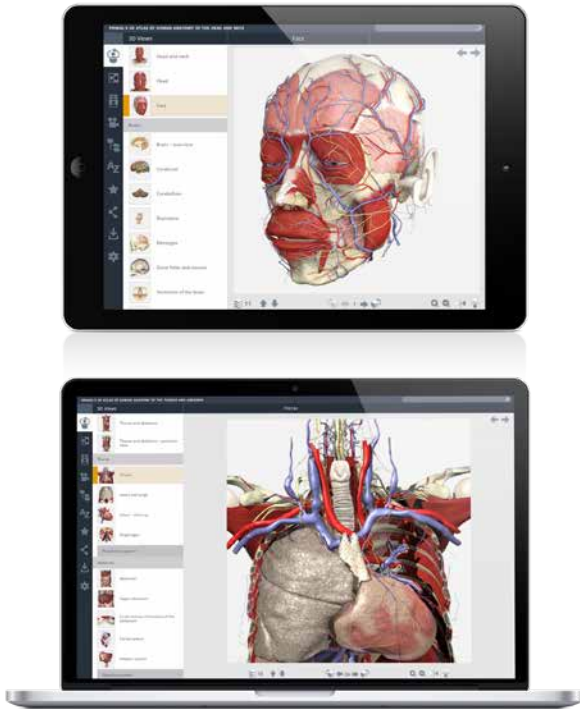
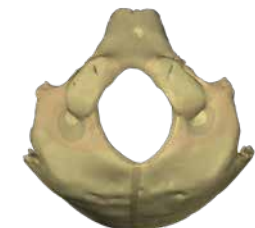
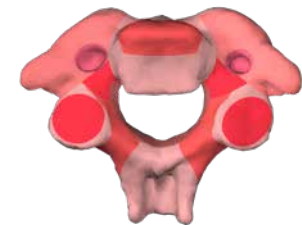
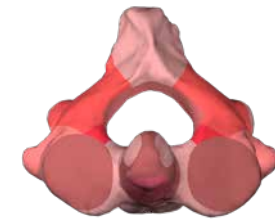


# Primal's 3D Atlas and 3D Human on Anatomy.tv

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



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## RECOMMENDED BROWSERS

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



Chrome



Microsoft Edge



Internet Explorer



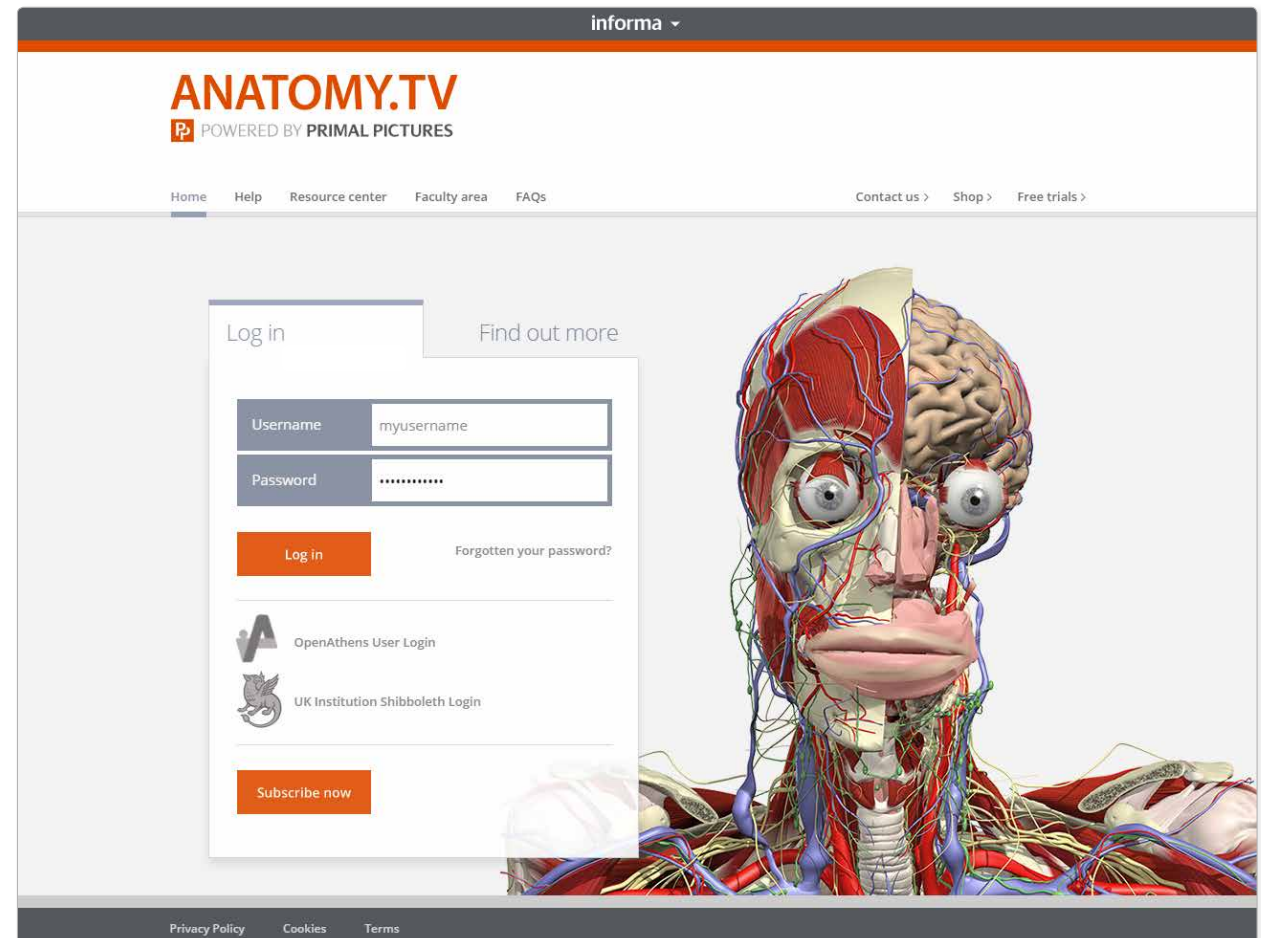
Mozilla Firefox



Safari

Open your web browser and type [www.anatomy.tv](http://www.anatomy.tv) into your address bar or browser search field.

