 1921.

In 1947, the association changed its name to **"Chinese Society of Anatomy (CSA)"**. The anatomist Professor Yu-Dao YU (1906-1985) was selected as the first Chinese President for this Society. Figure 5 illustrates the growing number of delegates contributing to the Chinese Society of Anatomy. The CSA was renamed as **"Chinese Society for Anatomical Sciences (CSAS)".** The aims of the Society were redefined to support and promote all aspects of anatomical sciences in education and scientific research.

Figure 5: The first Congress of the Chinese Society of Anatomy (CSA) in Peking Union Medical College in 1952.

Today, the Society serves as the professional home for an international community of biomedical researchers and educators. The Society encourages research, education, and professional development activities, as well as focusing on the structural foundation of health and disease. With its proud 100-year history, the Chinese Society of Anatomy has conducted 16 sessions of the Council, with more than 3000 local members and 17 professional committees on human anatomy, histology, embryology and neuroanatomy. It also encompasses 10 working committees, including academic and network information, continuing education, and international exchanges (Figure 6).

Figure 6: The 16th Congress of the CSAS in Kunming in 2019.

Professor Shao-Xiang ZHANG, the current president of CSAS said, "This academic group, which has been handed down by the academic sages, has experienced several hardships and finally regained its glory. At the time of the centennial celebration, the baton of the society was passed to the 16th Council. As the president of the Society who has stridden from the first century to the second, I feel honored. At the same time, as the relay of the Society at the turn of the century, I also feel that the mission is lofty, and the responsibility is great. We must inherit, and innovate, forge ahead with the times, and create brilliance again" (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Professor Shao-Xiang ZHANG, the current president of the CSAS.

Openness to innovation

Reform and openness have always been the main themes of CSAS. With diversification of memberships, CSAS also represents student affairs and professionals in higher education. An example of such diversification is the involvement of representatives from universities, community colleges, and international members through its excellent young talent work committee.

Over the past 40 years, with the founding of the People's Republic of China along with the improvement of national, political, economic and social status on the international stage, the CSAS has been accepted as a member of the Federation at the 12th International Federation of Associations of Anatomists (IFAA) at its conference held in London in August 1985. The 18th IFAA conference was held in Beijing International Conference Center (8th to 10th of August, 2014). Professor Yun-Qing LI from the CSAS was elected as the vice president of the 19th IFAA. At the closing ceremony, Professor Bernard Moxham, the president of IFAA, and Professor Beverley Kramer, the new president of IFAA, spoke highly calling this conference, "the most successful IFAA international event in all previous conferences". The 19th Congress of the IFAA was successfully held in London Convention and Exhibition Center (9th-11th August, 2019). Professor Yun-Qing LI, the Vice President of IFAA, led a strong team composed of 70 Chinese scholars to participate in this International Congress of Anatomy. Professor LI was re-elected as the Vice president of the IFAA for his second term.

Figure 8: *The 18th IFAA conference was held in Beijing International Conference Center (8th-10th August, 2014).*

Figure 9: *Chinese scholars participating the 19th Congress of the IFAA in London Convention and Exhibition Center (9th -11th August, 2019).*

CSAS centennials are excellent opportunities to celebrate the organization's progress. We are confident that the CSAS will welcome the next century with an exemplary attitude and make even greater contributions to human progress, medical development and people's health together with colleagues from all over the world!

OTHER NEWS

Trans European Pedagogic Anatomy Research Group (TEPARG) Annual Meeting 2021

TEPARG held its annual meeting online in March 2021. Not unexpectedly, the focus of the meeting was on the effect of the Covid pandemic upon the delivery of theoretical and practical teaching as well as assessment, and the lessons learned. Invited speakers included Ian Johnson, Macquarie University, NSW, Australia (Teaching anatomy in a virtual environment); Silvia Ranz, Barcelona College of Chiropractic, Barcelona, Spain (Online assessment and delivery of anatomy); Wojciech Pawlina, Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, Minnesota, USA (Lecturing and small group teaching of anatomy in a virtual environment; and Bernard Moxham, University of Cardiff, UK (Looking into the Crystal Ball). A number of other presentations followed.

Abdullah Ortadeveci (Turkey) and Tanya Enoch (UK) were awarded Student/Junior Investigator prizes for the best oral presentations.

