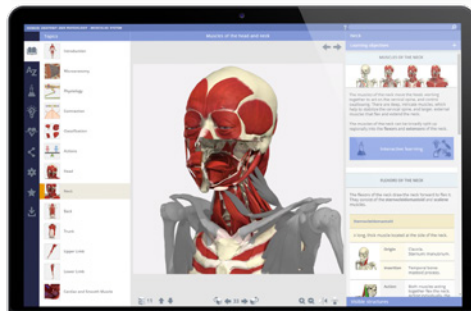
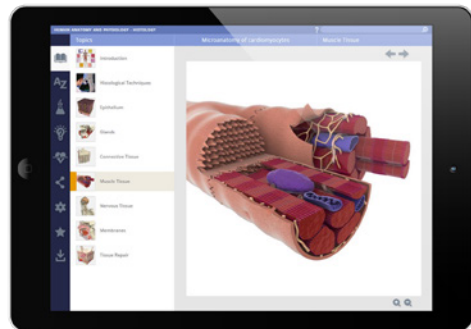
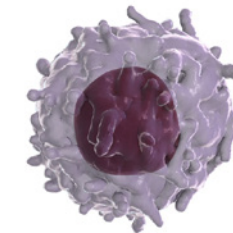
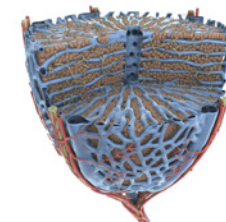


Primal's 3D Human Anatomy and Physiology on Anatomy.tv

Welcome to our user guide to **3D Human Anatomy and Physiology** on Anatomy.tv. Please read on, or select one of the links opposite to jump straight to a particular topic.



<hr/>	
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RECOMMENDED BROWSERS

For an optimum experience we recommend using one of the following web browsers:



Chrome



Microsoft Edge



Internet Explorer



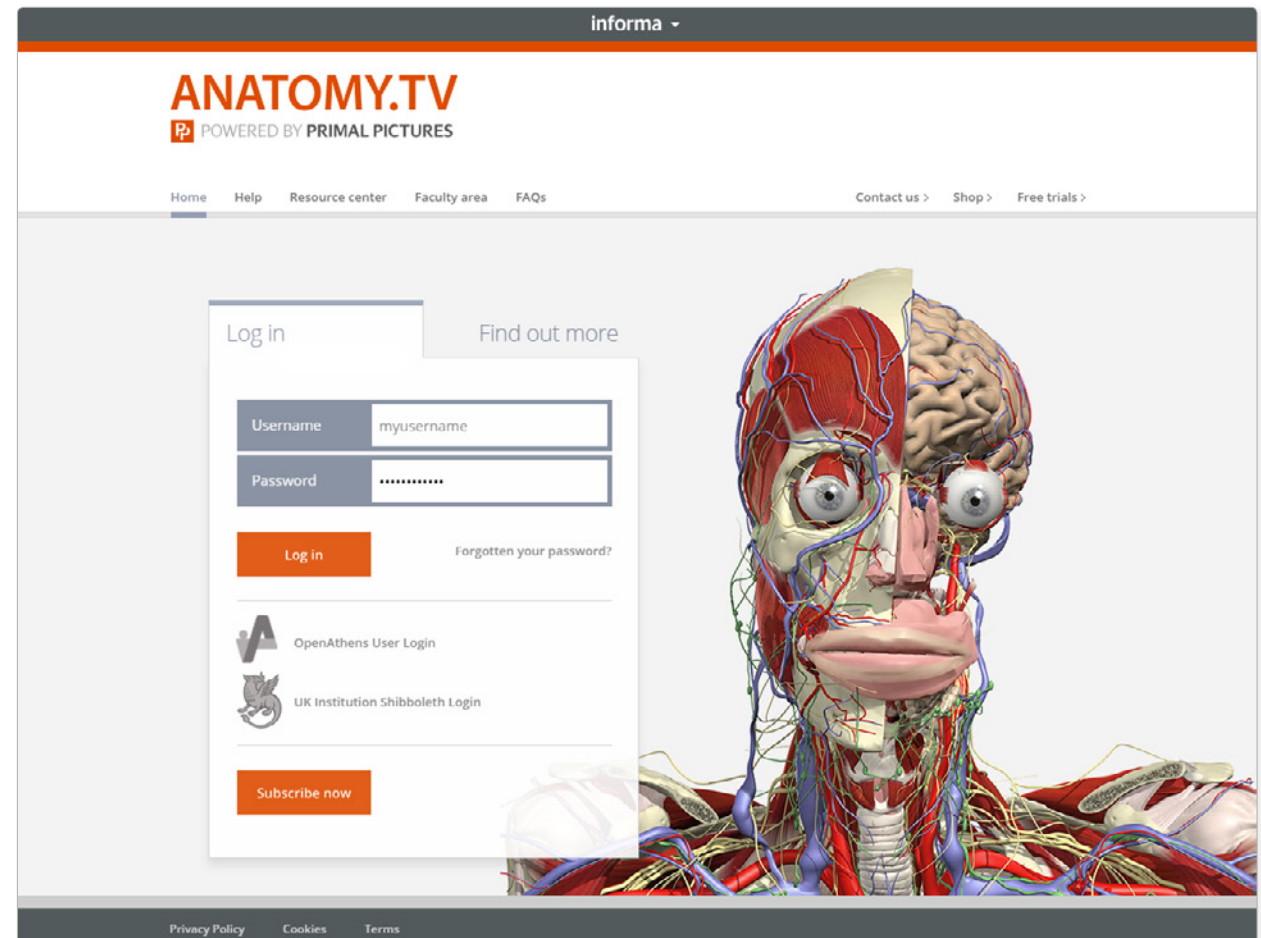
Mozilla Firefox



Safari

Open your web browser and type www.Anatomy.tv into your address bar or browser search field.

This takes you to the home page:



Please type your user name and password in the subscriber login fields.

Main navigation

The top navigation bar offers a number of useful links – you may find the **Help** link, which takes you to our in-depth reference and video tutorials pages, particularly useful.

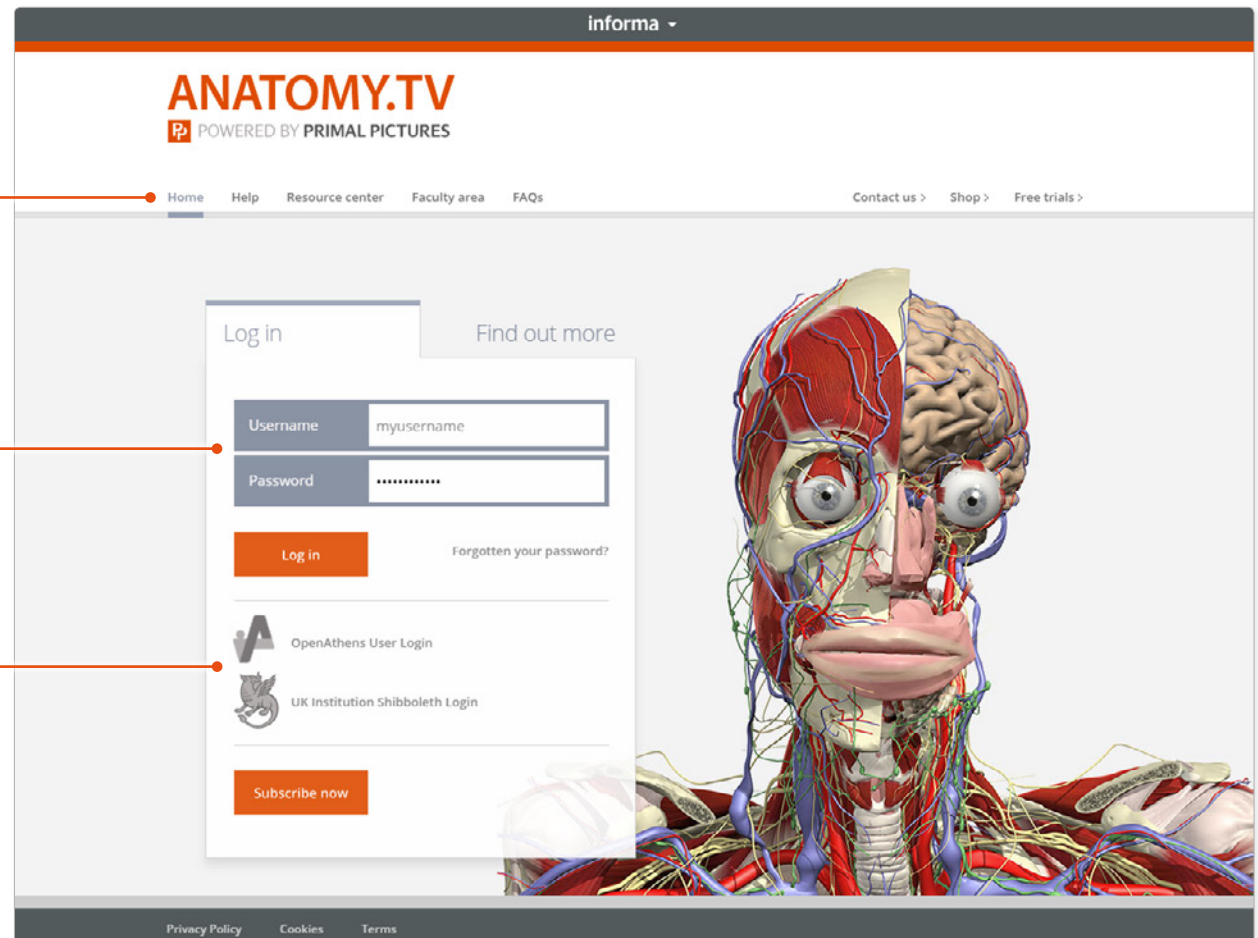
The **Resource center** links to a stock of Anatomy.tv and Primal Pictures information and publicity resources.n

Username and Password

Note that if your institution is IP authenticated you will be taken to the products page automatically without having to log in so you will not see this page and login area.