This takes you to the home page:



Please type your username 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.

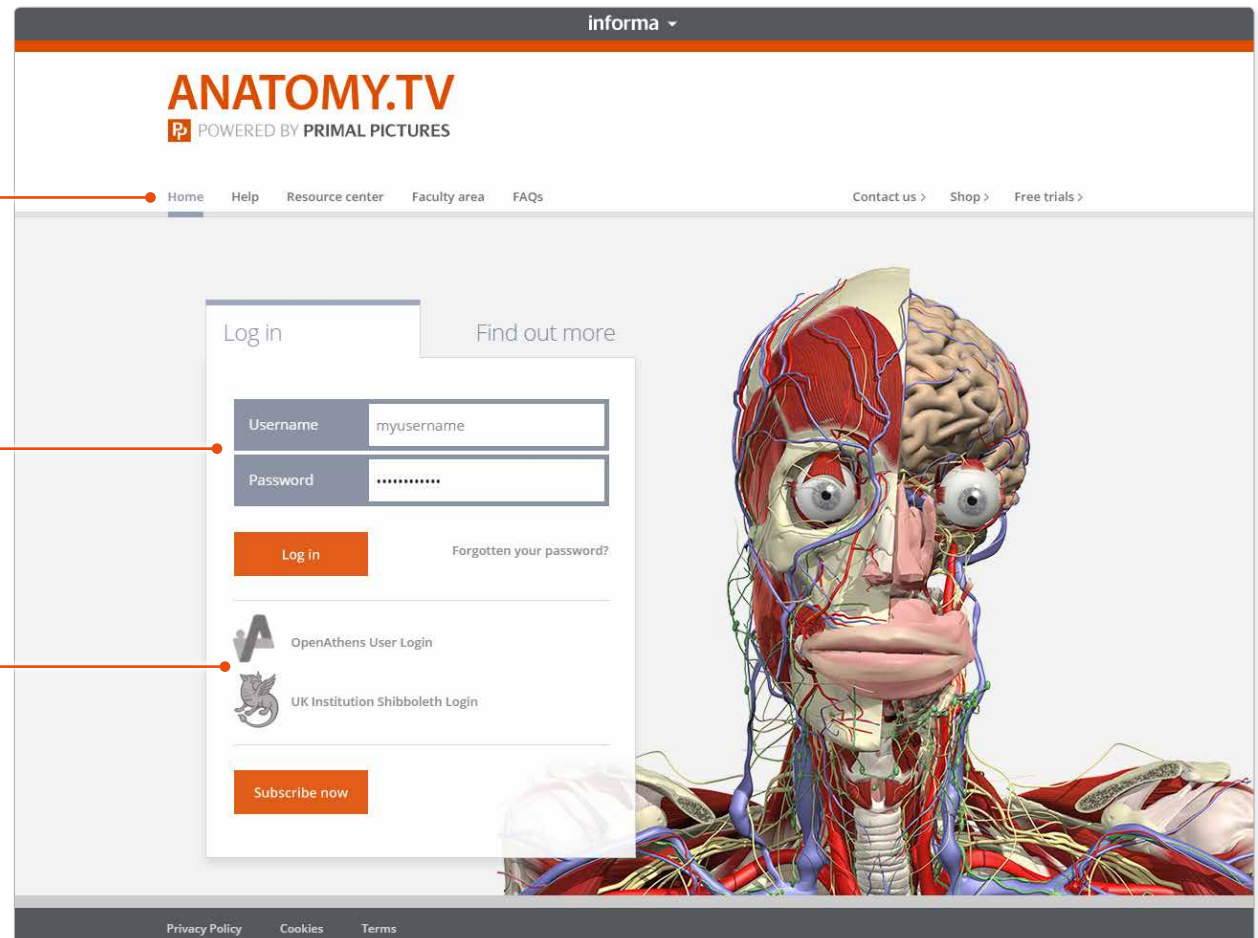
The Resource centre links to a stock of Anatomy.tv and Primal Pictures information and publicity resources.