The next meeting will hopefully be held at the Barcelona College of Chiropractic, Barcelona, Spain in March 2022, and plans for simultaneous in-person and remote presentations are being made.

CARTOON STRIP FROM DR ANATOPHIL

Visually Memorable Neuroanatomy for Beginners

Min Suk Chung, Ajou University School of Medicine, South Korea
Beom Sun Chung, Tulane School of Medicine, Louisiana

ISBN: 978-0-12-819901-5
VOLUME:
EDITION: 1
PUB DATE: June 2020
LIST PRICE: $79.95
DISCOUNT: Non-serials
FORMAT: Paperback
TRIM: 6w x 9h
PAGES: c. 170
Approx. 250 illustrations (150 in full color) (including 110 episodes of neuroanatomy comics)
AUDIENCE: Undergraduate and graduate students in medicine, health sciences, and biological sciences, neuroscientists, clinicians, post-doctoral fellows, and researchers
SHELVING CLASSIFICATIONS: Neuroanatomy, Neuroscience
BISAC CODES: PSAN
THEMA CLASSIFICATION: THEMAPSAN; THEMAJMM; THEMAJMR

A helpful introduction to brain anatomy

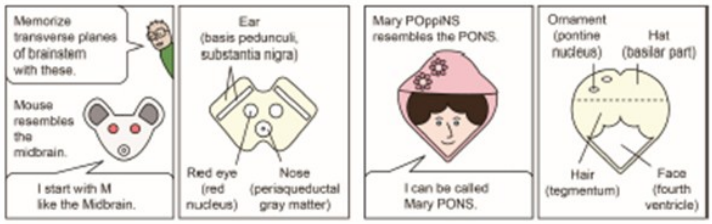
KEY FEATURES

- Features simplified illustrations for understanding the complicated neuroanatomy structures
- Introduces memorizing tips (mnemonics) to help students learn
- Includes comic-style figures to make neuroanatomy approachable for newcomers
- Includes comic-style figures to make neuroanatomy approachable for newcomers

DESCRIPTION

"Visually Memorable Neuroanatomy for Beginners" takes a close look at the anatomy of the human brain and teaches readers to identify and examine its structures in a relatable way. Unlike large textbooks, this book explores the different parts of the brain using informative comic figures and mnemonic techniques at an introductory level, allowing readers to easily learn neuroanatomy. This volume is appropriate for undergraduate and graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and researchers in the medicine, health sciences, and biological sciences.

Beginning with the morphology of the brain and spinal cord, this book then explores the somatic nerve and autonomic nerve, the cranial nerve and spinal nerve, the function of the brain, and concludes with the development of nervous system.



LIFE SCIENCES Neuroscience
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From China:

Anatomy is the first step for a medical student, Ms. Chen Qiaolin Huzhou University, China

Anatomy is the first step for a medical student to get in touch with medicine. Knowledge of anatomy lays the foundation for the subsequent learning of other basic sciences. For example, in the study of neurology, on the basis of anatomy, one should know the normal structure of the brain, the distribution of brain regions and the functions of each region firstly. We can then dig deeper into abnormal situations. When there is a problem in a certain area of the brain, the problem may be reflected in human body language and other aspects. We can combine clinical manifestations with anatomical knowledge and discover the root cause of the disease according to the clues provided by the body. This helps one to start the follow-up treatment process. In general, I think that anatomy is not just an independent discipline, it is integrated with other medical disciplines which complement each other well.

True Experience of the Anatomical Journey, Xiaotong Wang[a,b] Senior Medical Undergraduate, China

In 2019, I participated in the review article on the rodent brain stereotaxic method. The article highlighted the study of brain anatomy by perfusion fixed and frozen sections and drawn brain images on atlas. My role was to observe and record the structure of the stained brain sub-regions through a microscope, to read a host of research papers, as well as to write and revise articles. Through a series of experiments and modifications, we finally compiled a more convenient stereotactic method, which is significantly conducive to the study of the brain nerve structure. We have also received recognition and awards in a national competition. By studying the structure of the sub-regions of the brain, we further studied the pathways of brain activation and neurosecretory pathways in order to understand how secreted substances regulate animal behavior. I am preparing a paper on the study of oxytocin and aggression in rodents. I look forward to the opportunity to further explore the brain's impressive and fascinating mysteries.

