

*Editorial***The effects of implementing game-based anatomy teaching methods****R. O. Arise\***

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**EDITORIAL NOTE**

Medical and dental students' views and thoughts about death and the passing of life are frequently linked to what they learn in gross anatomy class, when they begin working with a deceased body donor to study human anatomy. It's unclear whether the way anatomy is taught has an impact on these experiences. An observational study was conducted at 14 international universities to capture the initiation of students' sentiments on the topic of life's passing during anatomy class, identify common themes regarding these thoughts, and investigate the relationship between variations in anatomy course formats and included elements. From the creation of Charles University in 1348 until the current day, this article provides a succinct summary of the history of anatomy and dissection in the Czech territories, today known as the Czech Republic. The essay chronicles this history in the context of six hundred and seventy-two years of political change, with a focus on the history of Prague's anatomy department. Although detailed understanding of cardiac anatomy is critical for interventional electrophysiologists' effectiveness, it is often overlooked during training. The introduction of highly steerable intracardiac echocardiography (ICE) catheters capable of real-time monitoring and 3-dimensional imaging has revolutionised the field. Electroanatomic map superimposition has grown in popularity and use as a result of a greater focus on radiation-reducing procedures and the viewing constraints of fluoroscopy. This article discusses cardiac anatomy in relation to popular ICE segments and viewpoints. The importance of being able to translate knowledge from 3D structure to 2D image, and vice versa, is inextricably linked to radiology

and anatomy. Medical students must learn how to interpret radiology pictures using anatomical knowledge, and the ability to read ultrasound scans is becoming more of a key skill as point-of-care ultrasound becomes more common in clinical practise. Several recent comprehensive evaluations of the literature have demonstrated the benefits of incorporating ultrasonography in anatomy instruction, including a greater grasp of anatomical structure, improved motivation to study, and an appreciation of the dynamic aspect of live anatomy. However, there is a lack of agreement on how ultrasound should be taught in undergraduate medicine. This article reports on a trial of incorporating ultrasonography into medical undergraduate anatomy education at the University of Bristol's School of Anatomy. It discusses the author's experience as well as how some of the problems raised in the literature were addressed. A "Six Step Model" for building a live ultrasound pilot for undergraduate medical anatomy is presented to help others through the hurdles of implementing this great teaching experience: Expertise, Education, Ethics, Environment, Equipment, and Enlistment are all important factors to consider. The central skull base is a complicated anatomical region of the head and neck that is home to a wide range of neoplastic, vascular, infectious, inflammatory, and developmental diseases. The complex structure of this organ necessitates the use of specialised and complementary imaging modalities such as MRI and CT. The normal histology and immunohistochemical characteristics of the normal thymus are frequently overlooked while evaluating thymic malignancies. Given that the majority of epithelial cancers affect adults, assessing normal thymus immunohistochemistry is an uncommon occurrence.

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