Other portals

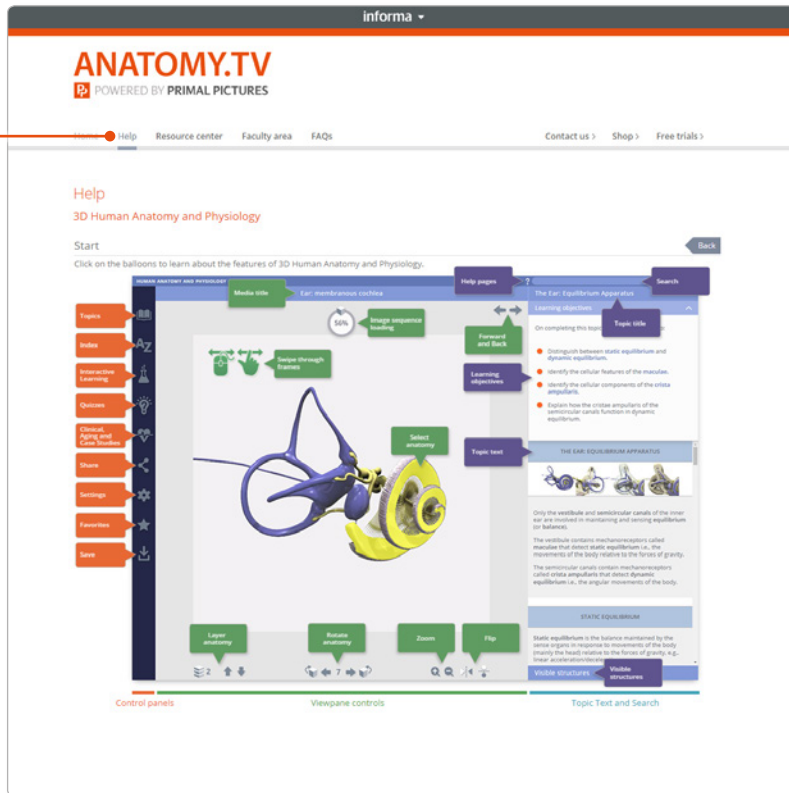
Athens or Shibboleth users should click on the appropriate link and log in via the Athens or Sibboleth sites.



You can find other ways to learn about Primal's 3D Human Anatomy and Physiology on the [Help](#) pages of Anatomy.tv.

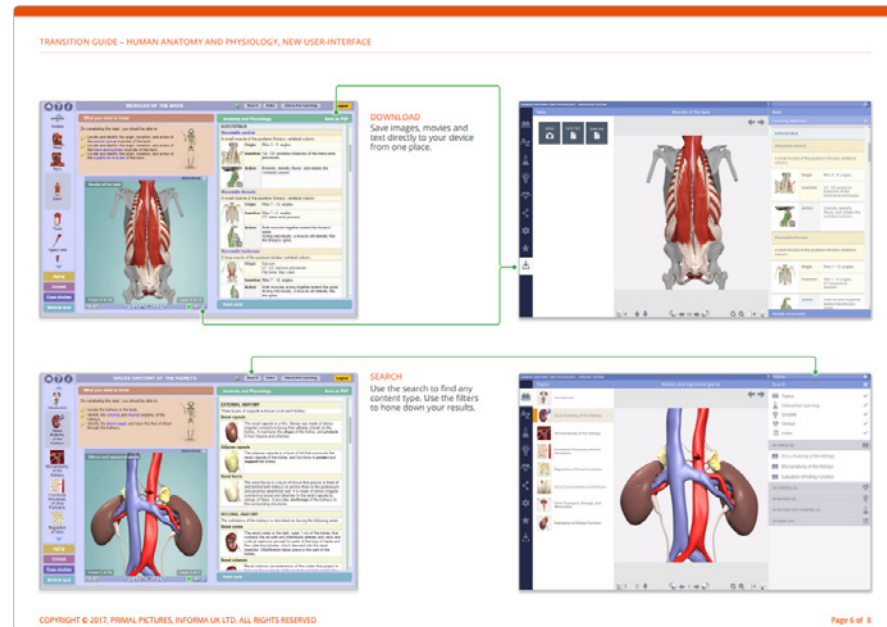
Point-and-click

This type of help is useful if there is a particular button, icon or user-interface feature you would like to learn about.

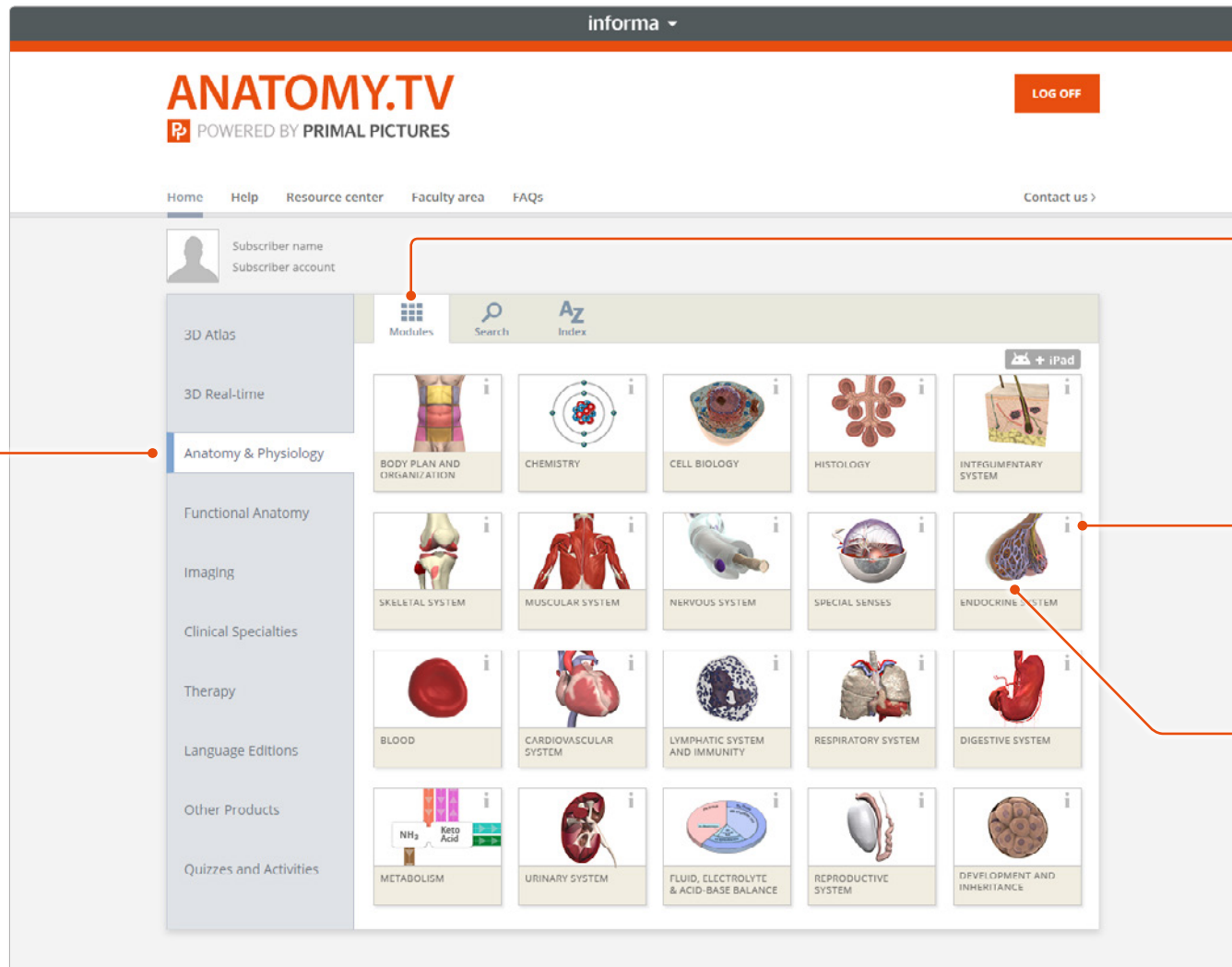


Transition guide

If you are used to our old user interface, [this PDF](#) document will help orientate you to the new one.



Once you have entered a valid username and password you'll be taken to the **Product launch** area of the Home page.



1
Our products are split into categories which can be accessed on the left-hand-side tab menu. Select the Anatomy & Physiology tab.

2
The Modules tab is selected by default, showing the twenty module launch tiles.

3
Selecting the 'i' information icon allows you to preview the content of an individual module. You may then launch that module from the preview box...

4
... alternatively, if you wish to launch the module straight away, select the launch tile itself.

Module interface

Overview



Once you have selected a module it will appear in a separate browser window. The interface consists of three main areas:

Browse panel

Use this panel to navigate through the content, share and save media, and adjust the settings.

1

View panel

This area is where you can view and interact with content.

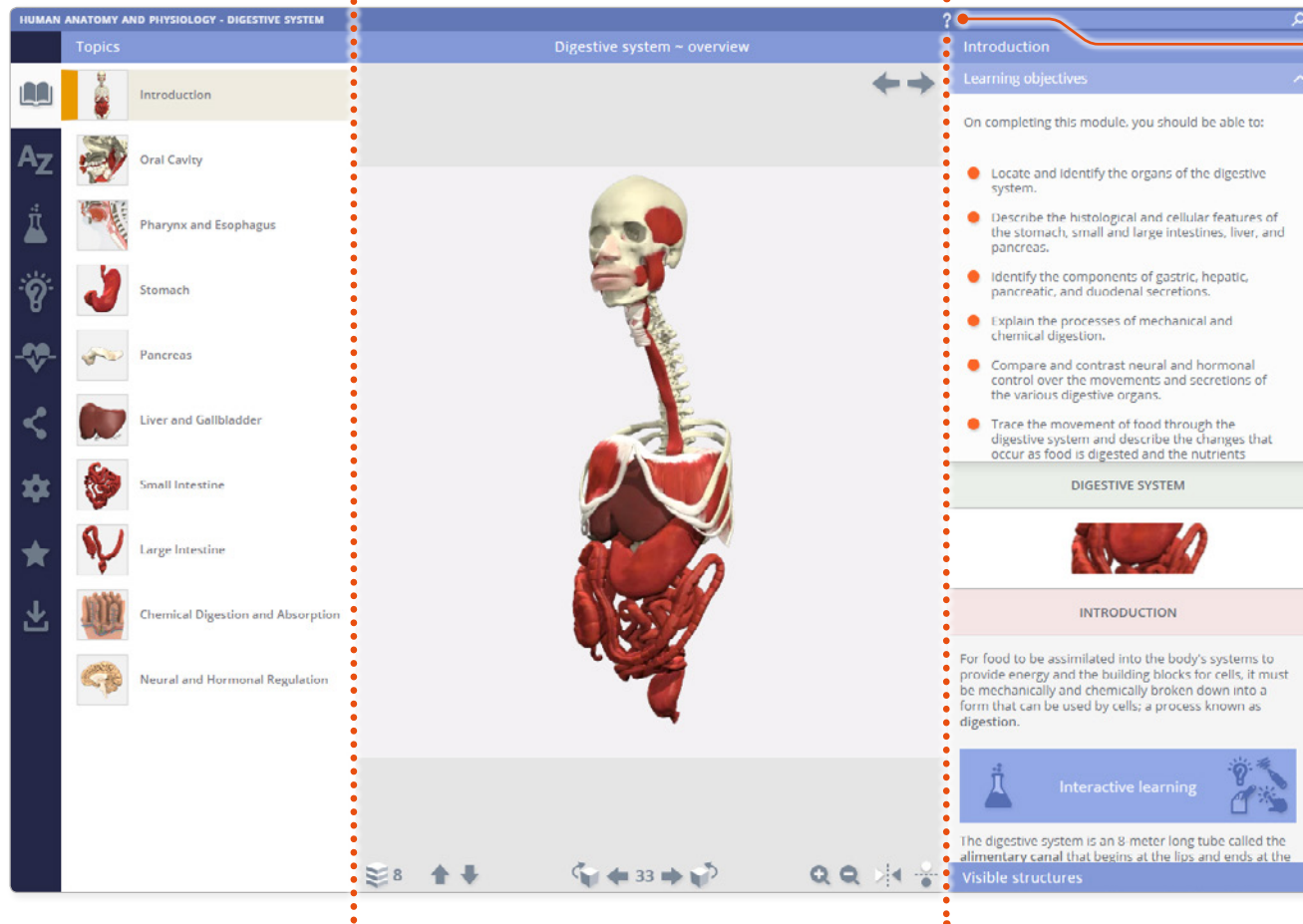
2

Text panel

This panel is where you can read detailed **Topic text**. You can also **Search** for content, review your **Learning objectives**, and explore the list of **Visible structures**.