[a]Key Laboratory of Vector Biology and Pathogen Control of Zhejiang Province, School of Medicine, Huzhou University, Huzhou,313000, China
[b]Huzhou Central Hospital, School of Medicine, Huzhou University, Huzhou,313000, China

My anatomical experience, Jian Hui Zhang, Huzhou Teachers College, China

I am delighted to share my experience of figuring out medical problems by applying my knowledge of anatomy.

It is widely accepted that anatomy is crucial to the study of other medical subjects. Anatomy is the branch of biology that deals with the structure and organisation of living things, which helps to explain diagnosis and clinical presentation. For instance, the evidence that the female urethra is straighter and shorter compared to the male urethra demonstrates why the female urethra is more susceptible to infection. Furthermore, the reasons why femoral hernias tend to be strangulated is that the femoral ring is narrow, and the surrounding tissue is rather tough. Therefore, only by correctly understanding the morphology and structure of the normal human body, can we fully understand its physiological and pathological changes, and then comprehend the occurrence, clinical characteristics, diagnosis and treatment of various diseases.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to share my experience.

Importance of Anatomy, Nuo Chen, China

Anatomy is the first and most important pillar of medicine. Once anatomical knowledge is acquired, the understanding and diagnosis of clinical presentations become less difficult and more accurate.

Seeing the internal organs through the body is a doctor's highest realm. It is impossible for a patient to tell you which organ he has a problem with; he can only tell you in general which area he is uncomfortable in. For instance, when a patient complains of abdominal pain, the doctor first needs to rely on the anatomy to determine which organ lesions are likely to cause the pain, and then combine it with other disciplines to make the diagnosis.

When a physician is asked about a disease, (s)he needs to explain the normal anatomy of the body and the current pathology in a way that is understandable to the patient. Due to the broad use of anatomy, learning it well is necessary in order to become a good doctor.

Application of Anatomical Knowledge from the Perspective of a Medical Student who has just entered Clinical Study, Kuan Ni, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China

Anatomical medicine is the first medical-related professional course that many medical students come into contact with in college. For students who have just entered medical studies, it is not an easy task to construct a three-dimensional human anatomical model simply through the words and two-dimensional pictures in anatomy textbooks. Hand-drawn anatomical drawings are a good way to understand the subtle structure, although this is not an easy task either. Fortunately, with the continuous development of technology, we can use application software on computers and mobile phones to enhance three-dimensional and systematic learning. The multi-angle, multi-colour, see-through and detachable digital model can assist in the learning of basic anatomy. However, physical human specimens and specific clinical cases can give us a sense of touch, which is also a diagnostic standard that cannot be ignored in clinical practice. In addition, the connections between various organs are often overlooked when learning in isolation. Therefore, the practical study of clinical medicine is essential for a medical student to develop into a qualified doctor.

Applied Anatomy in Clinical Medicine, Vicky Wu, China

Recently, learning about thoracentesis and lumbar puncture helped me to appreciate the importance of anatomy. While performing thoracocentesis, the upper border of a rib is chosen to avoid damage to the neurovascular bundle that lies within the costal groove. Similarly, whole performing a lumbar puncture, the level between the 4th and the 5th lumbar vertebrae is chosen to avoid injury to the spinal cord. Thus, linking anatomical knowledge to clinical practice helps us to locate anatomical structures more accurately and master clinical skills confidently.

Importance of Anatomy in Surgical Specialities, Kylin Chen, Schools of Medicine and Nursing Sciences, Huzhou University. China

Anatomy is the science of the human body and plays an important role in surgical specialties such as Orthopedics and Obstetrics.

During my Orthopaedic placement, I observed a repair operation for the fracture of the distal phalanx of the little finger. The Z-shaped incision was made along the transverse lines of the joint to fully expose the fracture. During repair, especially suturing, careful attention had to be paid to restore the tendon while keeping the peripheral blood vessels intact to ensure the integrity of the finger and its function.

I was able to appreciate the importance of anatomy in another instance wherein during my Obstetric placement the surgeon had to make a careful postero-lateral episiotomy to deliver a large baby. This was imperative to prevent tearing of the pelvic floor muscles and safeguard perineal function.