## Username and Password

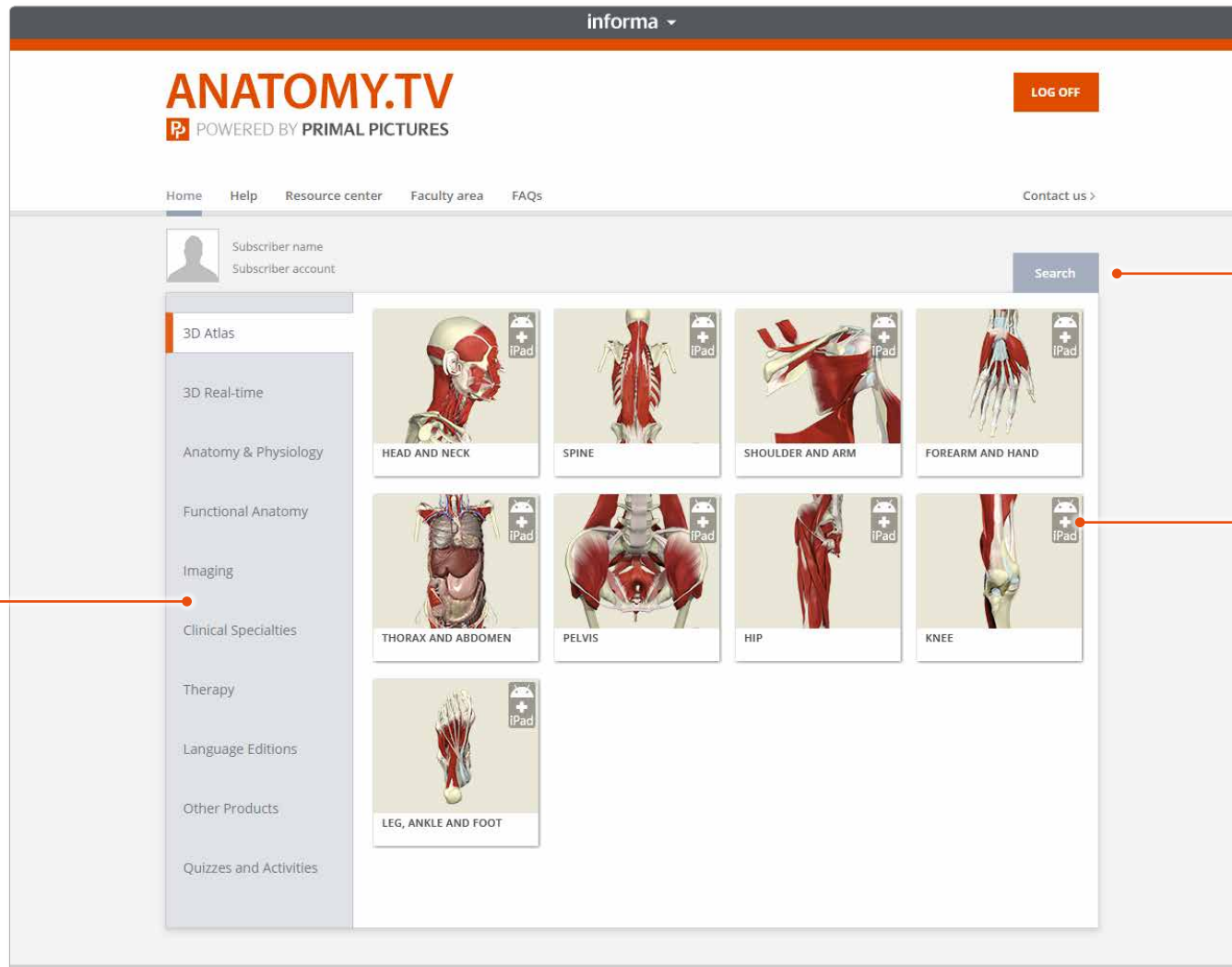
Note that if your institution is IP authenticated you will be taken to the products page automatically without having to log in so you will not see this page and login area.

## Other portals

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



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



Our titles are split into categories which can be accessed on the left-hand-side tab menu.

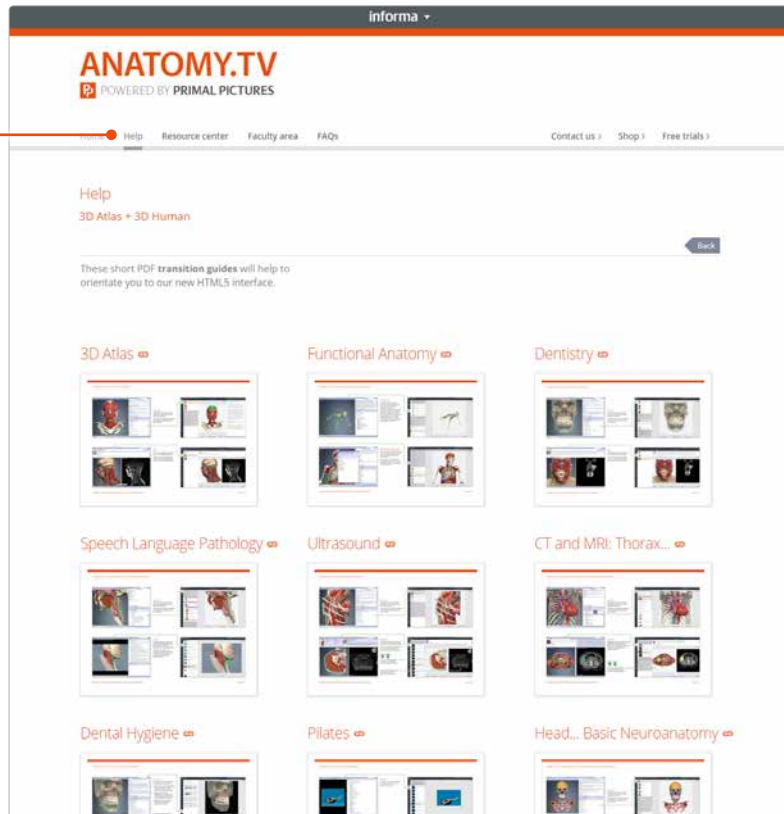
You can search for content throughout your subscription here.

Products which are accessible via tablet devices are indicated by this icon.

You can find other types of learning materials on the Help pages of Anatomy.tv. These resources can also be accessed via the [Help and About](#) panel.

## Transition guides

If you are used to our old user interface, these PDF documents will help orientate you to the new one.



## 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.



# Main interface – Overview



The interface consists of three main areas:

## Browse panel

Use this panel to navigate through the content. The buttons down the left-hand-side allow you to access this content by media type, structure type or alphabetically.

The lower buttons allow you to share, save content, as well as adjust the settings.

