



PLEXUS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF ANATOMISTS

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- Annual meeting of the American Association of Clinical Anatomists (AACCA) – 17th -21st June 2024, New York City

EDITORIAL

Dear Colleagues

Welcome to this edition of Plexus.

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 publish in full the Recommendations for Good Practice Around Human Tissue Image Acquisition and Use in Anatomy Education and Research prepared by the the Committee on Ethics and Medical Humanities. We urge all member associations to circulate these as widely as possible. Readers will also be interested in learning details about the First edition of the monumental "Oroanatomical Terminology with Russian Equivalents".

This issue also highlights the successful congresses organized by the American Association of Clinical Anatomists, the Chinese Society of Anatomical Sciences as well as the International Symposia of Morphological Sciences. We are very pleased to see that the organisers of anatomy congresses have taken on the challenge of both face-to-face and hybrid approaches. In this regard, please continue to 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 Colleagues, greetings and welcome to another edition of the Newsletter of the IFAA.

Once again over the last six months, the IFAA Executive Committee has tried to keep you informed about issues in the anatomical world through a series of Webinars. Please listen to the recordings of a variety of topics on the IFAAs website at www.ifaa.net

- One of the major anatomical concerns of recent times that the IFAA has been discussing, is the topic of the **use of digital images in anatomy**. I am thus pleased to be able to share with you an important document which the Federative International Committee on Ethics and Medical Humanities has recently issued: "Recommendations for Good Practice Around Human Tissue Image Acquisition and Use in Anatomy Education and Research". The document can be found on the IFAA Website (www.IFAA.net) and is also published fully in Plexus for wide distribution.
- The **nomination process for the Executive Board** starting in September 2024 is currently underway. The IFAA nominations committee has reviewed all the nominations and nominees are currently being contacted. The final election of nominees for the positions of President, Treasurer, three Secretaries and Editor of Plexus will take place at the General Assembly in Korea in 2024.
- The Korean Association of Anatomists has generously enabled the doubling of the number of **emergent anatomists** to have their registrations supported by the IFAA at next year's **IFAA Congress in Korea**. Please watch both the IFAA Website and the Congress 2024 for the call for this incentive which will open in November 2023. The IFAA's Congress in Korea will take place between September 5th and 8th, 2024.
- The **IFAA's World Anatomy Day** is fast approaching on October 15th and the accompanying days. We would love to hear from international societies regarding their activities. Please keep us posted!
- Excellent webinars by Professor Heather Smith on "**Data Integrity and Ethical Publishing Behavior in the Anatomical Sciences**" under the auspices of FICSP, and Prof. Hayato Ohshima under the auspices of FIPAR, on the "**Anatomy of the Floor of the Oral Cavity: Assessment of Relative Hemorrhage Risk during Surgery**" took place in June. If you missed these and other webinars please listen to the recordings on the IFAA's Website at www.ifaa.net

Please do keep us informed of your association's activities! With warm anatomical greetings,

Bev Kramer
President: IFAA

American Association of Clinical Anatomists (AACA) 40th Annual Conference

The 40th Annual Conference was held in Orlando, Florida from June 9 to June 12 and hosted by the University of Central Florida College of Medicine. Nearly 300 attendees participated in 16 platform presentations, 5 tech fair presentations, and more than 100 poster presentations. Clinical anatomy students, professors, and clinicians shared their work while gaining valuable knowledge in their respective fields and specialties.

The 2023 Presidential Speaker was Professor Claire Smith, B.Sc., P.G.C.E., Ph.D., P.F.H.E.A., F.A.S., F.L.F., N.T.F., A.C.I.E.A., of Brighton and Sussex Medical School in England. She is a Professor of Anatomy and Head of Anatomy at the Medical School as well as the Deputy Pro Vice Chancellor, Education, and Innovation for the University of Sussex. Professor Smith is a Fellow of the Anatomical Society and a member of the Court of Examiners for the Royal College of Surgeons England. Her talk was entitled, "My Dead Body" which focused on body donation, specifically in the UK and the journey of the first individual who donated to public display. The presentation highlighted the legal, ethical, and logistical challenges and opportunities that this brought on. Professor Smith also discussed the parallel documentary 'My Dead Body' that was created and viewed by millions.

The Closing Speaker was Professor Richard Tunstall of the Warwick Medical School in the United Kingdom. Professor Tunstall is Chair of Clinical Anatomy, director of two medical education-based companies, and holds roles in education, quality standards, and examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons England. His presentation was on "Advancing Standards in Clinical Anatomy Education: An Integration of the Old and the New." The session discussion focused on overcoming the challenges in learning clinical anatomy, and how alternative approaches led by contemporary learning theories can be used to advance educational standards.

On June 9, the University of Central Florida, in collaboration with several AACA members, hosted an Ultrasound Course to increase awareness of the utility of ultrasound as both a clinical tool and a supplement to anatomy instruction, teach basic skills of MSK and cardiac ultrasound, and provide more advanced content to the more seasoned attendees.

Mark Your Calendar for Our 41st Annual Meeting

The AACA's 2024 Annual Meeting will be held at Weill Cornell Medicine in New York, New York from June 17 – June 21. Abstract submission and registration will open at the start of 2024. The Post Graduate Course hosted by Weill Cornell Medicine will be on "The Protected Airway: Immersive, Interactive, Clinical Anatomy Learning Experience."

For more information on all things AACA, please visit our website at www.clinical-anatomy.org.