Through these experiences, I can affirmingly state that a sound knowledge of anatomy forms a strong foundation to clinical medicine.

Thoughts on Learning Anatomy, Luo Chun, Huzhou Normal University, Zhejiang Province, China

As a senior medical student who is about to enter clinical practice, I think anatomical knowledge forms a strong foundation for learning other clinical disciplines. Only by mastering anatomy, can one construct a three-dimensional spatial structure of the human body. This would aid in the understanding of the two-dimensional images that are often found in textbooks. Thanks to this knowledge, whilst in clinical placements, I am better able to understand the importance of anatomy.

Ms Katherine Birt, 2nd Year Biomedical Science student, Cardiff University.

How is studying anatomy important in the workplace?

The study of human anatomy, which is the understanding the structures of the human body, is crucial for work in medical fields. In particular, studying anatomy through dissection provides powerful insight into the relative positions of anatomical structures and how they interact with each other. Moreover, this experience in dissection links directly to surgical procedures, enabling surgeons to have hands-on practice with real anatomical structures while also providing context to the procedures being undertaken. Even though surgery directly correlates with dissection, all health care professions need an understanding of anatomy. For example, since COVID-19 impacts many different organ systems, multi-disciplinary

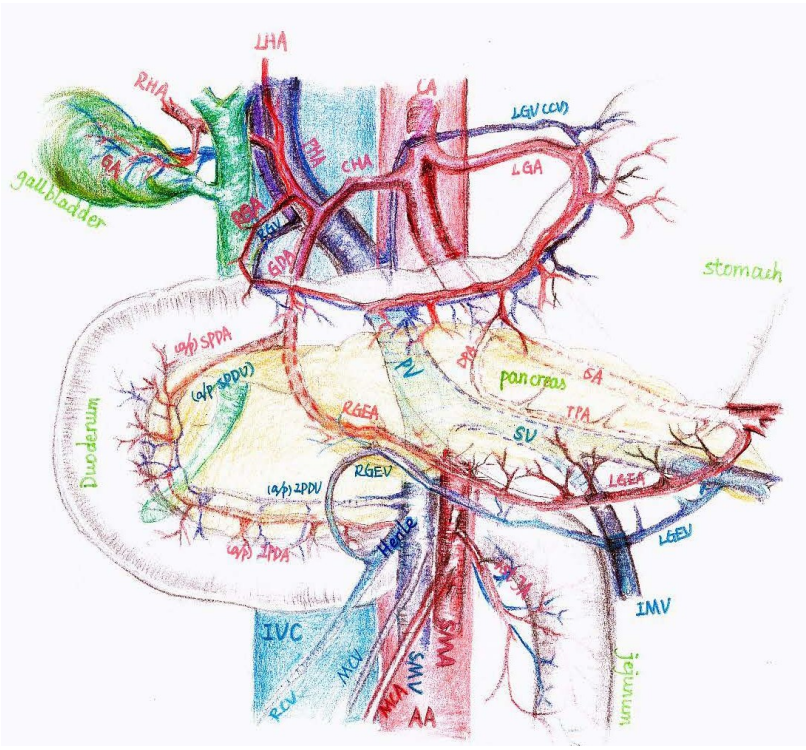
teams are needed to develop the best course of treatment, which, specifically in the case of lung function, may include physical therapy. In the most serious cases, an understanding of anatomy is needed to ensure the body is placed in the correct position such that excess pressure is not placed on the lungs. The study of anatomy leads to an understanding of the human body that is holistic. Consequently, the effects of procedures that extend outside of the localised area can be foreseen and avoided if necessary. Overall, the study of anatomy is central to all medical fields and research into novel treatment options.