1

## View panel

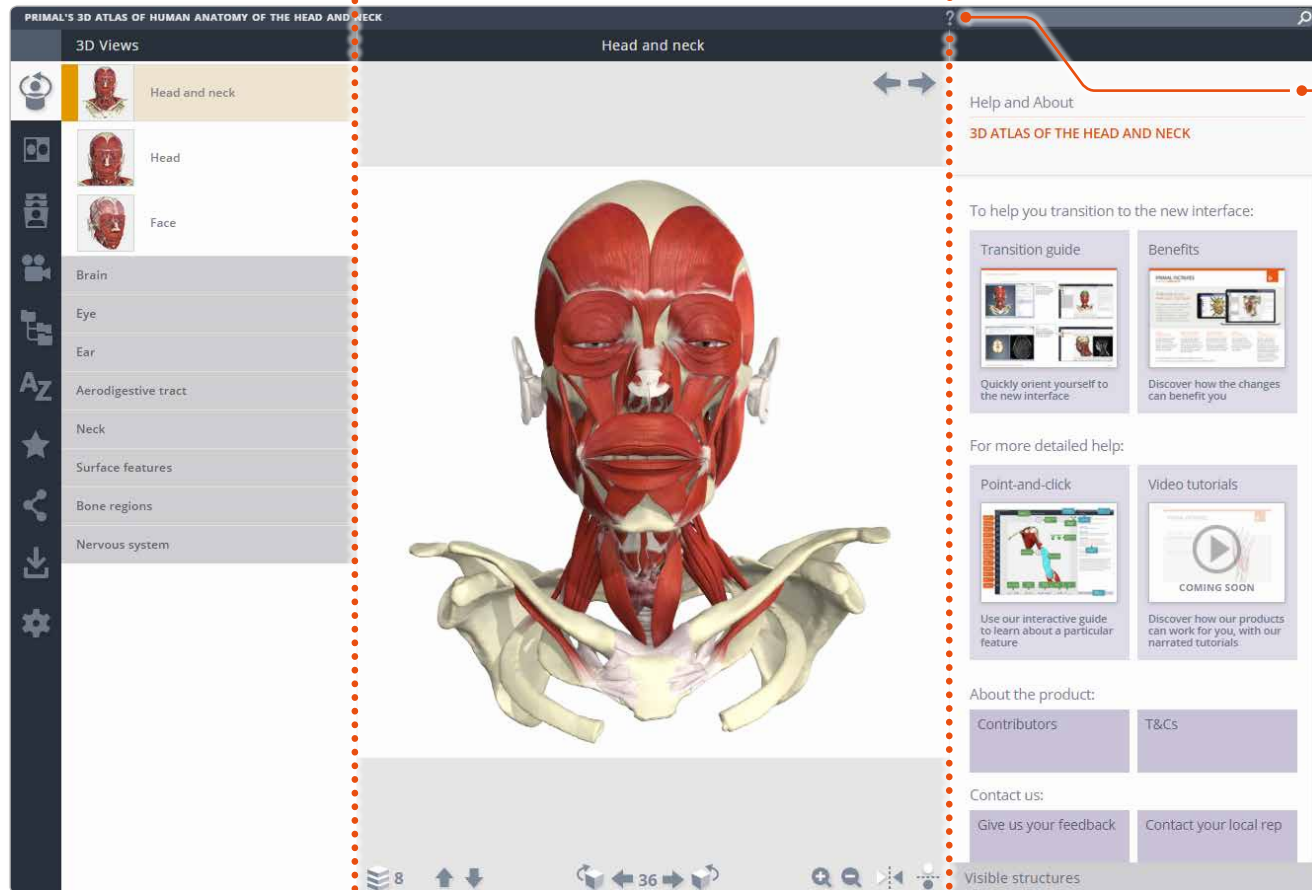
This area is where you can view and interact with content.

2

## Text panel

This panel is where you can read about structures you've selected in the **View panel**. You can also search for content, as well as selecting from the list of **Visible structures**.

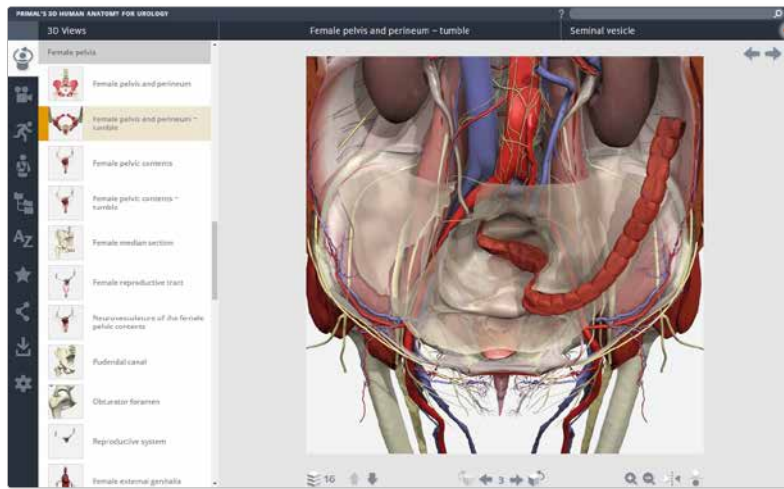
When you first launch the product, the **Text panel** contains the **Help and About** section, which can be accessed at any time by clicking on the Help icon.