The 37th Conference of the Chinese Society of Anatomical Sciences - July 2023, Chengdu, China

The 37th Annual Academic Conference of the Chinese Society of Anatomical Sciences (CSAS) was held in Chengdu, China from 21st to 24th July 2023.

Chengdu, located in the west of Sichuan Basin of China, is the capital of Sichuan Province, with a population of more than 16 million. It is the birthplace of ancient Shu civilization and was one of the most developed industrial and commercial cities in Tang Dynasty China (618-907 A.D). Since ancient times, it has been known as the “Land of Abundance” and is the hometown of Chinese giant pandas.

The 37th Annual Academic Conference of CSAS was hosted by the Anatomic Society of Sichuan Province. Nearly 1000 delegates from 212 universities, colleges and schools attended this conference offering a varied programme, including 6 plenary lectures, 28 platform sessions and 80 poster presentations. The theme of our conference was “A new starting point, new achievements, and new brilliance in anatomy!”

The opening on July 22, 2023 was presided by Prof. Jianguo Qi (Sichuan University). The President of the CSAS, Prof. Yun-Qing Li, conveyed his gratitude and good wishes to the organizers and participants of the conference



Delegates at the 37th Annual Conference of CSAS

We were fortunate to have the following highly respected researchers give plenary lectures: Prof. Xu Zhang (Guangdong Institute of Intelligent Science and Technology, China; Academician of CAS), Prof. Xiu-Wu Bian (Army Medical University, China; Academician of CAS), Prof. Xiao-Jiang Li (Guangdong-Hongkong-Macau Institute for CNS Regeneration, Jinan University, China), Prof. Hua-Fu Chen (University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, China), Prof. Yun-Qing Li (Air Force Medical University, China) and Prof. Lan Xiao (Army Medical University, China). A further 206 delegates gave their platform presentations covering a broad range of areas including clinical anatomy, sports anatomy, digital anatomy, neuroanatomy, histology and embryology, stem cell and developmental biology, cancer biology, neurodegeneration and neuroregeneration, biomaterial and tissue engineering. This conference provided an excellent opportunity for academics and researchers from China's mainland, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan to share knowledge and discuss future trends in anatomical science.



Main delegates of the 37th Annual Conference of CSAS

From left to right: Chang-Long Li, Hui-Xian Cui, Wen-Long Ding, Xue-Zheng Liu, Pin-Hua Yang, Ping Cao, Xu Zhang, Yun-Qing Li, Shao-Xiang Zhang, Xiao-Jiang Li, Chao Ma, He Li, Hua-Fu Chen, Jian-Guo Qi and Bing-Yin Su. And Closing speech by President of CSAS, Prof. Yun-Qing Li

The closing ceremony of the conference presided by Prof. Chao Ma (Peking Union Medical College, Secretary-General of CSAS) was addressed by Prof. Yun-Qing Li (Air Force Medical University, President of CSAS), Prof. Shao-Xiang Zhang (Army Medical University, Ex-president of CSAS), Prof. Jian-Guo Qi (Sichuan University) and Prof. Bing-Yin Su (Chengdu Medical College). During the closing ceremony, the participants also enjoyed Sichuan Opera face-changing and other performances. Prof. Yun-Qing Li announced that the 38th Annual Conference of the CSAS will be held in Haikou, the capital city of Hainan Province, China in October 2024.

Anatomical Society of Southern Africa (ASSA)



The Anatomical Society of Southern Africa (ASSA) was recently privileged to host the 28th symposium of the International Symposia of Morphological Sciences (ISMS) between the 5th and 8th August in the idyllic setting of the city of Cape Town in the Western Cape, South Africa. The four-day meeting focussing on “Excellence in research and education” was opened by Professor Graham Louw, Chair of the Local Organising Committee and Professor Guido Macchiarelli, President of the ISMS.



ISMS medallion reflecting all previous host venues and chairs of organising committees.

In line with the meeting theme, four workshops were offered to attendees covering “Innovative and authentic assessments: enhancing assessment practice” presented by Professor Francois Cilliers (University of Cape Town), “3-D printing of human remains and teaching material” presented by Mr Marius Loots (University of Pretoria), “The taphonomy of subaerial bone weathering” presented by Dr James Pokines (Boston University School of Medicine, USA; Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, USA) and “Ultrasound-guided biopsy” presented by Dr Asif Bagadia (Stellenbosch University, RSA).

Parallel sessions covering Neurosciences and Anatomy Education, Clinical Anatomy, Forensic Anthropology, Art in Anatomy, Excellence in Education, Ethics, Developmental Biology, Developmental Anatomy and Embryology as well as Evolutionary Biology & Comparative Anatomy offered attendees the opportunity to engage with a wealth of