3

You can access the Help pages on Anatomy.tv at any time by clicking on the question mark.

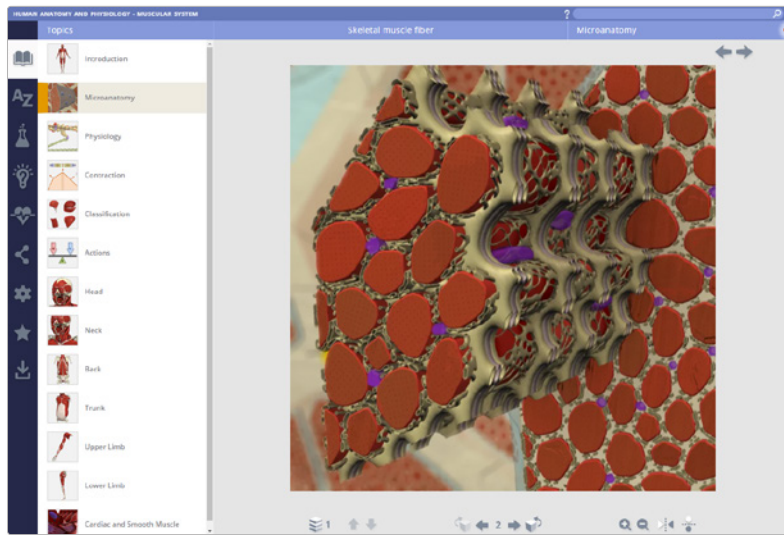


Module interface

Opening and closing panels

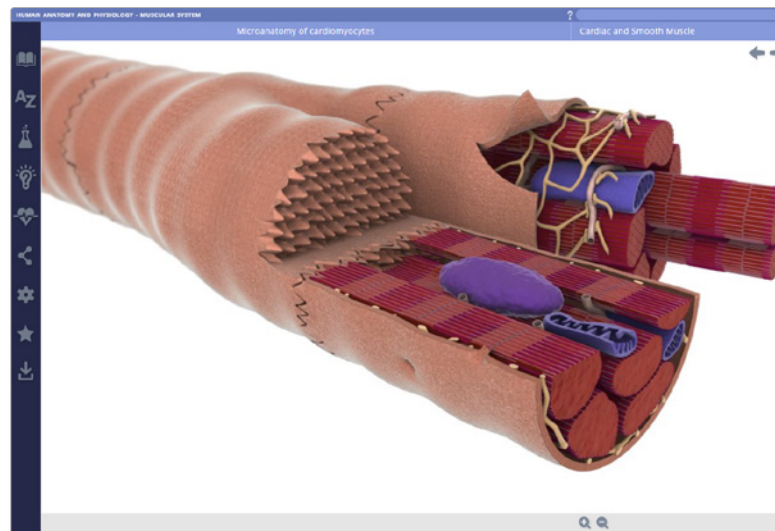
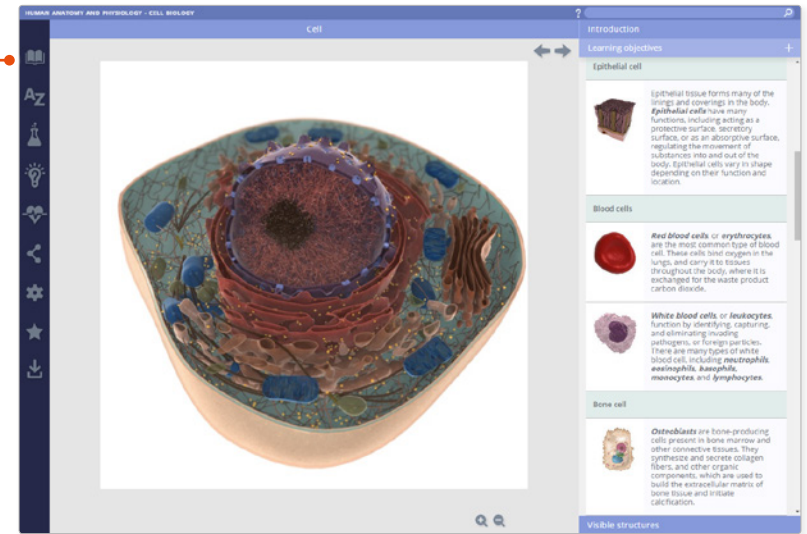


You can arrange the workspace to suit your needs. This can be especially useful on smaller screens or tablet devices.



To open or close the **Text panel**, click on the header.

To close the **Browse panel**, click on the active menu tab.



For even more focus, both panels can be closed.

In this example, the view has been enlarged using the **Zoom controls**.

Module interface

Topics tab



Each module is divided into a series of topics which are accessed through the **Topics tab**.

1 Select a topic.

TOPICS TAB

2 The Text panel updates with the topic's associated content.

Learning objectives
Summarizes the content you should be able to understand after studying each topic.

Topic text
Contains comprehensive anatomy and physiology text with embedded multimedia, as well as supplementary interactive learning activities.

Visible structures
Click on the **Visible structures** bar to show a list of selectable anatomy currently visible in the View panel.

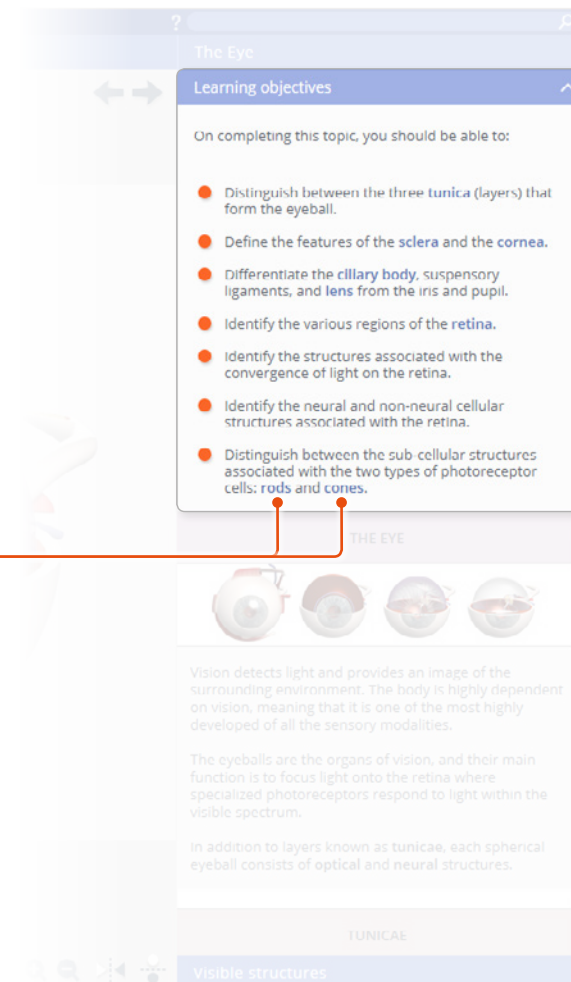
The screenshot shows the 'HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SPECIAL SENSES' interface. The 'Topics' tab is active, displaying a list of topics including 'Introduction', 'The Olfactory Apparatus', 'Olfaction (Smell)', 'The Taste Buds', 'Gustation (Taste)', 'The Eye', 'Vision', 'Accessory Structures of Vision', 'The Ear: Auditory Apparatus', 'Hearing', 'The Ear: Equilibrium Apparatus', and 'Equilibrium (Balance)'. The 'The Eye' topic is selected. The main view shows a 3D anatomical diagram of the eye. The right-hand panel displays the 'The Eye' topic content, including 'Learning objectives' (a list of skills to be achieved), 'THE EYE' (text and images), and 'TUNICAE' (a section for 'Visible structures').

Module interface

Learning objectives



The **Learning objectives** area lists the key knowledge required for a thorough understanding of that topic. The objectives can also be used as revision aids when you come to review the topic.



The Learning objectives can be minimized by clicking on this icon.

If you need to revise any content, the blue links within each set of objectives take you directly to the relevant place in the **Topic text**.

Module interface

Topic text

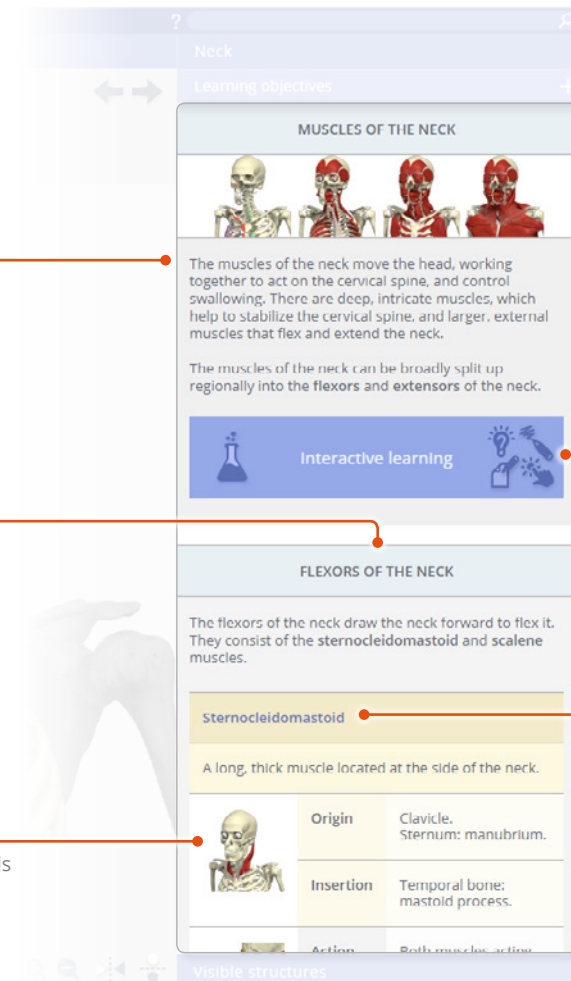


The anatomy and physiology **Topic text** is clearly and concisely written, and is presented in easily digestible units of information to help facilitate learning.