# Main interface – Opening and closing panels

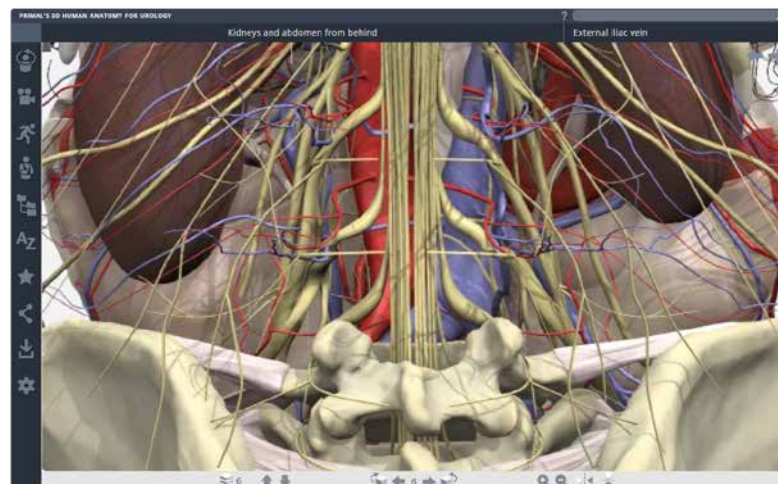
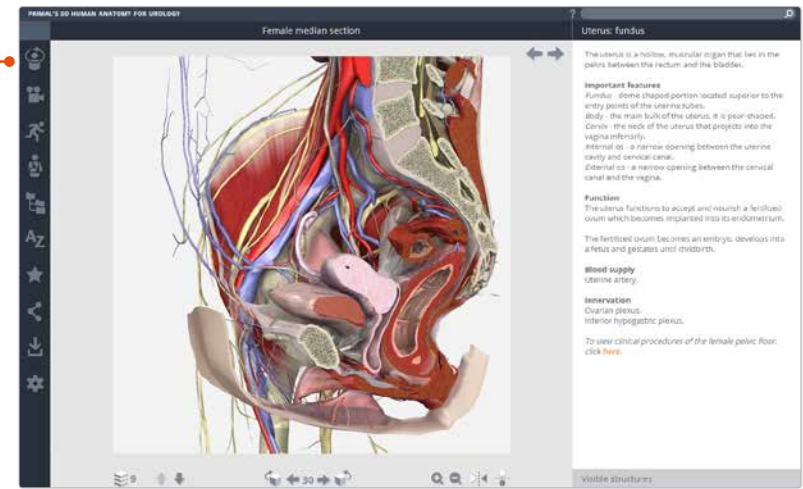


You can arrange the workspace to suit your needs.  
This can be especially useful on smaller screens or tablet devices.



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**.

# Finding content – 3D views tab



There are several ways to locate anatomical structures.  
Firstly, you can browse the **3D views** in the Browse panel.

In the 3D views tab, simply click on a folder to open it,  
then select one of the 3D views contained within for it to  
be displayed in the View panel.

**3D VIEWS TAB** — points to the 3D Views tab icon in the left sidebar.

**1** — points to the folder structure in the 3D Views tab.

**2** — points to the 'Tongue' folder in the 3D Views tab.

**3** — points to the 'Tongue' view name in the View panel.

Use these buttons to move backwards and forwards through your viewing history. — points to the navigation arrows above the 3D model.

**PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK**

**3D Views**

- Face
- Brain
- Eye
- Ear
- Aerodigestive tract
  - Oronasal cavities
  - Oronasal cavities ~ neurovasculature
  - Larynx
  - Pharynx / larynx
- Nose and nasal cavity
- Oral cavity
  - Oral cavity
  - Tongue**
  - Palate ~ from below
  - Floor of oral cavity ~ from above

**View panel:** Tongue

**Superior longitudinal muscle**

This intrinsic muscle of the tongue is a thin strip of oblique and longitudinal fibers. It can be found lying underneath the dorsal lingual mucosa. The muscle extends forwards from the median lingual septum and from the submucous fibrous tissue near the epiglottis to the lingual margin.

**Nerve supply**  
The muscle is supplied by the **hypoglossal nerve**.

**Action**  
The superior longitudinal muscle alters the shape of the tongue by shortening it, with the inferior longitudinal muscle, and turning the apex and sides upwards to make the dorsum of the tongue concave. Alone, pairs or in conjunction with the other intrinsic muscles of the tongue, the tongue is able to follow precise and varied mobility, used in speech and mastication.

Visible structures



# Finding content – Search panel



If you know the name, or part of the name, of a structure you can locate it using the **Search** feature.

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

2 | 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.)

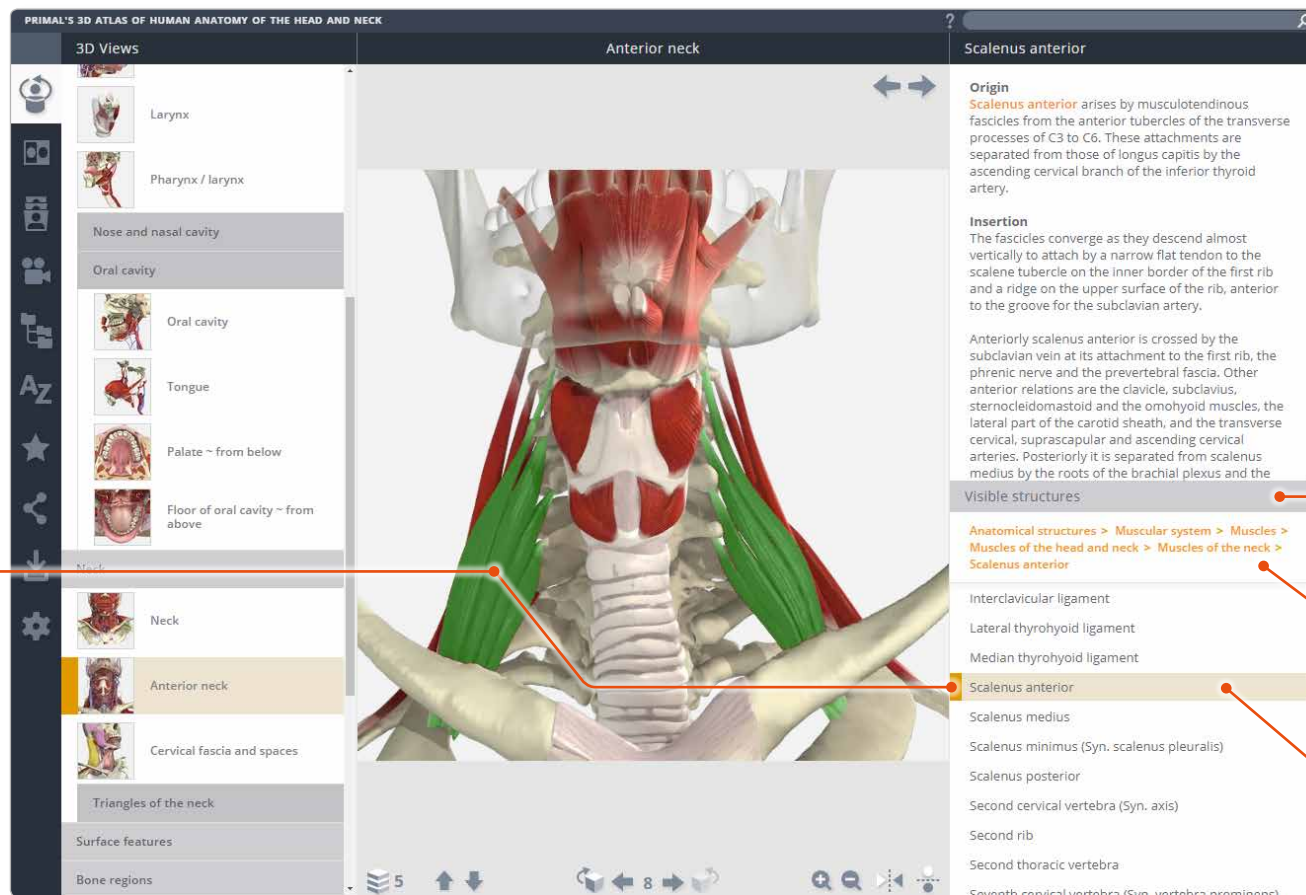
3 | Open a folder and click on the desired result to load it into the View panel.