international anatomy knowledge. Dr Iben Lundgaard (Lund University, Sweden) presented a key-note address entitled “Brain clearance: The lymphatic system and beyond” to the neurosciences and anatomy education session. In keeping with anatomy of the head and neck, Dr Rohen Harrichandparsad (UKZN, RSA) presented insights into the Ophthalmic artery embryology with a review of the current literature, anatomical variations and clinical relevance. The forensic anthropology theme broadly included discussions focussing on “Dry bone taphonomy in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology” and “The use and future of 3D data in forensic anthropology” and included a presentation by Dr James Pokines entitled “Forensic anthropology through a taphonomic lens”. Professor Sabine Hildebrandt (Boston Children’s Hospital and Harvard Medical School, USA) offered food for thought about anatomy education in the post COVID context with her presentation entitled “Ethics in Anatomy: With the body, beyond the body – the meaning of Anatomy Education in 2023” to the excellence in education session. Professors Kapil Satyapal (UKZN, RSA) and Beverley Kramer (WITS, RSA) further enriched discussions around ethics in anatomy with their presentations entitled: “Anatomists’ approach to Ethical Dilemmas” and “A debt to the dead: Anatomists as custodians of the ethical use of the dead” respectively. The Developmental Biology, Developmental Anatomy and Embryology session and Evolutionary Biology & Comparative Anatomy session each offered fascinating insights into evolution and developmental biology with presentations by Assistant Professor Sayaka Tojima (Kyoto University, Japan) entitled “Tale of the tail: a study of the evolutionary and developmental paths to humans, “Shippology” and Dr Joy Richman (University of British Columbia, Canada) entitled “Experimental studies on tooth replacement using the leopard gecko as a novel animal model”. Dr Natasha Muna (UCT, RSA) embraced the lighter side of anatomy with her presentation on a theoretical framework and pedagogical analysis of visual language within the health sciences in the art of anatomy session.

The IFAA's President's Emergent Anatomists Programme (PEAP) at the ISMS XXVIII in Cape Town: 2023

In August 2023, the IFAA's PEAP hosted a speed-mentoring session at the ISMS Congress in Cape Town, South Africa. The session was hosted by Dr Carol Hartmann, co-chair of PEAP (see at the far right of the photograph), assisted by Dr Erin Hutchinson. Both the President of the IFAA, Professor Beverley Kramer and the Secretary General, Professor Diogo Pais, participated in the event.

Groups of local staff members and postgraduate students, young and old were invited to engage in 20-minute one-on-one discussions with both local as well as international senior mentors covering a host of topics ranging from career development to seeking funding opportunities. The discussion in the groups was vibrant and was enjoyed by all!

Email IFAA.PEAP@gmail.com to be added to the mailing list and hear of upcoming webinars and events.



IFAA President's Emergent Anatomists Programme: Speed Mentoring event

The following attendees were recipients of awards offered at the event:

ICSMS Award (joint winners)

- Ms Vensuya Bisetty - Analysis of cranial fossae indices in scaphocephaly and its correlation with severity.
- Ms Claudia Landsman - Assessing the long-term effects of burial on domestic pig remains in the South African Highveld.

ASSA Oral Award

- Ms Vensuya Bisetty - Analysis of cranial fossae indices in scaphocephaly and its correlation with severity.

Willie Vorster Poster Award

- Ms Amberly Oosthuizen - Craniofacial sex and age-at-death: Influenced by trauma?

SV Naidoo Poster Award

- Ms Meg-Kyla Erasmus - Assessing variation in ear size of South African populations for 3D cranio-facial approximation.

Antoinette Kotze Award

- Mr Peterson Atiba - Hemifacial Microsomia: A scoping review on progressive facial asymmetry due to mandibular deformity.

Hanno Boon Oral Award

- Dr Kentse Mpolokeng - Using Mentimeter as an interactive tool to facilitate student participation in in-person lectures on anatomy.



Conference attendees: Dr Erin Hutchinson (Wits), Professor Desire Brits (Wits), Dr Rethabile Masiu (UFS), Ms Xolisiwe Mthlathi (MSc student, Wits) and Mr Arthur Manjatika (PhD student, Wits).
Photo courtesy of Mr. Arthur Manjatika.



Professor Graham Louw, Chair of the local organising committee of the 28th Symposium of Morphological Sciences, Cape Town. Photo courtesy of Mr. Marius Loots.



Professor Graham Louw (UCT), Jocelin Kagan, Leonard Shapiro (UCT) highlighting the African Wild Dog exhibit which formed part of the conference prizes. Photo courtesy of Mr. Marius Loots.



Attendees from the School of Anatomical Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, at the 28th Symposium of Morphological Sciences meeting, Cape Town. Photo courtesy of Mr. Marius Loots.



Attendees of the 28th Symposium of Morphological Sciences meeting, Cape Town 2023. Photo courtesy of Mr. Marius Loots.

The 29th Symposium of the ISMS will be held in Lisbon, Portugal in 2025.

News from the University of Johannesburg

Academic Recognition

Congratulations to Dr Pilani Nkomozepe who was promoted to Associate Professor within the department in August 2023 – Well Done, Prof Pilani Nkomozepe.

Congratulations to Prof S. Nalla, who has been appointed to the Scientific Advisory Board of 3D Organon; his expertise and passion for anatomical education will undoubtedly add a valued contribution.

Cartoon strips from Min Suk Chung



IFAFA 2024 Gwangju, Korea Min Suk CHUNG (anatomy.co.kr) 1/2

Let's start with the wrong full name of IFAA.

It is FIFA to promote football games, while Anatomists' activities are Accelerated by IFAA.



It correct full name is as follow.

International Federation of Associations of Anatomists



IFAFA is the only worldwide organization for anatomists.

IFAFA congress has more than a century history.

1903 Geneva, Switzerland
1910 Brussels, Belgium
1930 Amsterdam, NLD
1936 Milan, Italy
1950 Oxford, UK
1955 Paris, France
1960 New York, USA
1965 Wiesbaden, Germany
1970 St Petersburg, Russia
1975 Tokyo, Japan

1980 Mexico City, Mexico
1985 London, UK
1989 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
1994 Lisbon, Portugal
1999 Rome, Italy
2004 Kyoto, Japan
2009 Cape Town, RSA
2014 Beijing, China
2019 London, UK
2022 Istanbul, Türkiye
2024 Gwangju, Korea
2026 Melbourne, Australia

The 21st IFAFA congress (Sep 5-8, 2024) is hosted by Korean Association of Anatomists (KAA).