Each topic begins with introductory text, providing an overview to the subjects covered.

Topics are sub-divided into subjects, all of which are clearly marked by a subject title.

You may also find clickable thumbnails relating to the topic text. Clicking on these will open the relevant content in the main **View panel**.



Within the topic text, you may also find links to **Interactive learning** activities.

Clicking on blue text links will highlight the relevant structure in the **View panel**.

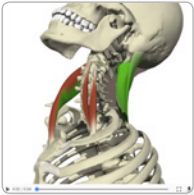
Module interface

View panel

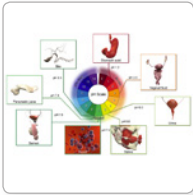


The **View panel** can show 3D sequences, Movies, and Slides.

MOVIE



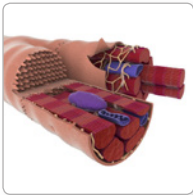
SLIDE - DIAGRAM



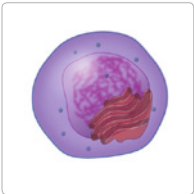
SLIDE - PHOTOGRAPH



SLIDE - STATIC 3D IMAGE



SLIDE - ILLUSTRATION



3D SEQUENCE

The title of the View panel contents appears here. If you have selected a structure in the View panel, the contents title will be replaced by the structure's name.

Move quickly back and forward through your viewing history using these arrows.

Change how you see the image with the View panel controls. Which of these controls are visible will depend on the type of content currently being viewed.

Interacting with the 3D model

Identifying and selecting structures



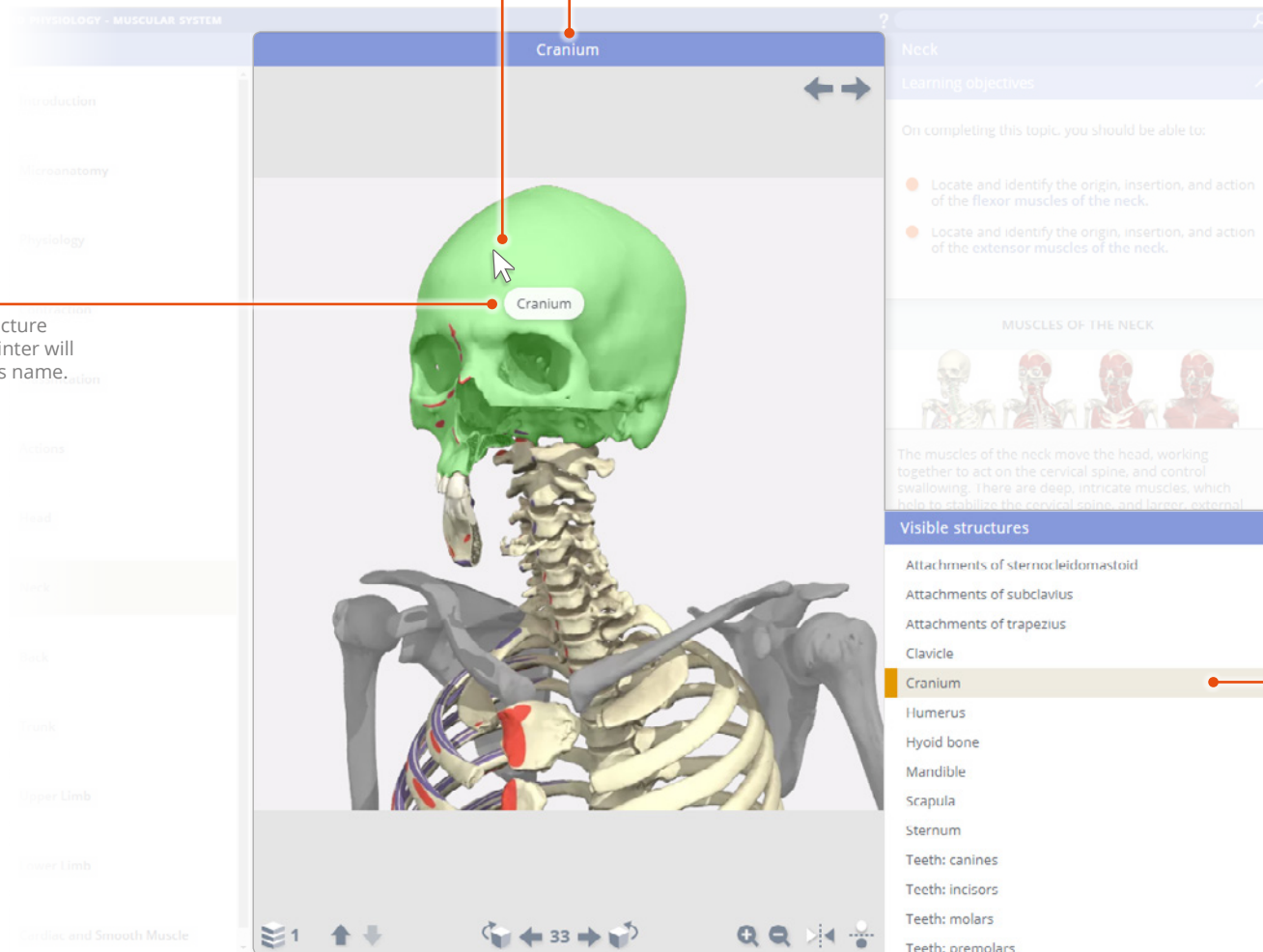
All 3D sequences feature **rollover labels** to help you identify structures. **Slides** that have selectable structures also have this feature.

1

Hovering over a structure with your mouse pointer will reveal the structure's name.

2

Click on a structure to highlight it. The View panel title will update to show the structure's name.



3

You can also select a structure from the list of **Visible structures**, located at the bottom of the Text panel.

Interacting with the 3D model

3D sequences

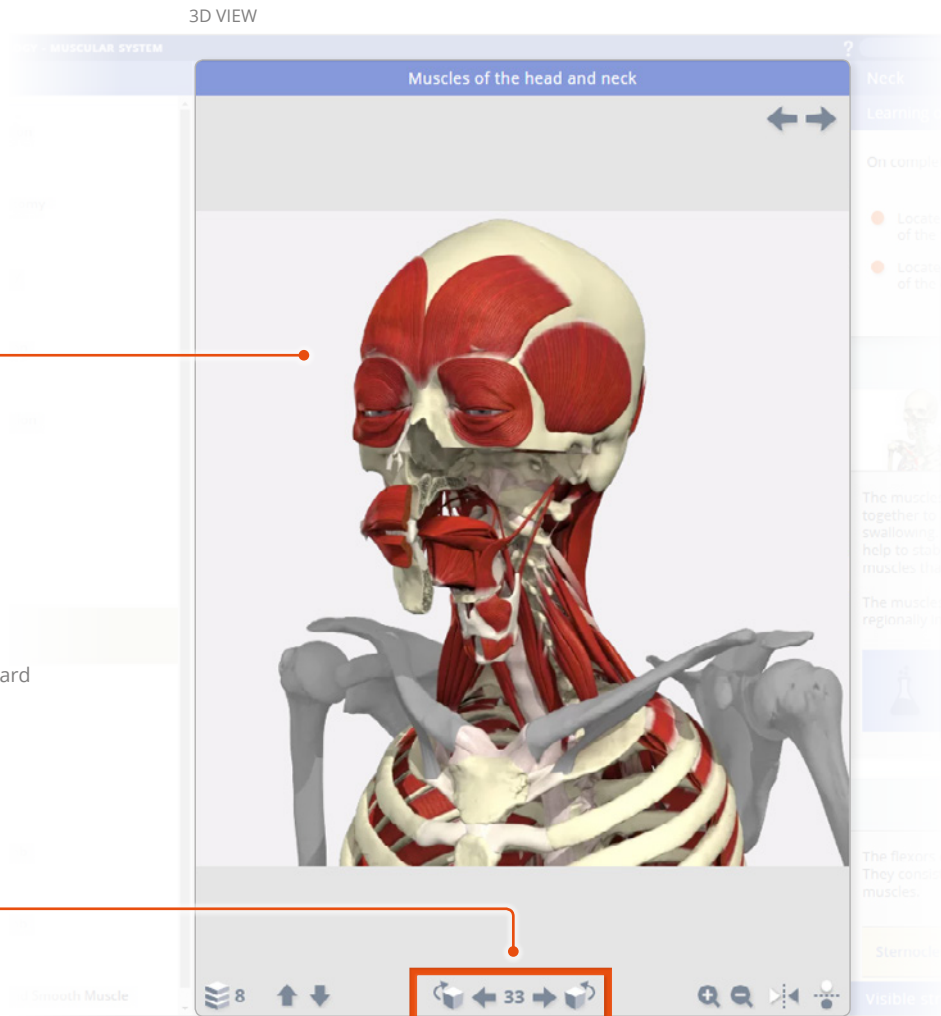
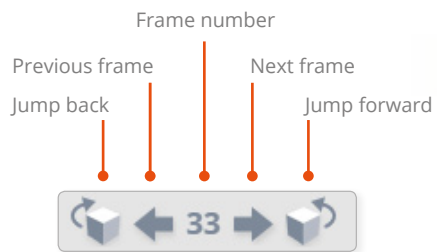


Every 3D view features a sequence of images. These **3D sequences** usually take the form of rotations, enabling you to study the anatomy through 360 degrees.



Drag with your mouse or finger in the View panel to move through the frame sequence.

You can also control the sequence playback using the Frame controls:



Frame controls

Interacting with the 3D model

Layers



3D views also feature numerous **layers** allowing you to study the relationships between the anatomical structures.