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

# Identifying structures – Visible structures list



**Visible structures** lists only those structures included in the current view. You can select a structure name from the list to highlight that structure in the View panel.



3

Alternatively, you can select a structure in the View panel and its name will be highlighted in the Visible structures list.

2

The 'cookie-crum trail' shows the structure's location in the anatomical hierarchy.

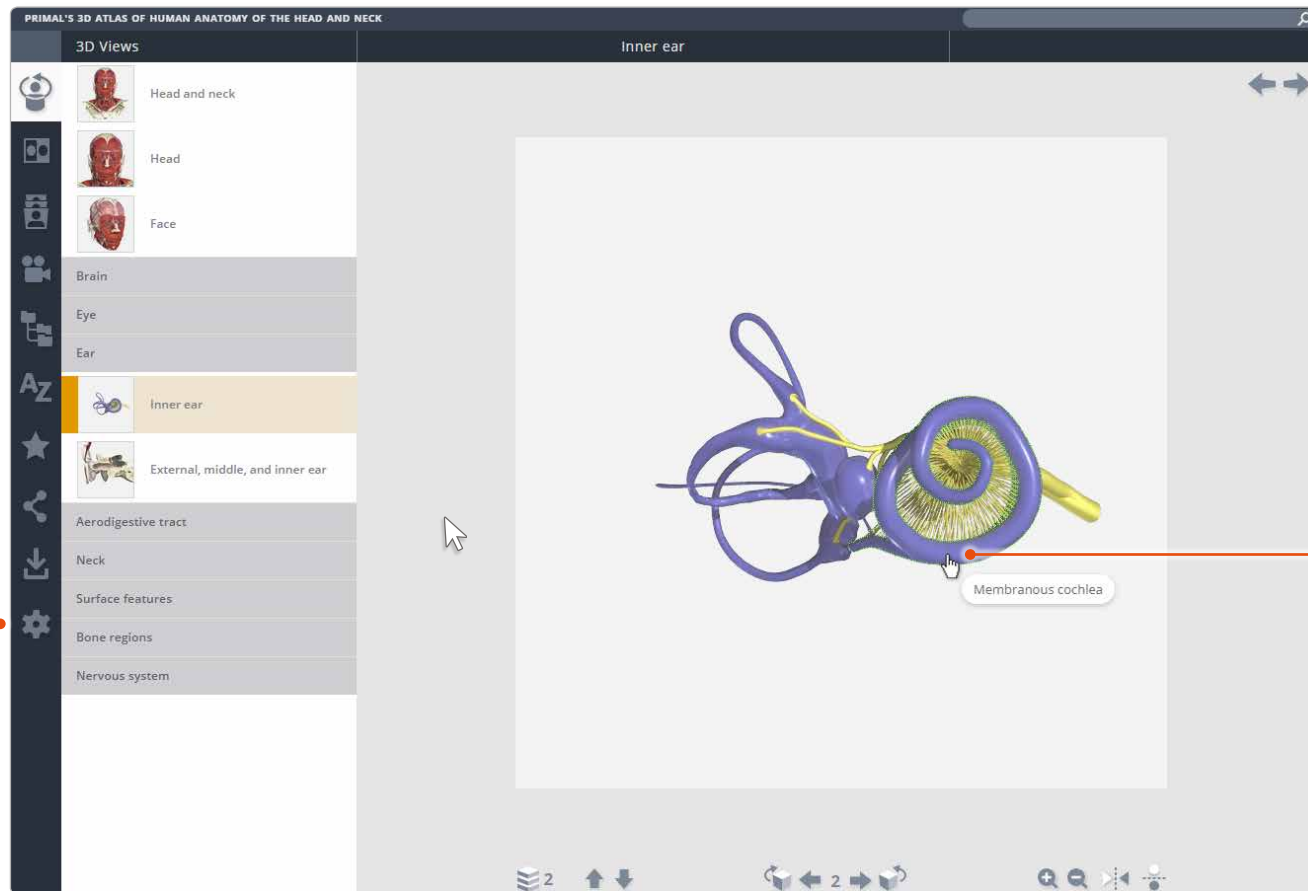
1

Select a structure name to highlight it in the View panel.

# Identifying structures – Rollover labels



All selectable 2D and 3D images feature **rollover labels** to help you identify structures.



2

You can turn off the rollover labels in Settings. For example, you may wish to test yourself on the names of structures in the View panel.

1

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

# Interacting with the 3D model – Selecting structures



Every structure in a 3D view is selectable – simply click on a structure and it will highlight.

