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Editorial

Cardiac anatomy is essential for interventional electrophysiologists

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EDITORIAL

Although detailed understanding of cardiac anatomy is critical to interventional electrophysiologists' success, it is often overlooked during training. introduction of highly steerable intracardiac echocardiography catheters that can perform real-time monitoring and superimposition of 3-dimensional (3D) electroanatomic maps, Because of the limits of fluoroscopy in terms of visibility, ICE has grown in popularity and use. This article discusses cardiac anatomy in relation to popular ICE segments and viewpoints. Anatomy is essential to medical and surgical practise. Basic medical scientists or postclinical practise surgeons are increasingly teaching anatomy, potentially divorcing it from current clinical reality. The transition from a traditional curriculum to one based on integrated organs and systems has resulted in disjointed anatomy courses [1]. As a result, an organised active learning method for the practical teaching of anatomy has become important. Because of the transition from a traditional curriculum to an integrated organ and system-based curriculum, anatomy courses have become fragmented. As a result, for the practical teaching of anatomy, it is now important to create an organised active learning approach. The normal histology and immunohistochemical characteristics of the normal thymus are frequently overlooked while evaluating thymic malignancies [2]. As a result, we've focused our efforts in this article on providing an overview of the thymus' embryology and anatomy, as well as placing normal histology and immunohistochemistry into context for evaluating abnormal situations. The Comparative Toxicogenomics Database is a publicly accessible database that curates and connects chemical, gene/protein, phenotypic, disease, organism, and exposure information. CTD can be used to investigate environmental chemical toxicological pathways and to provide testable hypotheses regarding how exposures affect human health. Manually curated chemical-induced phenotype interactions are strengthened at CTD using anatomy terms (tissues, fluids, and cell types) to characterise the physiological system of the reported event [3]. The human media is annotated using the same anatomy words. Chemical-phenotype interactions and exposure data can now be investigated from a new anatomical perspective thanks to these annotations. The anatomy curation process at CTD is described here. Anatomy annotations improve environmental health by giving researchers additional means to investigate and analyse chemical-induced events and exposure studies inside the CTD framework. Cadaveric dissection is a popular form of practical teaching and learning for anatomical education around the world [4]. Traditionally, cadaveric dissection has been embraced and widely recognised as the ideal match for thorough and graphic teaching in anatomy education, resulting in an unjustified increase in the demand for cadavers. The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has had a tremendous impact on medical education, particularly in anatomy instruction, as evidenced by the move from classroom to virtual learning. The position of cadaveric dissection in a post-COVID-19 age, which encompasses the safety of cadavers from suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection before their use, is an important area of anatomy teaching and training that requires rapid consideration [5]. The role of cadaveric dissection in post-COVID-19 anatomy instruction is discussed in this article. A tangentially elongated, somewhat curved, bar-shaped xylem strand with four protoxylem strands on the concave side distinguishes the new fern's petioles. Protoxylem strands are found in pairs towards the lateral xylem ends, and the xylem has reached endarch maturity.

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