Muscles of the head and neck

Neck

Learning path

On completion

● Location of the

● Location of the

A SELECTION OF THE LAYERS IN THE HEAD AND NECK VIEW

Move up and down through the layers using the **Layer controls**:

Layer number
Select layer

Layer up

Layer down

Layer controls

Interacting with the 3D model – Zoom and Flip

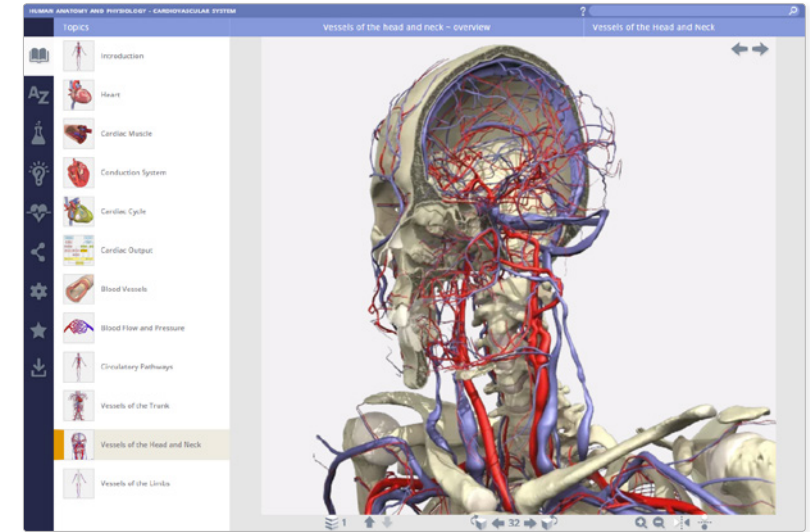
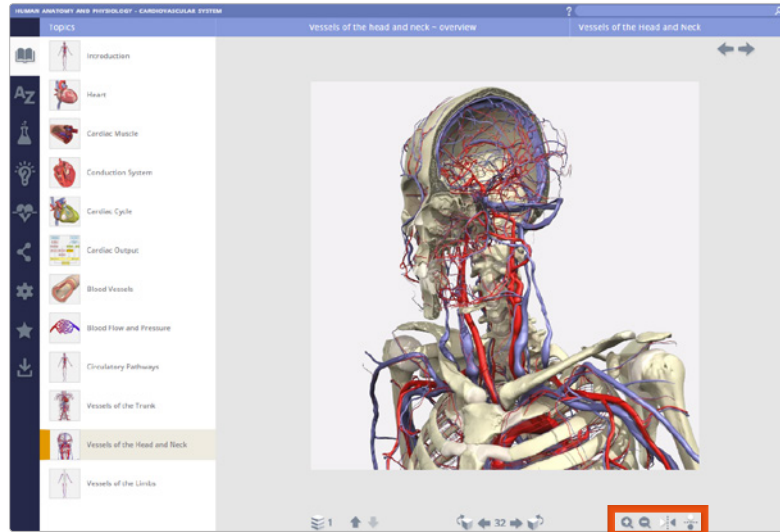


The **Zoom** controls allow a closer look at the model.

Note that the image will become less sharp as you zoom in. As an alternative to using zoom, you may well be able to find a closer view of the structure you are interested in by using the **Search** feature.



Zoom in Zoom out



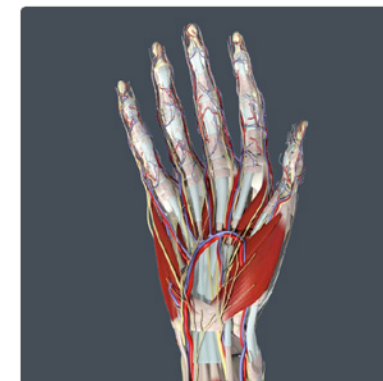
While zoomed in, dragging with the mouse or finger will move rather than rotate the image. If you wish to rotate the image while zoomed, use the **Frame controls**



The **Flip** controls are useful when you want to show the opposite side of the body, or change the view's vertical orientation.



Flip horizontally Flip vertically



Other content types

Movies



You will also find links to subtitled **Movies** in the Topic text.

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - DEVELOPMENT AND INHERITANCE

Topics

- Introduction
- Fertilization and Implantation
- Second Week: Bilaminar Embryo
- Third Week: Trilaminar Embryo
- Third to Eighth Week: Embryonic Development
- The Placenta
- Fetal Development
- Pregnancy
- Labor and Lactation
- Inheritance

Second Week: Bilaminar Embryo

Learning objectives

SECOND WEEK: BILAMINAR EMBRYO

By the end of the first week of development, the morula, formed from the cleavage of the zygote, develops into a blastocyst. Two cellular areas are distinguished, the **embryoblast**, inner cell mass, and the **trophoblast**, outer cell mass.

Throughout the second week of development, a number of events occur as the blastocyst continues to fully implant within the endometrial wall of the uterus. These include the completion of implantation, establishment of the **uteromaternal circulation**, and formation of the **bilaminar embryonic disc**, which gives rise to the germ layers that form all the tissues and organs of the embryo.

Many of the events seen during this week occur in pairs, so the second week of development is often referred to as the **'week of twos'**.

During this period, there is considerable variation in the rate of development of the blastocyst; that is, embryos of the same fertilization age may not necessarily develop at the same rate.

In this topic, a typical day-by-day overview of the major events of development is described, and a clear definition of the formation of each individual embryonic structure is given.

Second week of development

Implantation of the blastocyst is completed during the second week of embryonic development.

At this time, the blastocyst undergoes morphological changes to produce a bilaminar embryonic disc, giving rise to the germ layers that ultimately form the future tissues and organs of the embryo.

0:00 / 3:52

Play/Pause

Scrub backwards and forwards

Mute

Volume

Maximize

Save movie

The movie control bar is visible when the movie is paused or when your mouse pointer is positioned over the movie.

Note that the movie playback controls are specific to the browser you are using, so may be different to those illustrated here.

Also note that the playback controls can sometimes cover movie subtitles. If so, unpaue, or move your mouse pointer away from the movie.

Links to Movies are indicated by this play icon.

Other content types

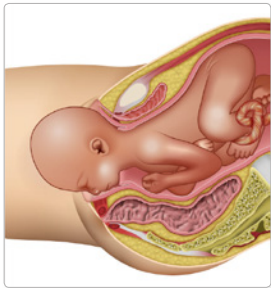
Slides



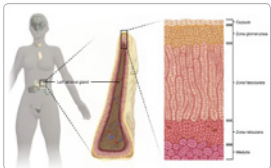
Slides can be static 3D images, diagrams, illustrations or photographs, many of which have selectable areas.

STATIC 3D IMAGE

ILLUSTRATION



DIAGRAM



PHOTOGRAPH



The screenshot shows a 3D anatomical slide titled "Cortical bone". The main view is a cross-section of a bone, showing the outer cortical layer, the inner medullary cavity, and various blood vessels (arteries and veins). A "Visible structures" list is on the right, with "Cortical bone" highlighted. The list includes: Articular cartilage, Cortical bone, Diaphysis, Epiphyseal artery, Epiphyseal line, Epiphyseal vein, Epiphysis, Medullary cavity, Metaphyseal artery, Metaphyseal vein, Metaphysis, Nutrient artery, Nutrient foramen, and Nutrient vein. The slide also has a "Learning objectives" section and a "GROSS ANATOMY OF BONE" section with text describing bone structure and function.

If the slide has selectable structures you will see the **Visible structures** bar. Click on it to see the visible structures list.

You can highlight a selectable structure by clicking on its name in the list. Alternatively, clicking on the structure in the image will highlight that structure in the list.

Finding content

Search: all modules



If you know the name, or part of the name, of a structure you can locate it using the **Search** feature in the Anatomy & Physiology tab on Anatomy.tv.

1 Type your search term here.

2 You can narrow your search to only certain types of content using these checkboxes.

3 Use the **Pick Modules** feature if you wish to limit your search to only certain modules.

4 Click on the orange arrow, or press return on your keyboard, to display the search results.

5 If there is an exact match, it will appear first. Other similar results will appear below, grouped by module, then by content type.

6 Clicking on a blue link will open the associated module and show the relevant content.

Each entry is accompanied by an icon, indicating the content type.

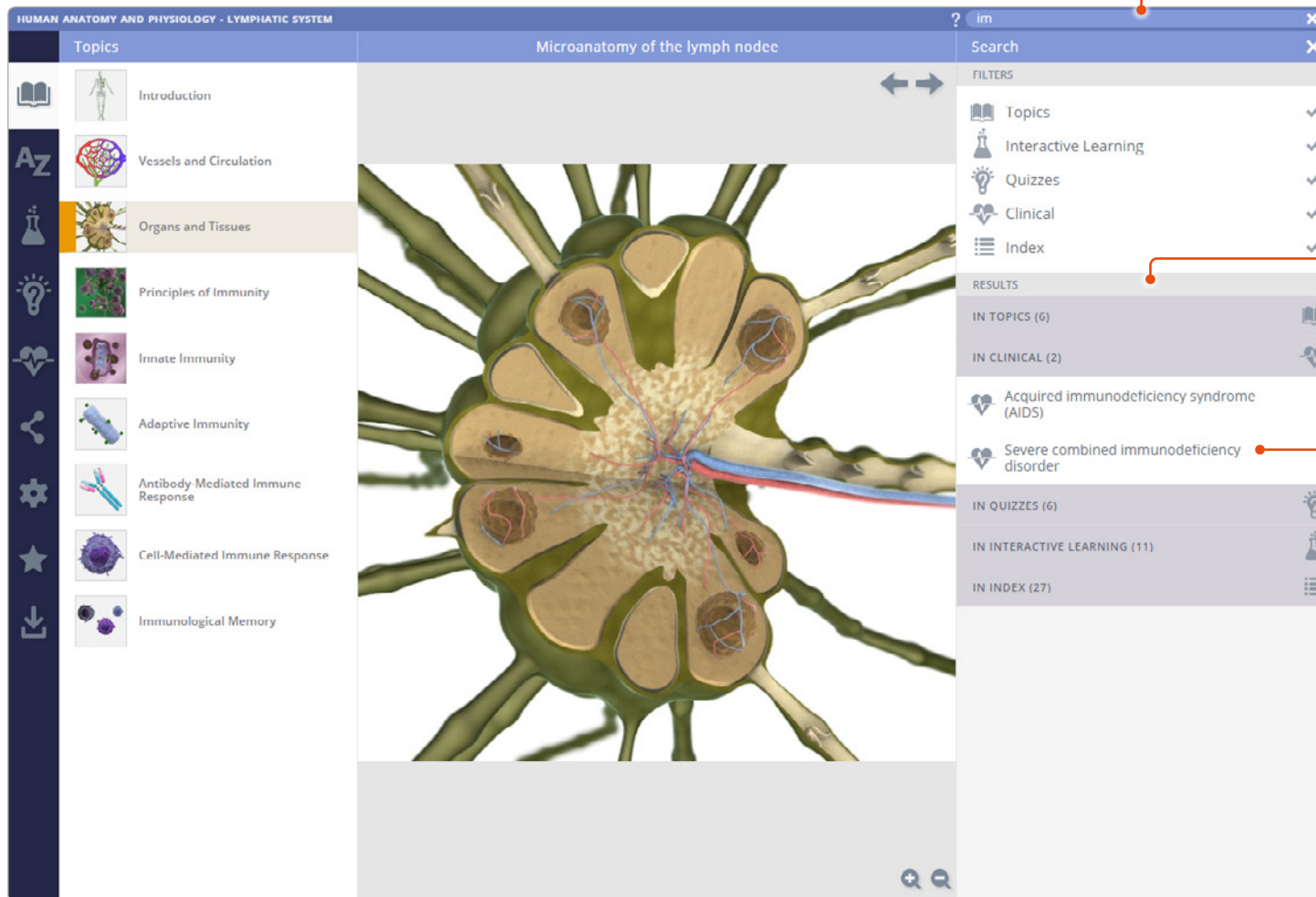
	Text
	3D View
	Movie
	Slide

Finding content

Search panel



To find content within a module, use the **Search bar** on the top right.