In 1947, KAA was founded by 12 members. Now it includes 1,200 members.

KAA successfully hosted the 1st Asia Pacific International Congress of Anatomists (APICA) 1996 in Seoul.

Seoul, my soul



Make soulmate in Seoul.

KAA also hosted the 8th APICA 2018 in Busan.



Busan is a candidate for EXPO 2030.

IFAFA congress 2024 will be held in Gwangju.



The former host cities in Asia are Tokyo, Kyoto, and Beijing.

KAA wishes to welcome all the anatomists around the world.



Korea is an extremely safe country, free from terror, gun crime.



Actually, South Koreans are not terrified by North Korean's threat.

Even foreigners are able to enjoy the night life comfortably.



Koreans seem afraid of me.

In Korea, numerous big sports events were securely held.



Summer Olympics (1988) World Cup (2002) Winter Olympics (2018)

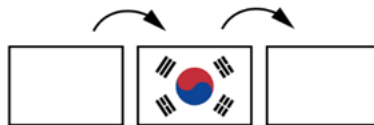
Korea is the only country uniquely having these three conditions.

1. More than 50 million people
2. More than 30,000 US\$ of GNI per capita
3. No history of imperialism



Koreans are proud.

Namely, Korea is such a good example of national development.



De-veloping country

De-veloped country

Everyone across the globe knows Samsung phone.



Samsung represents the strong Korean economy.

Visit Korea to find out the secret for tremendous economic progress since the Korean War (1950–1953).



The participants in IFAA congress will be satisfied.

Republic of Korea (full name)



Dissect Korea to discover.

Do not miss the chance to enhance your CAREER in KOREA.



The www.ifaa2024.org provides information.

New Recommendations Developed for Human Tissue Image Acquisition and Use

The Federative International Committee for Ethics in the Medical Humanities (FICEM), the ethics committee for the International Federation of Associations of Anatomists (IFAA), have recently developed guidelines that support ethical practice for human tissue image acquisition and use. The guidelines have recently been approved by the Executive Committee of the IFAA.

Development of the guidelines was led by Dr Jon Cornwall (University of Otago, New Zealand) on behalf of FICEM. “The guidelines were developed over a period of six to eight months”, said Dr Cornwall. “They will hopefully provide useful guidance to anatomists in an area which is both requiring further scrutiny and often overlooked.” The Chair of FICEM, Prof. Andreas Winkelmann (Brandenburg Medical School, Germany), said “There has been a requirement to address the increasing influence of digital and novel technologies in respect to ethics and ethical issues, and this document is a step in the appropriate direction.” The guidelines are available on the IFAA website (www.ifaa.net), and are reproduced below.

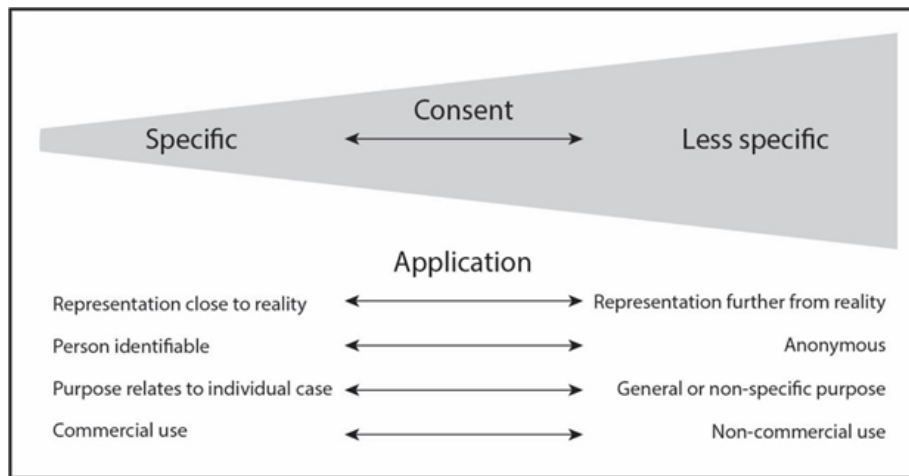
In 2012 the IFAA published guidelines to support good practice around the use of human bodies and tissues for anatomical purposes. Continued development of technologies since the original guidelines, with the now ubiquitous use of the internet and digital technologies, means there are now additional considerations which require ‘best practice’ guidance for the anatomy community. One of these considerations is image acquisition and use, a topic that was originally referred to in a limited capacity as ‘Item 6’ in the 2012 guidelines. This topic is here expanded to provide guidelines that are more congruent with the contemporary education and research environment. The term ‘images’ refers specifically to photographs, videos, and images of actual human tissues as well as those generated by modalities such as ultrasound, computed tomography, and magnetic resonance imaging.

Images that arise from human tissues are not physical specimens, but their representations. Nevertheless, they are derived from actual persons and therefore deserve special consideration in regard to their acquisition, storage and use. The use and distribution of images in ways that are not considered ethical can undermine the relationship with local communities, and this necessitates reflection around how these resources are managed.

It is acknowledged that access to donated bodies is not globally universal, and where these are not available yet there may still be a reliance on unclaimed bodies. If unclaimed, unconsented bodies are used, the spirit of the document should still apply and institutions should aspire to meet the guidelines, even though this may mean that fulfilling the requirements of some sections of the guidelines is not possible (such as sections 2, 3, and 4).