ART WORK

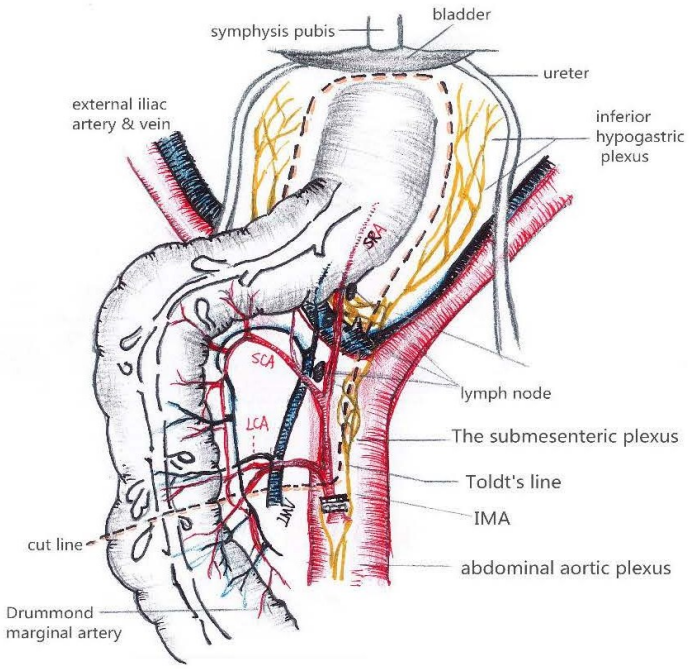
I am Luke-John Daniels, an MSc II student in the Division of Clinical Anatomy of Stellenbosch University. In this illustration, I attempted to depict the process of Residual Ridge Resorption (RRR) in edentulous patients. The topic of RRR is intriguing as not a sufficient amount of anatomical research has been produced on it. Therefore, I have decided to base my MSc on RRR to understand its morphology.

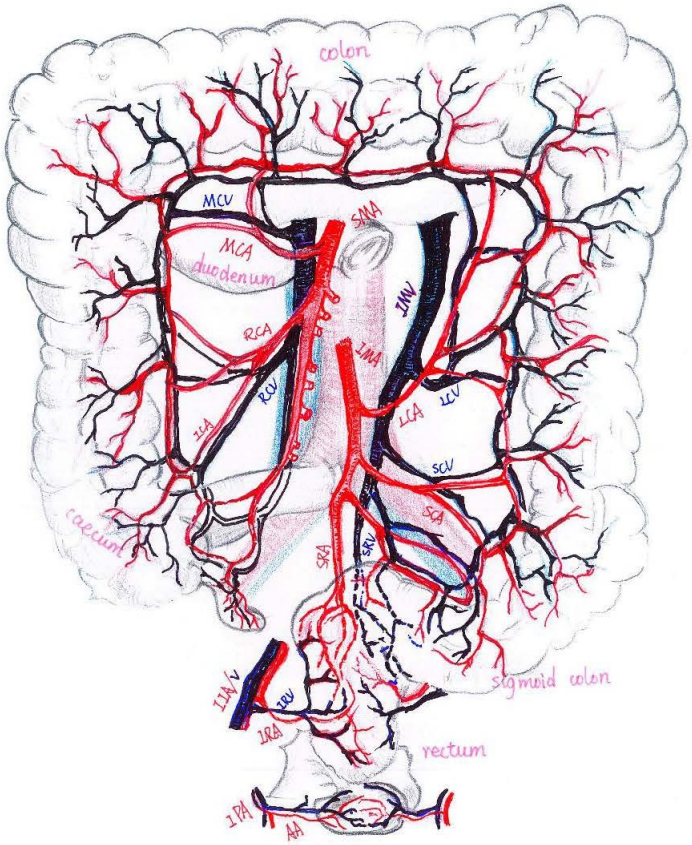
Anomalies and conditions such as these are what I endeavour to capture using illustrations in the field of the Anatomical and Medical sciences. Illustrations have an important use in higher education and academia as the artist is able to capture scrupulous detail that some photographs cannot. With a background in Anatomy and Physiology, it makes it even more so convenient to pay attention to scientific details that a depiction is required to portray.