1 Begin typing your search term here – the **Search panel** will appear over the top of the Text or View panel below.

Once you have completed your search, close the Search panel by clicking on the cross.

The search results will appear below, sorted into folders. (You can uncheck the filters above if you are looking for only a certain type of content.)

Open a folder and click on the desired result to load the relevant content.

Finding content

Index: all modules



The **Index** tab on Anatomy.tv provides links to content throughout all of the modules.

1

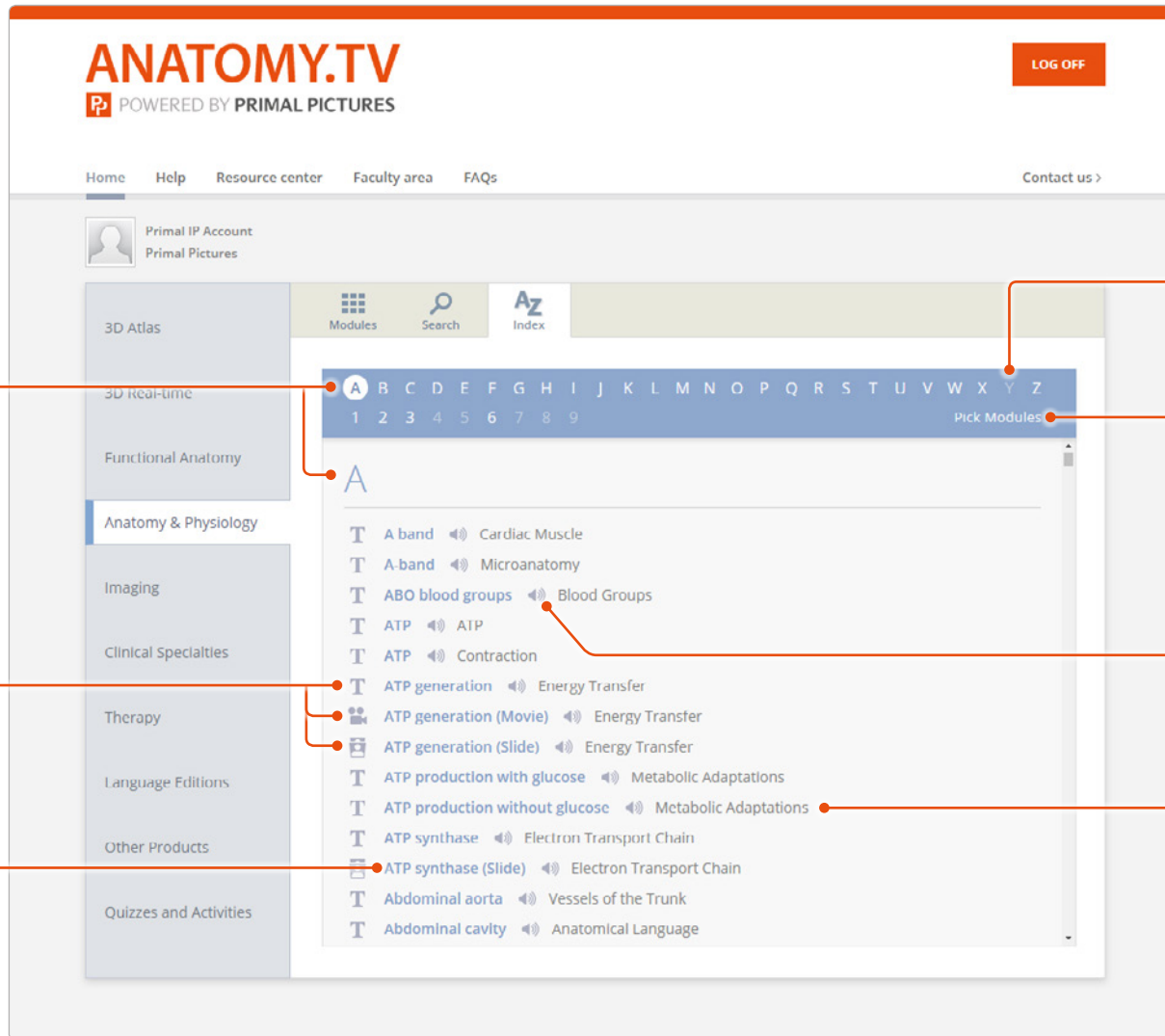
Select the initial letter (or number) of the content you wish to locate - the Index will scroll to the initial letter (or number) you have selected.

2

The type of content is indicated by the icon preceding the link: Text, Movie, Slide or 3D View.

3

Clicking on the blue link will open the associated module and show the relevant content.



Faded characters indicate that there is no content with that initial letter (or number).

Use the **Pick Modules** feature if you wish to limit your search to only certain modules.

You can click on the speaker icon to hear the pronunciation of that structure, or term.

The gray text shows which topic title the index entry falls under.

Finding content

Index tab



Use the **Index** tab to find content within a module sorted alphabetically.

If there is no content for a particular letter, the folder will be grayed-out.

INDEX TAB

Each entry is accompanied by an icon, indicating the content type.

- Text
- 3D View
- Movie
- Slide

The screenshot displays the application interface for 'HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - MUSCULAR SYSTEM'. The 'Index' tab is active, showing an alphabetical list of muscles. The 'Obturator internus' is selected, and its 3D model is visible in the center. The sidebar on the right provides detailed information for the selected muscle, including its origin, insertion, and action. The 'Obturator externus' is also listed below it.

Muscle	Origin	Insertion	Action
Obturator internus	Hip: internal margins of the obturator foramen. Hip: ischium.	Femur: greater trochanter.	Abducts and laterally rotates the femur.
Obturator externus	Hip: external margins of the obturator foramen.	Femur: intertrochanteric fossa.	Laterally rotates the femur.

Applying your knowledge

Interactive learning tab: overview



The **Interactive learning** tab contains activities to help you consolidate your learning.

INTERACTIVE LEARNING TAB

1

Each of the module's topics has a number of Interactive learning activities. There are four types:

- Quizzes
- Click a structure
- Coloring book
- Print and label

Levels of structural organization

Chemical
eg. atoms & molecules

Cell
eg. parietal cell

Tissue
eg. epithelial

Organism
eg. human

System
eg. digestive

Organ
eg. stomach

Structural Organization

Learning objectives

Chemical > Cellular > Tissue > Organ > System > Organism

An organ is a structure composed of two or more different types of tissue. Organs have specific functions and usually have recognizable shapes, such as the bean shape of a kidney. Organs found in the body include the heart, brain, stomach, skin, and bones.

System

Chemical > Cellular > Tissue > Organ > System > Organism

Related organs working for a common function is what constitutes a system. The digestive, nervous, and cardiovascular systems are all examples of this.

A single organ however, can be part of one or more systems. For example, the pancreas belongs to both the endocrine and digestive systems. Some systems have organs that are in direct physical contact and thus function together, such as the organs of the digestive system, but others are related by functional or structural similarities and do not have direct contact, such as the glands that form the endocrine system.

2

Alternatively, the same learning activities can be accessed from within the topic text.

Hovering over the banner will tell you which type of activity it links to.

Color and Label

Interactive Learning

Quiz

Applying your knowledge

Interactive learning tab: click a structure



Click a structure allows you to consolidate knowledge of key structures by carefully guiding you to interact with selected **3D views** and **Slides**.

1

This activity challenges you to identify the structures listed on the right-hand-side panel.

INTERACTIVE LEARNING TAB

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	
Interactive Learning	Mucosa: nasopharynx
Introduction	
Upper respiratory tract	
Nasal cavity	
Nasal cavity	
Paranasal sinuses	
Pharynx	
Lower respiratory tract	
Voice production	
Pulmonary ventilation	
Lung volumes and capacities	
Respiratory membrane and gas exchange	
Control of respiration	

Click a structure

Interactive Learning

On the image identify and select the following structures:

- Epiglottic cartilage
- Mucosa: external nares
- Mucosa: oropharynx
- Mucosa: nasopharynx
- Mucosa: oral cavity
- Mucosa: respiratory mucosa

Use the layer controls to add layers, ending on layer 7.

Now identify and select the following structures:

- Mucosa: superior nasal concha
- Mucosa: superior meatus
- Mucosa: middle nasal concha
- Mucosa: middle meatus
- Mucosa: inferior nasal concha
- Mucosa: inferior meatus

Visible structures

2

Try to identify the structure visually before hovering or selecting to confirm your answer. Alternatively, you may wish to turn off the rollover labels in **Settings**.

3

If you have trouble finding any of the structures, you can open the **Visible structures** list.

