Editorial

Editorial on comparative toxicogenomic database

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The Comparative Toxicogenomics Database (CTD) 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. 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. CTD's anatomy curation approach (including the creation of a regulated, interoperable vocabulary) and new anatomy webpages are described here. We also show how this feature may be utilised to identify system- and cell-specific chemical-induced toxicity, inform exposure data, select phenotypes for environmental diseases, scan tissue and pregnancy exposomes, and connect data to other resources. 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 has been used as a technique of practical teaching and learning for anatomical education since the dawn of time. 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 role of cadaveric dissection in the post-COVID-19 age is an important aspect of anatomy teaching and training that has to be addressed right away. It requires ensuring that cadavers are free of SARS-CoV-2 infection before being used. Since ancient times, using cadavers for anatomical dissection has been the most common method of teaching and studying human anatomy. Anatomy instructors are progressively developing web-based learning resources that can fulfil program-specific anatomical learning objectives and replace the present learning environment of anatomy laboratory sessions to suit an increased number of students and shorter learning time. The study looked at how replacing face-to-face demonstrations with an e-learning tool in chiropractic programme practical sessions affected the performance score in gross anatomy. The characteristics of radical hysterectomy in the twentieth century indicated that, in the pursuit of a radical cure, the surgical treatment got prolonged. As a result, the procedure became more challenging, with a higher risk of major bleeding and vesical and anorectal dysfunction. Terminologia Anatomica first published clinical terminology. In light of the IFAA's ruling, the author focused on three important recommendations among the many hypotheses and surgical methods for uterine cervix cancer. Through the merging of morphology and clinical practise, the prospect of a novel theory or surgical approach was investigated based on these concepts. The author has given the former descriptive anatomy and the later practical anatomy as a working title. The notion for and practical implementation of a less-extirpating and nerve-sparing procedure resulted from the development of this practical anatomy, which improved the patient's outcome.

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