Being familiar with anatomical structures of abdominal arteries and veins is essential for surgeons of abdominal surgeries. Accurate identification of these vessels can not only help surgeons to locate the cutting site, but also do favor to reduce bleeding and facilitate recovery. The related content is a copy painting of the anatomical atlas by Dr. Bin Zhang (Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University)



(Au: Kaihua Ma,Department of Human Anatomy,China Medical University)





AA: abdominal aorta
CA: coeliac artery
CHA: common hepatic artery
GDA: gastroduodenal artery
SPDA: superior pancreaticoduodenal artery RGEA: right gastroepiploic artery
PHA: proper hepatic artery
RGA: right gastric artery
LHA: left hepatic artery
RHA: right hepatic artery
LGA: left gastric artery
SA: splenic artery
SGA: short gastric arteries
PGA: posterior gastric artery
LGEA: left gastroepiploic artery
DPA: dorsal pancreatic artery
TPA: transverse pancreatic artery
IMA: inferior mesenteric artery
LCA: left colic artery
SCA: sigmoid artery
SRA: superior rectal artery
SMA: superior mesenteric artery
IPDA: inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery
MCA: middle colic artery
RCA: right colic artery
JA: jejunal artery
IA: ileal artery
ICA: ileocolic artery
PV: portal vein
SPDV: superior pancreaticoduodenalvein
RGEV: right gastroepiploic vein
RGV: right gastric vein
GV: gallbladder vein
LGV: left gastric vein
SGV: short gastric vein
PGV: posterior gastric vein
LGEV: left gastroepiploic vein
SV: splenic vein
IMV: inferior mesenteric vein
LCV: left colic vein
SCV: sigmoid vein
SRV: superior rectal vein
SMV: superior mesenteric vein
IPDV: inferior pancreaticoduodenal vein
MCV: superior mesenteric vein
RCV: right colic vein
JV: jejunal vein
IV: ileal vein
ICV: ileocolic vein

Residual Ridge Resorption influences mouth morphology

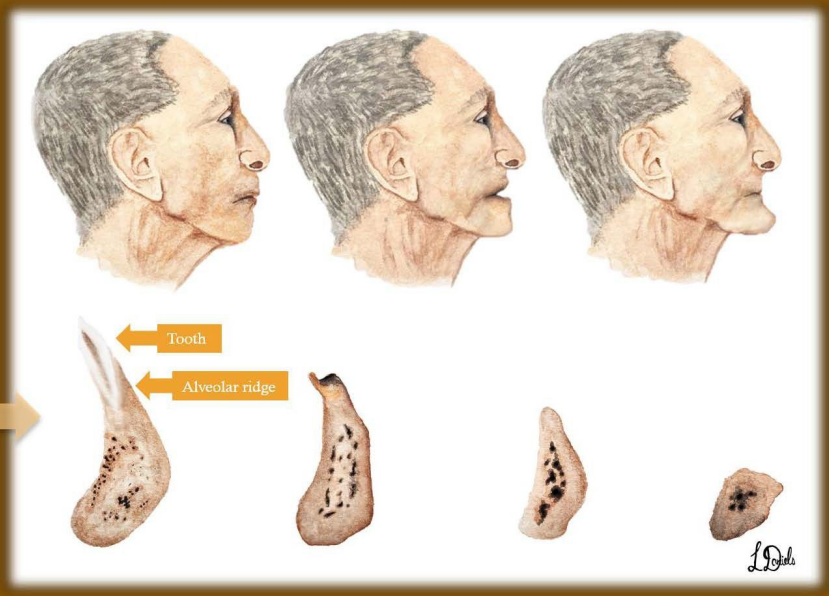
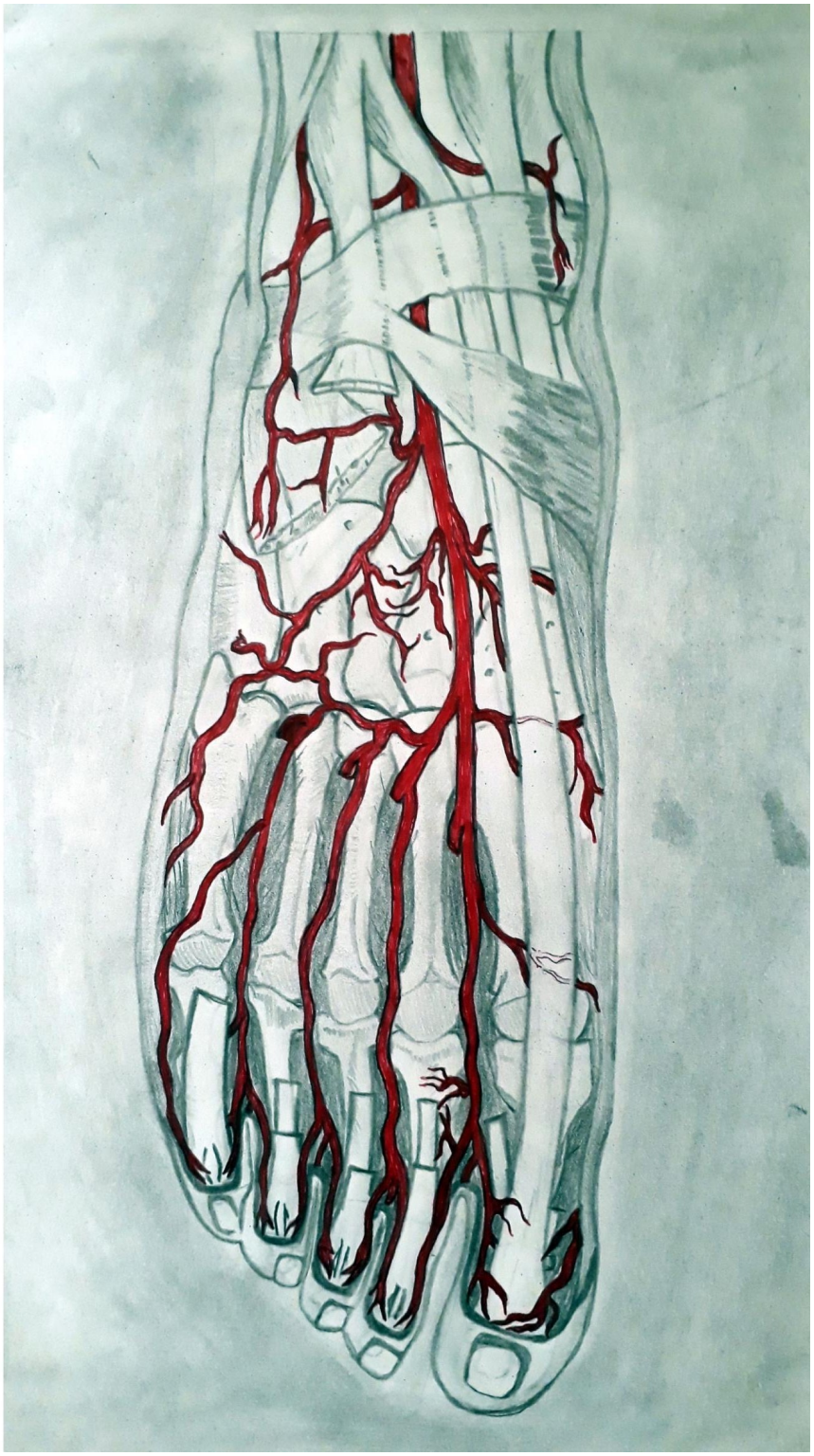