Applying your knowledge

Interactive learning tab: color and label

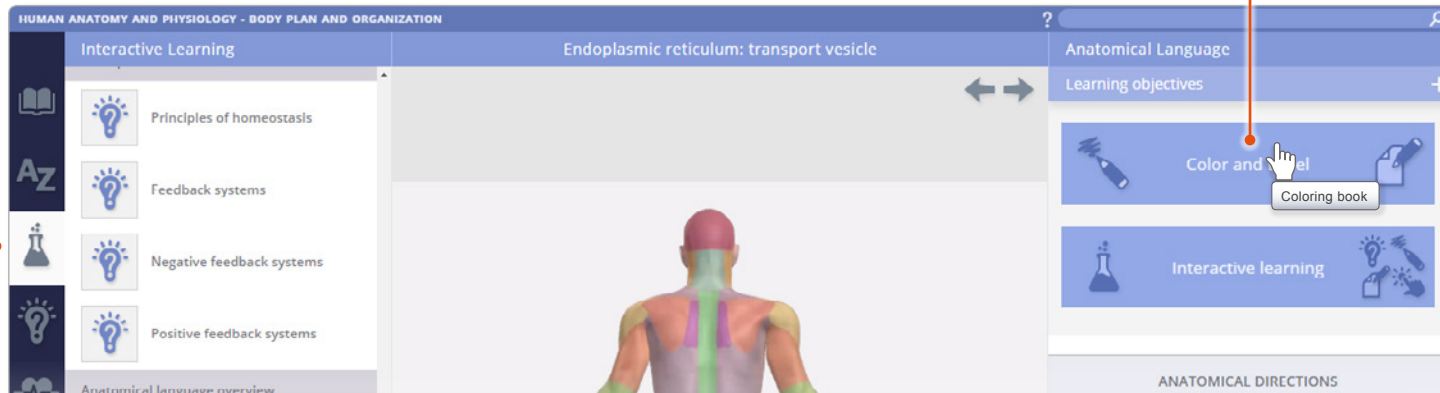


The **Color and label** banners allow you to download two types of interactive learning activity:

- 1 Coloring book
- 2 Print and label

Hover over the banner to preview which type of activity it links to. Click on the banner to access the activity.

INTERACTIVE LEARNING TAB

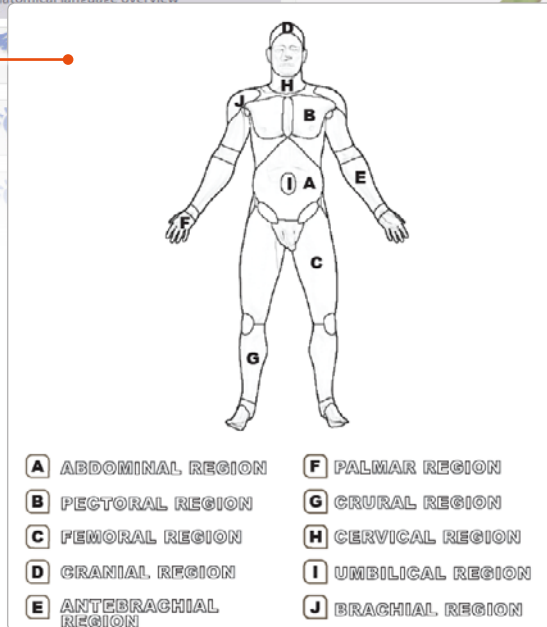


1

Coloring book activities help you learn relationships between anatomical structures through the use of color-coding.

Color the structure name in the list below the image, and the corresponding structure on the model using the same color for both.

The second page of the coloring book features an advanced level where either the structure name, or the letter guides have been removed to make the activity more challenging.

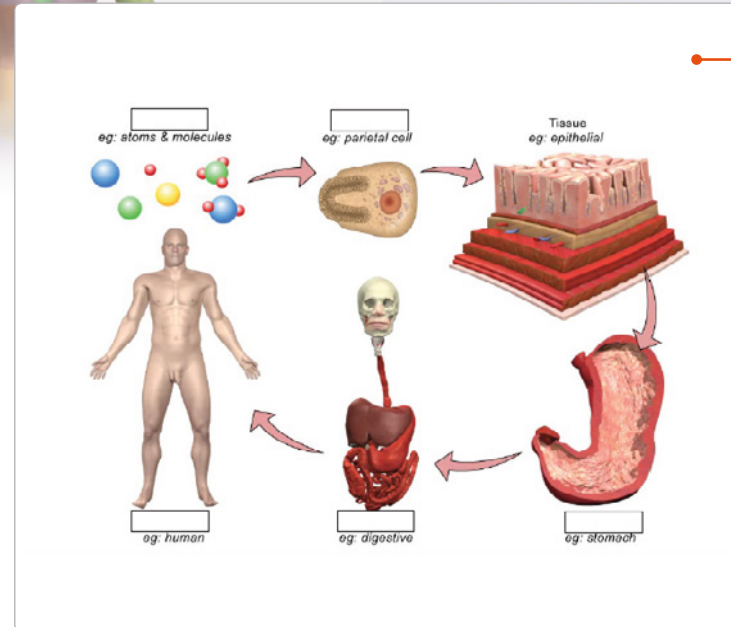


2

The **Print and label** activities are designed to help you remember key anatomical and physiological principles.

Each activity features an illustration with several blank labels. The aim is to fill in the blanks with the correct anatomical structures or physiological processes.

If you need to refresh your memory, you can go back and find the full illustration within the module, at any time.



Applying your knowledge

Quizzes tab



Once you have digested the information covered in each topic, you can test your knowledge by taking a quiz.

1

Topic quizzes cover the anatomy and physiology content of a particular topic.

QUIZZES TAB

2

The last quiz is the **Module quiz** which tests your knowledge across all of the topics contained within the module. You may wish to take the individual Topic quizzes first to practice.

The screenshot shows a web application interface for 'HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SKELETAL SYSTEM'. On the left is a 'Quizzes' sidebar with a list of topics: Introduction, Microanatomy of Bone and Cartilage, Gross Anatomy of Bone, Embryonic Bone Formation, Bone Growth, Repair, and Remodeling, Organization of Skeletal Tissue, Skull, Vertebral Column (highlighted), Bones of the Upper Limb, Bones of the Lower Limb, Joints, and Skeletal system overview. The main content area is titled 'Vertebral column' and contains a question: 'Choose the circle positioned over the sacral hiatus in the image. You have only one attempt.' Below the question is a 3D anatomical model of a sacrum with several red circles overlaid. A green feedback box at the bottom of the question area says 'That's right! You selected the correct response. Click anywhere to continue.' A 'Submit' button is located at the bottom right of the question area. The text 'Question 4 of 5' is visible below the model.

4

Once you have selected your answer to a question, click the **Submit** button. Once you have submitted your answer, it cannot be amended. The result will be displayed immediately.

At the end of each quiz, you will be able to see your points total, indicating whether or not you have passed.

You will be able to review the quiz questions and your answers against the correct responses.

Applying your knowledge

Clinical, Aging and Case studies



The **Clinical, Aging and Case studies** tab extends your knowledge of anatomy, detailing conditions relevant to the module.

Clinical

Learn about common clinical conditions associated with a particular body system.

This section includes an overview of a clinical condition followed by text on its causes, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment.

CLINICAL, AGING AND CASE STUDIES TAB

Aging

Learn about how aging affects the relevant body system.

Case studies

Case studies are an excellent way to test your knowledge once you have completed a module.

This section includes questions to test your knowledge and understanding of the causes, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of common clinical conditions.

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SKELETAL SYSTEM

Clinical, Aging and Case Studies

Clinical

- Bone metastasis
- Bunions
- Osteoarthritis
- Osteoporosis
- Rheumatoid arthritis

Overview

Metastatic disease is the spread of disease (cancer or infection) from its primary (or original) site to another organ. Metastases indicate an advanced stage of cancer and by the time of their diagnosis they are often multifocal conferring a poor prognosis. Common sites of metastasis from solid organ tumors include the bone, lung, liver, and brain. Bone metastases are the most common malignancy of the skeleton.

Causes

Original, or primary, tumors that usually metastasize to the bone are, in order of frequency, breast, prostate, lung, kidney, or thyroid. Common sites of bony metastases include the vertebrae, pelvis, ribs, limbs (proximal part of the humerus or the femur), and the skull.

The pathological process is initiated when tumor cells from the primary cancer enter the bloodstream. The cells migrate to the bony vasculature, where they exit and adhere to the endosteal surface. As a consequence of this, the cells proliferate and grow into the medullary cavity.

The presence of metastases affects the process of bone remodeling by causing either an increase in osteoclastic activity (and hence bone resorption through osteolysis) or an increase in osteoblastic activity, leading to an increase in bone formation (osteoblastic). Alternatively, remodeling can be altered by a mixture of both.

The growth factors responsible for bone remodeling are conducive for tumor growth, hence bone metastases are often found to be multiple rather than solitary.

Symptoms

Bone metastases may frequently be found as a consequence of routine imaging, as there is regularly an absence of symptoms.

When they are symptomatic, however, they commonly cause significant and chronic pain due to the disruption of the bony matrix, which requires treatment with analgesics.

Bone metastases may also be found as a result of their complications. These may occur as a result of the fragility of the bone, which may lead to pathological fractures, spinal cord compression, and hypercalcemia.

Osteolytic lesions, characterized by holes within the bone structure, and osteosclerotic lesions, containing areas of new bone formation, may need to be further examined with additional imaging. This is most commonly by nuclear imaging bone scan.

Technetium-99m bone scintigraphy, known as a bone scan, is a technique for imaging the whole bony skeleton using a radioisotope to identify areas of bone affected by metastatic cancer. It is used for assessment of the extent of bone metastases and to provide an accurate estimation of their distribution. For analysis of focal lesions, CT (computerized tomography) or MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) may be indicated, dependent on the particular site in question.

The image above shows a gamma scan of an individual with numerous bone metastases. The red color indicates the presence of bone tumors, which in the case of this patient

Other features

Share tab



Share content with other Anatomy.tv subscribers using the **Share** tab.

1

You can direct other users to specific content using the **Copy link** button.

SHARE TAB

The screenshot shows the 'Share' tab interface. On the left, a vertical navigation bar contains icons for home, search, and other features. The 'SHARE TAB' is highlighted. The main content area is titled 'Metabolic pathways' and displays a complex flowchart of metabolic processes. The flowchart starts with 'Protein' and 'Glycogen' at the top, leading to 'Amino acid' and 'Glucose'. 'Amino acid' is further broken down into 'NH₃ + Keto acid', which leads to 'Urea'. 'Glucose' leads to '2X Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate', which then leads to '2x Pyruvic acid'. '2x Pyruvic acid' can be converted to 'Lactic acid' or '2x Acetyl coenzyme A'. '2x Acetyl coenzyme A' enters the 'Krebs cycle', which leads to the 'Electron transport chain' and 'Ketone bodies'. The diagram uses various colors and arrows to indicate the flow of molecules and the branching points of different metabolic pathways.

2

You can then share this web address with anyone who has an active subscription to 3D Human Anatomy and Physiology – and provided they are logged in, they can click on the link and access the exact piece of content you want to share with them.

You can also use this web address to provide a direct link to content from within lesson plans, course material, or simply embed into course information directly within a Learning Management System.

- Lesson plans
- Course material
- Email
- LMS platforms
- Presentations

Other features

Settings tab



The **Settings** tab has a number of controls which allow you to adjust how you view the 3D model.