1 Here, the Procerus has been clicked on.

2 The name of the highlighted structure appears here, followed by detailed anatomical text.

3 Most texts include links to related content.

4 You can deselect structures by clicking on the background.

**PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK**

Head and neck

**Procerus**

**Origin**  
Procerus arises from the nasal bone and the lateral nasal cartilage.

**Insertion**  
Its fibers pass upwards to insert into the skin overlying the bridge of the nose.

**Nerve supply**  
The temporal and lower zygomatic branches of the facial nerve supply the procerus muscle. However, it has been reported that only the buccal branch of the facial nerve innervates it.

**Vasculature**  
Its arteries are derived mainly from the angular branch of the facial artery.

**Action**  
It depresses the skin over the bridge of the nose producing transverse wrinkles. Consequently, some consider procerus to be a member of the orbital group of facial muscles.

**PATHOLOGY**

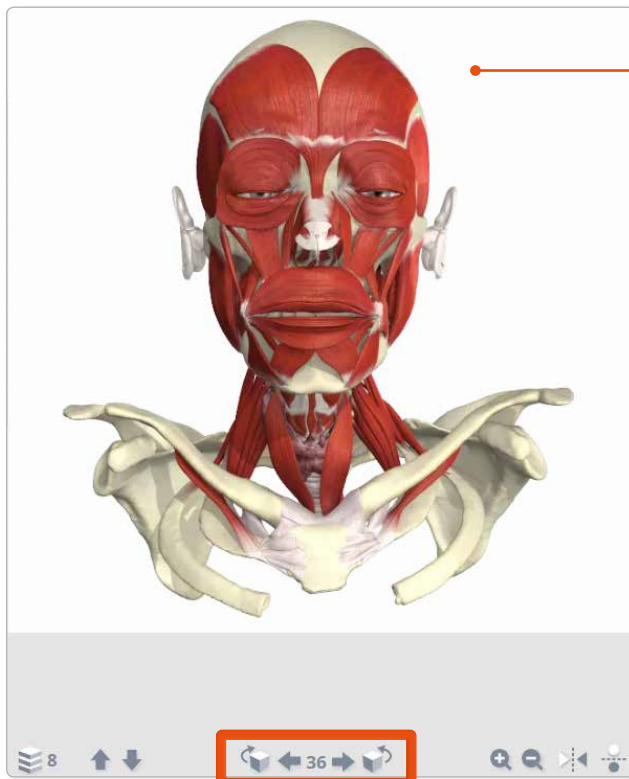
The removal of this muscle is an important part of cosmetic rhinoplasty.

Visible structures

# Interacting with the 3D model – Sequences



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

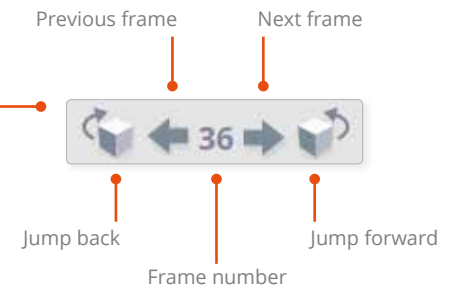


Frame controls

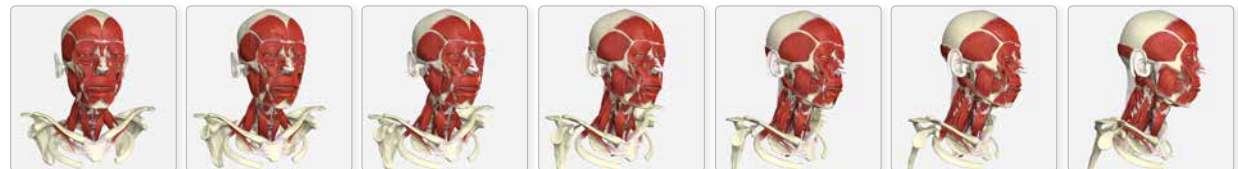
Drag with your mouse or finger in the image area of the View panel to move through the frame sequence.



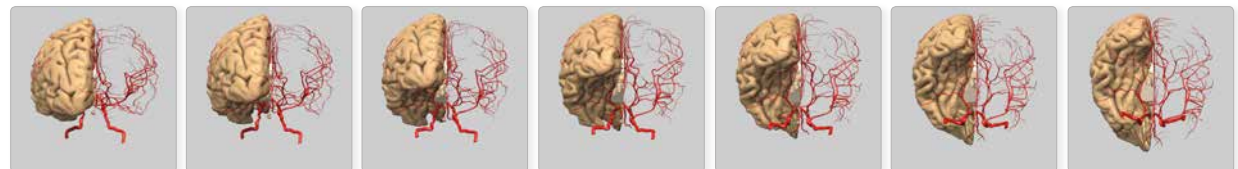
For finer control, use the Frame controls at the bottom of the View panel.



PART OF A HORIZONTAL ROTATION SEQUENCE



SOME SEQUENCES ALSO SHOW VERTICAL ROTATIONS



# Interacting with the 3D model – Layers



All 3D views also feature numerous **layers**. Use the control buttons on the bottom toolbar to navigate through them.

Use the **Choose layer** button to jump rapidly through the layers.