1. The use of images derived from human tissues should be considered as part of the respectful treatment of those whose bodies are used in anatomy education and research. This treatment acknowledges that their use should be restricted to defined purposes in education or research and that anatomical dissection of deceased individuals should remain confined to a protected non-public space.

2. The use of images should be covered by informed consent of the donating individual that is appropriate for the intended outcome, use or purpose of the image (see figure). For example, where applications or use of images are more likely to be applied in instances such as commercial use, then specific consent for that purpose is required. In instances such as images of histological specimens, less specific consent is suggested as being adequate.



3. Informed consent for anatomical body donation should include information pertaining to images of a donor's body (or part thereof) being used for education and / or research purposes. Contained within the information provided to potential donors should be details around image acquisition, storage, duration and manner of use. If images may potentially be distributed to other institutions for educational and / or research purposes, this should be described on the information and consent forms.
4. Informed consent documentation should include a statement that any images that could lead to the identification of the person must be specifically consented by the donors and / or their loved ones or legal representative. In general, identifying marks, accession numbers, or other features that may potentially lead to identification should be redacted from images.
5. Images of human tissues acquired from deceased individuals should never be used on social media or other non-password protected internet sites. Use on restricted-access anatomy-related websites such as institutional platforms is acceptable. These limitations are necessary to uphold the dignity of the individuals, avoid bringing the dissection of donors into a non-protected public space, and to prevent donated bodies being misused or abused for non-academic purposes (including morbid curiosity).
6. The development of educational resources that contain images of human tissues should seek to embed these images within documents so that files of individual images are not able to be acquired by those using the documents. Where online education is delivered, students and others must not copy or 'screen-shot' images of human tissues. This is to prevent *ad hoc* distribution of individual images that are not associated with an educational context.
7. Images of human tissues should not be commodified or commercialized, meaning they should not be bought, sold, or traded for profit. As per Item 2 of the 2012 guidelines, some exchange that allows support for real costs incurred is considered appropriate. If images are to be used in the development of commercial anatomical resources, such as textbooks or other educational products, the donor must specifically consent to image use for this purpose, and, where possible, the donor's loved ones should also be made aware of this use at the time of consent. Specific consent for this purpose should be made with documents that are independent of the standard consent processes, so any educational purpose that may have commercial sequelae is not viewed as being part of the standard consent practice.
8. Those who develop applications or resources from images of human tissues, including commercial educational systems such as image projection tables or virtual anatomy systems, must disclose the sources of their material (i.e. data sets) and their consent status.
9. Where acquiring or using images of human tissues is possible, or where technologies are used that include images of human tissues, faculty, staff and students at these institutions should receive instruction on contemporary ethical practices around image acquisition, storage and use.

10. Areas where human tissues are used should have clear and appropriate signage that indicates no unauthorized photography or image capture is to take place. This is to prevent the *ad hoc* acquisition of images by faculty, students, staff, or other parties.

11. Images of human tissues should only be acquired from sources where the status of donor consent is able to be verified. This includes images acquired randomly from the internet, and from commercial educational systems that do not disclose the sources of their images. A 'best practice' is for images to be generated locally from fully consented donors or to be acquired from other institutions where donors were fully informed and consented for such use. Use of historical image data sets acquired prior to the development of contemporary ethical standards should be undertaken with care, and with reference to these guidelines to facilitate appropriate decision-making about their use. In these cases transparency is a priority and it may be useful to provide indication on whether the consent status of the person was unknown, unconsented, or consented. Where possible, images from historical collections from unknown or unconsented persons should be replaced with images from consented persons, except for educational settings that specifically address the history and ethics of their acquisition.

12. All digital images of human tissues acquired by an institution for education and / or research purposes must be stored on secure, password protected devices that are only accessible to designated faculty, staff and students at that institution. To maintain security and control of image databases, and to facilitate access for the purposes of an audit, it is a 'best practice' that all images of human tissues be stored locally and not on non-institutional, commercial servers.

13. If images of human tissues are not being specifically and consistently used for an educational and / or research purpose anymore, it should be considered to destroy them after a reasonable period to avoid the accumulation of images of human specimens detached from a specific purpose.

14. Anatomical Oversight Committees (AOC) for the institution or donor program, or the committee or persons directly responsible should an AOC not be established, should assist in the development of, and provide approval for, the processes and / or policies around human image acquisition, storage use and destruction. AOC should also consider how donors could be acknowledged in resources or final products. It is a 'best practice' for these processes and policies to be transparent and discoverable.

This set of guidelines supplements the IFAA 'Recommendations of Good Practice for the Donation and Study of Human Bodies and Tissues for Anatomical Examination' (2012).

Developed by:

The Federative International Committee for Ethics in the Medical Humanities (FICEM) for the International Federation of Associations of Anatomists (IFAA)

April/July 2023



By President of ASE, Amenu Tolera

In Ethiopia, the prevalence of diabetes-related anatomic foot deformities varies between 7-15%. The Ethiopian Society of Anatomists (ASE) announces our “Diabetes Mellitus Awareness Program” planned at Addis Ababa University in April 2024 in collaboration with the federal ministry of health in Ethiopia. For additional information, email us at anatomicalsocietyethiopia@gmail.com

Changes at the molecular or cellular levels manifest in the motor, autonomic, and sensory components of neuropathic foot ulcers. Damage to motor neurons of the foot musculature may lead to an imbalance of flexors and extensors resulting in anatomic foot deformities, and eventual skin ulceration. Damage to autonomic nerves impairs the function of sweat glands, and the foot may develop decreased ability to moisturize skin, leading to epidermal cracks and skin breakdown. Patients with such an unanatomic foot may not notice foot wounds because of decreased peripheral sensation. Because the blood supply required for healing a diabetic foot ulcer is more significant than that needed to maintain intact skin, chronic ulceration can develop. Patients with diabetic and neuropathic foot ulcers need to be managed with appropriate interdisciplinary foot care, surgical intervention, as well as education such as monitoring and optimizing blood glucose levels, aimed at a hemoglobin A1C level of 7% or less to reduce the patient's risk of microvascular disease.