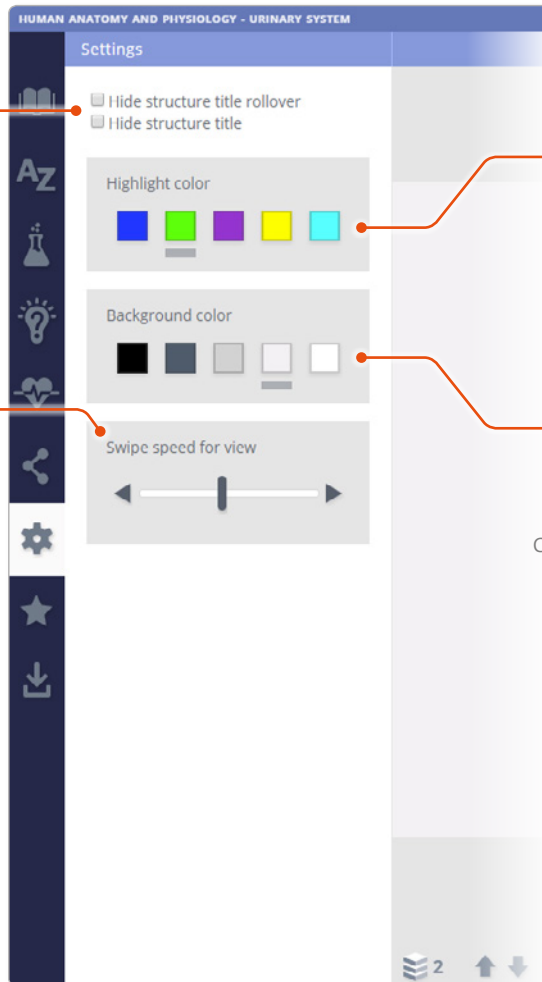
Hiding titles

Useful for self-testing, these check-boxes allow you to hide the View panel rollover labels or the titles above the View panel and Text panel.

Swipe speed

Adjust how quickly you move through the frame sequence while swiping.

SETTINGS TAB



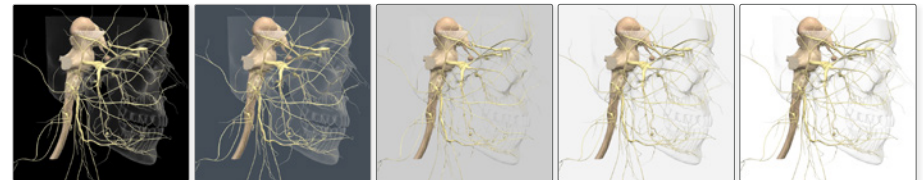
Highlight color

You can choose a different highlight color to make your selection more visible. The highlight color will also change in selectable **Slides**.



Background color

The background color can also be adjusted to make structures more visible. (Currently only available in Chrome browser on desktop.)



Other features

Favorites



Use the **Favorites** tab to save links to your favorite content.

Add favorite

Opens the Add Favorite dialogue box, where you can specify a name and folder location for your new Favorite.

Add folder

Opens the Add folder dialogue box where you can specify a name and location for your new folder.

Save to file

Favorites are stored locally on your computer. If you would like to access them on another computer, you will first need to **Save to file**. This creates an .txt file which you can then transfer to the other computer.

Load from file

Use the **Load from file** button to import your previously created Favorites .txt file to the new computer.

Opening folders

Open folders by clicking on the arrow to their left.

You can relocate your Favorites and Favorites folders by dragging them from one folder to another.

Selecting a Favorite or a folder will reveal its Edit and Delete buttons.

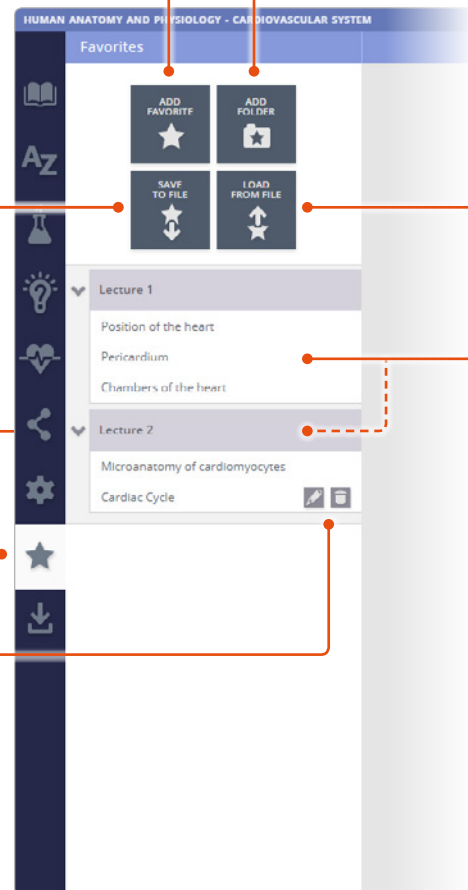
FAVORITES TAB

Edit

Allows you to rename a selected Favorite or folder or to specify a different folder location.

Delete

Deletes your selected Favorite or folder from the Favorites tab.



Other features

Save tab



The **Save** tab allows you to download images, movies and text articles – you can then add them to presentations, lecture notes, and Learning Management Systems.

Save image

Clicking this button will save the current 3D sequence frame or Slide, according to which type of content is currently shown in the View panel.

If you are currently viewing a Movie, the **Save Movie** button will be shown instead.

SAVE TAB

The screenshot shows the application interface with the 'Save' tab selected. The 'Save' tab contains three buttons: 'SAVE IMAGE', 'SAVE TOPIC TEXT', and 'SAVE TOPIC PDF'. The 'SAVE TOPIC TEXT' button is annotated with the text 'Save topic text' and 'Saves the current Topic text in plain text format.' The 'SAVE TOPIC PDF' button is annotated with the text 'Save topic PDF' and 'Saves the current Topic text as a PDF, complete with images.' The 'SAVE TAB' label points to the 'Save' tab itself. The main content area shows a 3D model of a synapse, and the right sidebar displays information about 'CHEMICAL SYNAPSES', including a definition, a description of the synaptic cleft, and a list of visible structures: 'Presynaptic axon terminal', 'Synaptic vesicles', and 'Synaptic cleft'.

Additional support for Faculty Faculty area



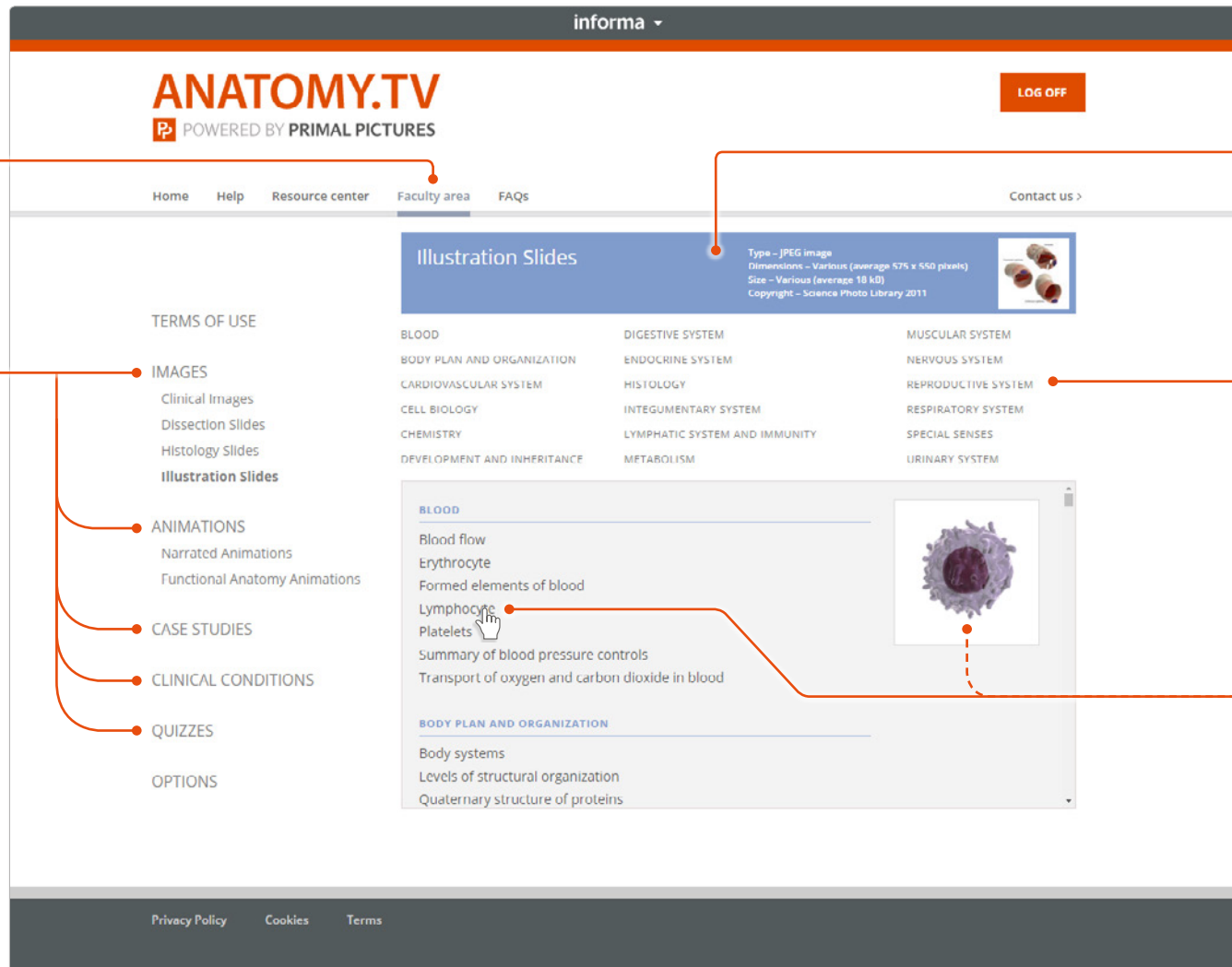
For institutional license holders, a dedicated **Faculty area** is available on Anatomy.tv.

1

Click on the Faculty area link in the top menu bar, and sign in using your own unique faculty login.

2

The faculty area has been designed to give you useful teaching aids, including images, animations, case studies, clinical conditions, and quizzes, in an easy to export format to supplement your teaching.



The section header includes information about the content: file type, dimensions, file size and copyright.

Click on the module title to jump to the appropriate area of the content list.

For the items in the IMAGES content lists, hovering over the title will reveal an image preview thumbnail.

Click on the content title to download the asset for use in lesson plans, course materials, presentations or LMS platforms.