Illustration by L. Daniels

ART WORK

I am Obakeng Modisane, a Masters student in Clinical Anatomy at the University of Pretoria.



UPCOMING EVENTS

International Symposium of Morphological Sciences (27 - 31 May 2021)

Zapadno-Kazakhstanskiy Gosudarstvennyy Meditsinskiy Universitet Im. M. Ospanova, Aktobe, Kazakhstan. The meeting will be held simultaneously online and offline. For further details please see https://www.isms2020.kz/.

Human Anatomy Academic Leagues National Congress (CONLAAH) (16th , 17th , 23rd and 24th of July, 2021)

The Human Anatomy Academic Leagues National Congress (CONLAAH) is a free event created and produced by students from various recognized educational institutions in Brazil. Its main goals are to disseminate knowledge in times of social isolation by Covid-19, to contribute to the consolidation of the teaching, research, and extension tripod, to provide the personal and professional growth of the university social body, and to join together with several high-level professionals for a review of anatomy, applying it to clinical and surgical areas.

The event will take place online on 16, 17, 23 and 24 of July, 2021. For further details please contact conlaah2021@gmail.com.

The AAA Annual Meeting at Experimental Biology 2021 (27th-30th April)

The AAA Annual Meeting at Experimental Biology 2021 will be held April 27–30. As a virtual experience discounted by up to 40% over regular rates, anatomists around the world are invited to attend. Program and registration are available at www.anatomy.org/EB2021.