From the website of the All-Russian Research Society of Anatomists, Histologists, and Embryologists (VNOAGE), May 31, 2023.

The 1st edition of "Oroanatomical Terminology with Russian Equivalents" is published in Russia

The idea of compiling a specialized anatomical terminology for dentists was born almost a decade ago, when the President of VNOAGE, Head of the Department of Human Anatomy of the A.I. Evdokimov Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry, Academician of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences Prof. Dr. L.L. Kolesnikov took the initiative to establish a committee for the preparation of Oroanatomical terminology (Terminologia Oroanatomica - TOA) under the auspices of the International Federation of Anatomical Associations (IFAA). This committee became an integral part of the Federative International Programme for Anatomical Terminology (FIPAT) as approved by the XVIII IFAA Congress in Beijing on August 8-10, 2014.

Thereafter in 2014, at the initiative of Academician L.L. Kolesnikov, the Russian National Oroanatomical Committee (RNOAC) was established under VNOAGE and started preparing the edition of Oroanatomical Terminology with Russian Equivalents. Currently RNOAC is represented by the following:

Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Prof. Dr. D.B. Nikityuk - Editor-in-Chief (Moscow)
Prof. Dr. Yu.L. Vasiliev - Deputy Editor-in-Chief (Moscow)
Prof. Dr. S.S. Dydykin - Deputy Editor-in-Chief (Moscow)
Prof. Dr. I.V. Zadnipyany – Associate Editor (Simferopol)
Prof. Dr. I.I. Kagan - Associate Editor (Orenburg)
Prof. Dr. M.Yu. Kapitonova - Associate Editor (Kota Samarahan, Malaysia)
Prof. Dr. S.V. Klochkova - Associate Editor (Moscow)
Prof. Dr. R.A. Saleev - Associate Editor (Kazan)
Prof. Dr. G.T. Saleeva - Associate Editor (Kazan)

The untimely death of Academician L.L. Kolesnikov and the Covid 2019 pandemic significantly slowed down its work, and the preparation of the Oroanatomical Terminology with Russian Equivalents was completed only in November 2022, and published in April 2023.

This edition is the world's first Oroanatomical terminology. It includes anatomical terms related to the head and neck, selected from the revised Anatomical Terminology (TA2) and Neuroanatomical Terminology (TNA), which are of interest to dentists, maxillofacial and plastic surgeons, otorhinolaryngologists, and orobologists.

All materials related to "Oroanatomical Terminology with Russian Equivalents" were presented to the FIPAT TOA working group headed by its coordinator Prof. Dr. Joe Yuvanago (Department of Anatomy, Kurume University, Japan) by one of the members of RNOAC, Prof. Dr. Yu. L. Vasiliev. The work received positive feedback and was approved by the TOA FIPAT working group.

RNOAC looks forward to an effective, fruitful and long-term cooperation with the Oroanatomical Committee of FIPAT.

Anatomical Terminology in Russia

ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY (TA 2)

In 2003, the “International Anatomical Terminology” (TA 1998) was published in Russian, edited by the Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences Professor Lev L. Kolesnikov. Years passed and in 2019 FIPAT released a new edition of Anatomical Terminology in English.

On the initiative of the President of Russian Anatomical Society (SMSAHE) Prof Dr Dmitriy B. Nikityuk, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and Vice-President of SMSAHE, Professor Dr Sergei S. Dydykin approached the Executive Committee IFAA to authorize the translation, adaptation and publication of the Anatomical Terminology (TA 2) with Russian equivalents.

Having received approval from FIPAT, the terminology committee of SMSAHE - RATC (Russian Anatomical Terminology Committee) was set up to issue a new edition of anatomical terminology in Russian, with Professor Dr Dmitriy B. Nikityuk as Editor-in-Chief (Moscow) and Professors Sergei S. Dydykin (Moscow), Igor V. Zadnipyryany (Simferopol), Il'ya I. Kagan (Orenburg), Marina Yu. Kapitonova (Malaysia) and Yuryi L. Vasil'ev (Moscow) as Editorial board (Figure 1)



Figure 1

Committee members: Professor Andrei L. Akopov; Professor Natalia T. Alekseeva; Professor Ol'ga Ju. Alyoshkina; Associate Professor Kirill A. Zhandarov; Professor Svetlana V. Klochkova; Professor A.V. Pavlov; Professor D.A. Starchik (Figure 2)



Figure 2

In its edition of the International Anatomical Terminology, the RATC followed the official list of Latin terms as posted on the FIPAT website (Terminologia Anatomica. 2nd Ed.) and adopted the following main principles:

The Russian anatomical terminology is not a simple translation of Latin terms, but a historically established system of terms that reflects the contribution of Russian scientists to anatomy.

