

REVISED TERMINOLOGY OF THE SENSORY ORGANS AS A PART OF TERMINOLOGIA NEUROANATOMICA

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After 20 years from last issue of anatomical nomenclature (*Terminologia Anatomica*) and 11 years from last issue of histological nomenclature (*Terminologia Histologica*), a revised and extended version of the anatomical and histological nomenclatures of the sensory organs appeared as an integral part of the newly established *Terminologia Neuroanatomica* (TNA), validated by the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Associations of Anatomists (IFAA) in 2016. It is freely accessible at <http://FIPAT.library.dal.ca> and the terms are arranged in five columns: Latin official term, British English official term, American English official term, Latin synonyms and English synonyms, completed with eponyms. It covers the olfactory, visual, vestibulocochlear and gustatory organs. The example of revised or added terms will be discussed as well terms which have stayed unincorporated, like Dua's layer.

FOSSA OCCIPITALIS MEDIANA

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Background. Fossa occipitalis mediana is a more correct term for fossa vermiana, a small depression above the foramen magnum, at the inferior divergence of the falx cerebelli.

Aim. The aim was to determine the prevalence and parameters and define the norm of the inferior margin of the crista occipitalis interna/sulcus sinus occipitalis to prevent confusion with fossa occipitalis mediana.

Material and Methods. 1042 dry skulls from collections of anatomical departments in the Czech Republic were examined. The fossa variants were classified into five categories.

Results and Discussion. The norm (missing fossa) was present in 710 (68.1%) skulls, the fossa occipitalis mediana was recorded in 309 (29.6%) — its type I in 264 (25.3%) and its type II in 45 (4.3%) — and other rare variants were registered in 23 (2.21%) of specimens.

Conclusions. Bony variants are closely related to the soft tissue variants and their knowledge is principal during surgical approach for preventing hemorrhage from dural venous sinuses.

CAN STUDENTS CONTRIBUTE TO WRITING AND EDITING A MORPHOLOGICAL TEXTBOOK?

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Many qualitative, detailed and sophisticated textbooks of anatomy and histology exist nowadays. But some students considered them as understanding and repetition. Others prefer different approach; especially the textbooks coming from America often do not correspond to requirements of middle and East European anatomy and histology demands and extent. We have made up a team of young teachers and students who have arranged together with and ragogists the original Memorix Educational System (MES). This system has allowed us to create a concise and an easy-to-learn textbooks of anatomy and histology, now translate from Czech to English, Italian, Polish and Hungarian languages. They comprise information from the general, systemic and topographic anatomy, and general and special histology, respectively, completed with clinically relevant remarks supported by 1500 simple illustrative schemes and dozens of microphotographs. Currently, an application for mobile phones is available for easy