Endnotes are placed in a separate section at the end of each part (chapter). Terms for paired organs are generally given in singular. Plural terms are usually used for groups of related objects, whether they are specified in the terminology or not. Terms designating provisional structures are enclosed in parentheses. If a structure is sexually dimorphic, the female homolog is indicated by a ♀ symbol, and the male homolog, respectively, by a ♂. These symbols also mark structures associated with sex.

NEUROANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY (TNA)

International Neuroanatomical Terminology (TNA - Terminologia Neuroanatomica - International Neuroanatomical Terminology) was released in 2017 and approved at the IFAA Congress in 2019. It has never been published anywhere before, including in Russia.

As already indicated, the work to create a national standard for international neuroanatomical terminology was first carried out by the Russian Neuroanatomical National Committee (RNNAK) of the Russian Anatomical Society (SMSAHE). Having received approval from FIPAT to translate and adapt the International Neuroanatomical Terminology into Russian, in November 2020 the SMSAHE set up a committee consisting of Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Professor D.B. Nikityuk – editor-in-chief with Professors: S.S. Dydykin, I.V. Zadnipryany, I.I. Kagan, M.Yu. Kapitonova, V.A. Parfenov, corresponding member RASA.A. Sufianov and Yu.L. Vasiliev (Figure 3).



Figure 3

In its work, RNNAC followed the official list of 4399 Latin terms contained in the TNA, as well as the notes (footnotes) of FIPAT (Figure 4). The members of PHNAK considered it appropriate to add the existing seven columns to TNA [In accordance with the decision of the Istanbul FIPAT meeting (2015)] and, as is the case with other FIPAT terminologies, a new format with 7 columns was adopted. The first column {1} is the serial number of the term to which all footnotes will be made in the work. Six columns {2–7} contain the official Latin term {2}, Latin synonyms {3}, English terms (UK {4} and US {5} and English synonyms (if necessary) {6}. The last column includes related terms, eponyms, directions and links to endnotes {7}. Footnotes are placed in a separate section at the end of each chapter. In this edition of TNA SMSAHE, three more columns have been added containing: {8} - Russian equivalent, {9} - Russian synonym, {10} – Russian eponym. The general principles for the formation of Russian equivalents of anatomical terminologies were as follows:

1. Due to the widespread use of anatomical terminology in the international scientific literature, Terminologia Anatomica (TA2) and Terminologia Neuroanatomica were published in four languages: Latin, Russian and English (UK [Great Britain] and US [United States]).
2. When developing equivalents of Latin, English and American anatomical terms, the commission used the FIPAT list of terms as a basis.

3. Russian neuroanatomical terminology is not a translation of Latin terms; it is a historically established system that reflects the contribution of Russian scientists to anatomy.
4. Terms indicating the location of body parts and organs were described in relation to the anatomical position.
5. Each organ was generally designated by one term, except in cases where a variant of the main term was used to form clinical terms.

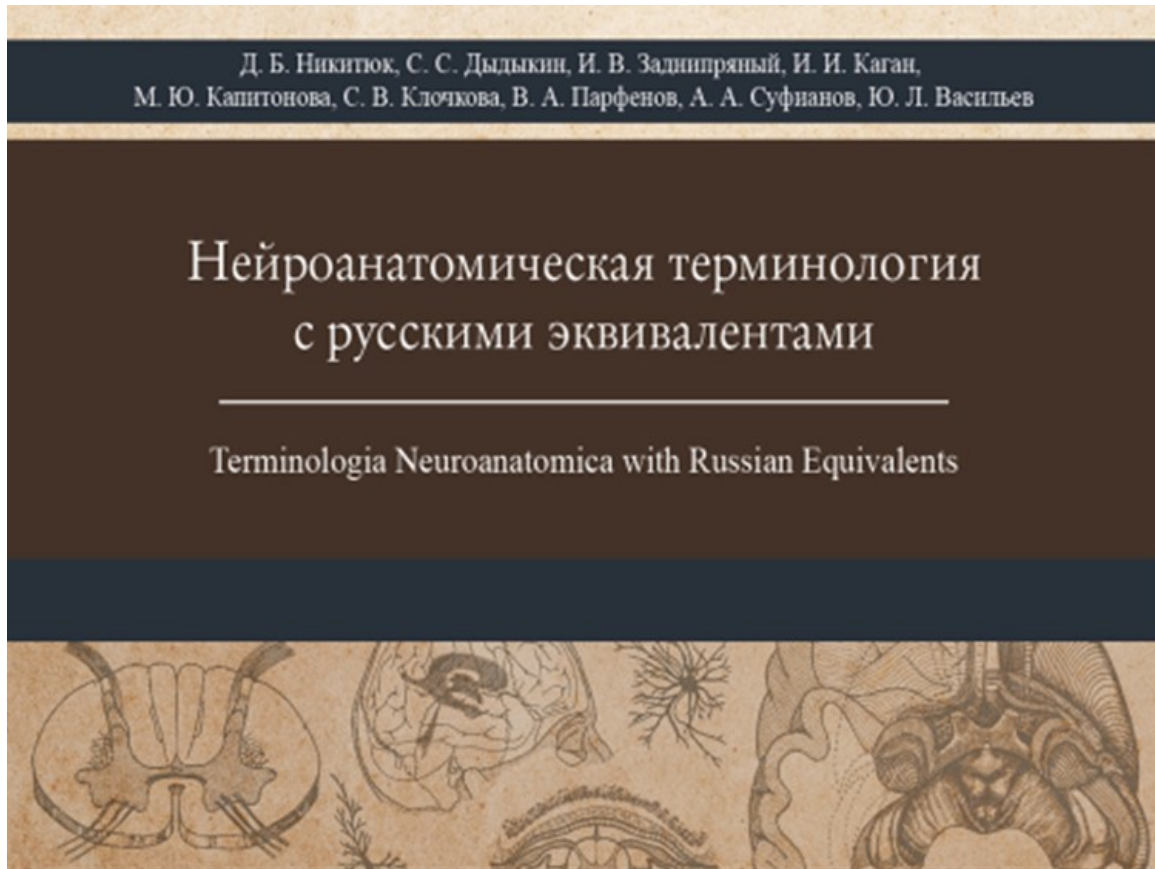


Figure 4

3. Oroanatomical Terminology (TOA)

The book «Oroanatomical terminology with Russian equivalents» (TOAR) is the world's first. It includes terms related to the head and neck previously included in the revised editions of Anatomical Terminology (TA2), Neuroanatomical Terminology (TNA), and Histological Terminology (TH), which are intended primarily for all dental professionals, maxillofacial and plastic surgeons, otorhinolaryngologists and orobiologists.

This terminology was approved by the Russian National Oroanatomical Committee (RNOAC) composed of Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Professor Dmitry B. Nikityuk – Editor-in-Chief; Professors: Yuri L. Vasil'ev; Sergei S. Dydykin; Igor V. Zadnipyany; Il'ya I. Kagan; Professor Marina Yu. Kapitonova; Svetlana V. Klochkova; Rinat A. Saleev; Gulshat T. Saleeva (Figure 5)



Figure 5

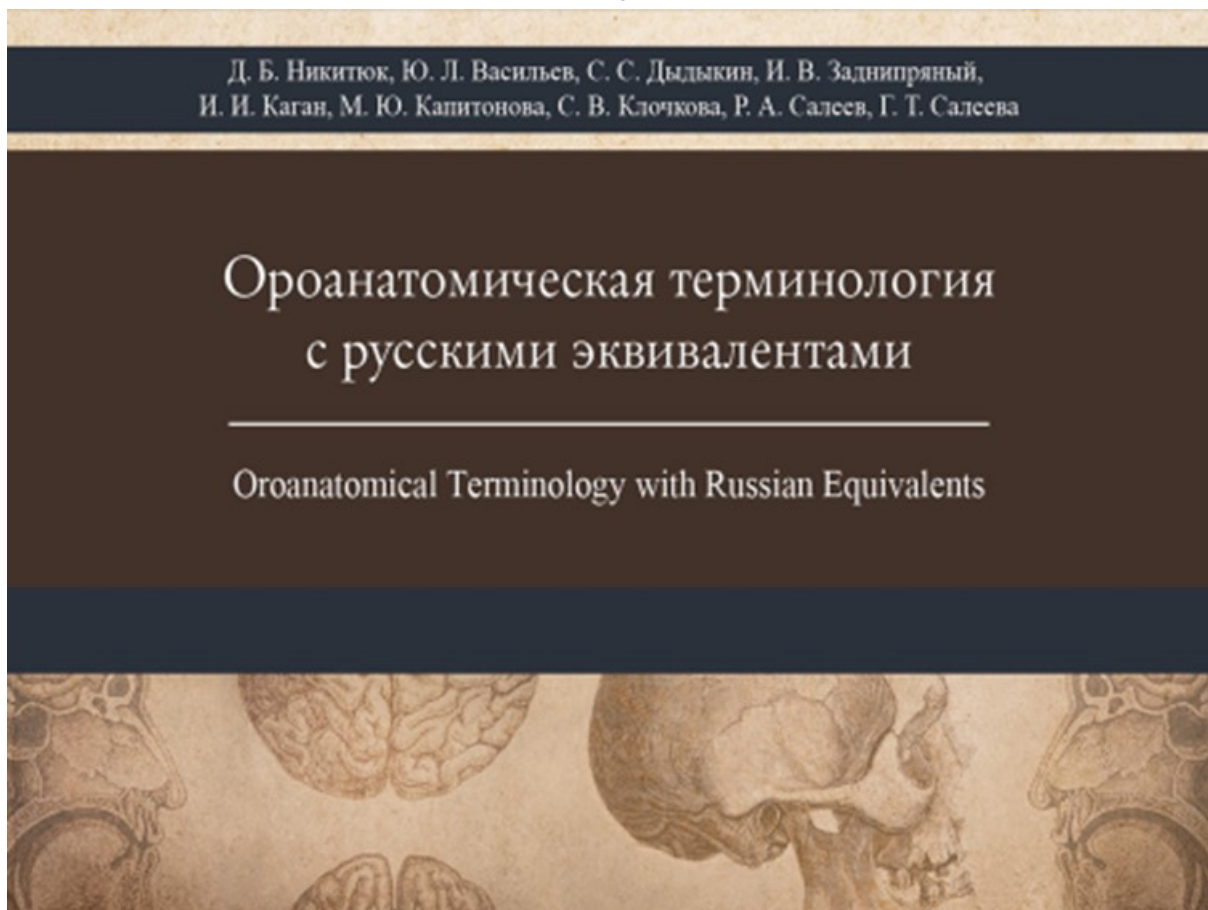


Figure 6

The authors are grateful for all comments and suggestions on this edition aimed at improving the present terminology.

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- ★ Professor Anthony Butler, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand
- ★ Professor Louise Parr-Brownlie, University of Otago, New Zealand
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