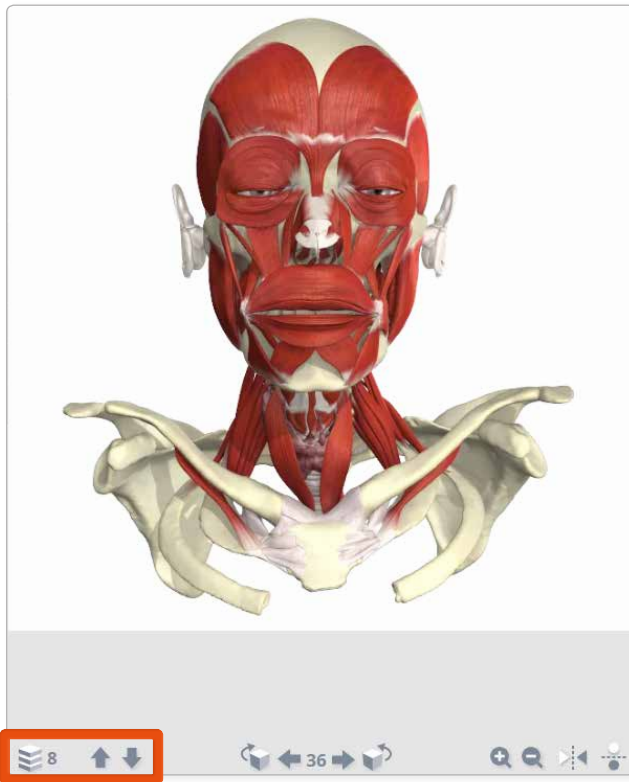


EXAMPLES OF HEAD AND NECK LAYERS

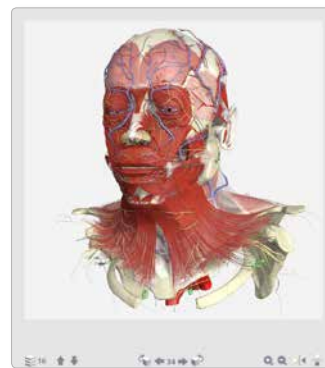


Note that when you choose a different 3D view, your layer and frame selection will remain the same in the new view...

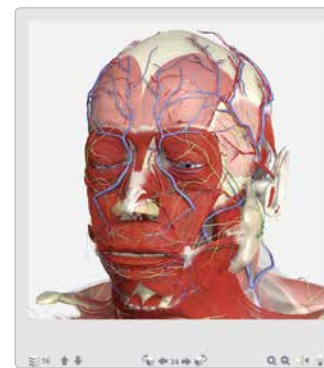
... however, if the new view doesn't have that particular layer (or frame), it will be reset to 1.



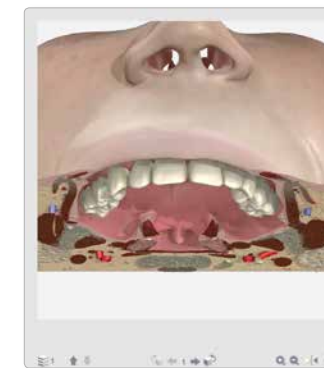
Layer controls



HEAD AND NECK



HEAD



PALATE ~ FROM BELOW

# Interacting with the 3D model – Zoom and Flip

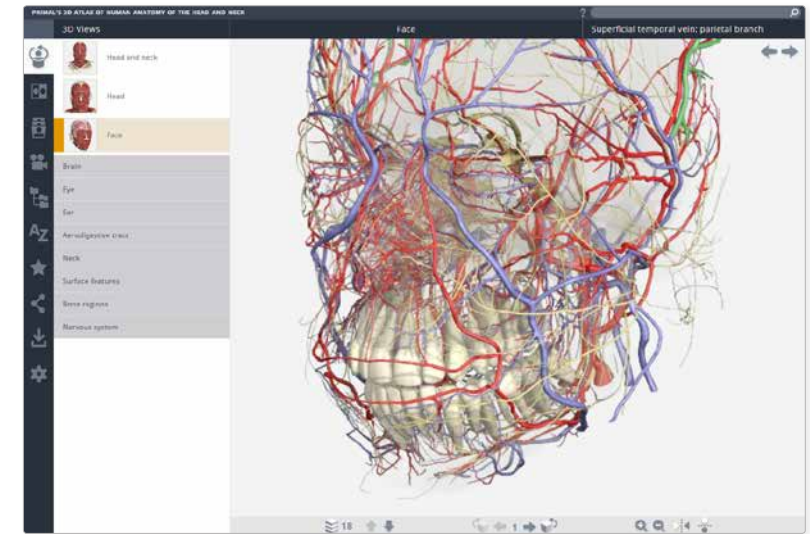
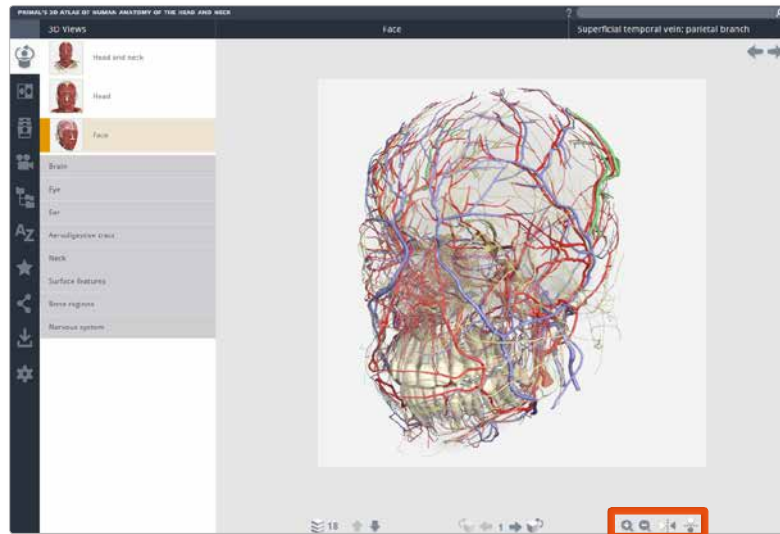


The **Zoom** controls allow a closer look at the model.

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 using the **3D views** tab or by using the **Search** feature.



Zoom in    Zoom out



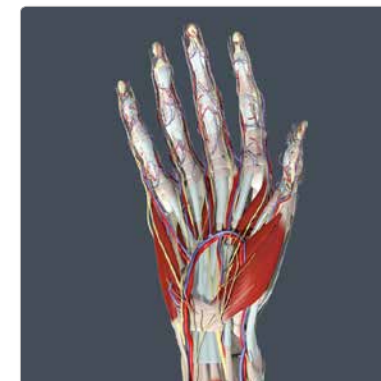
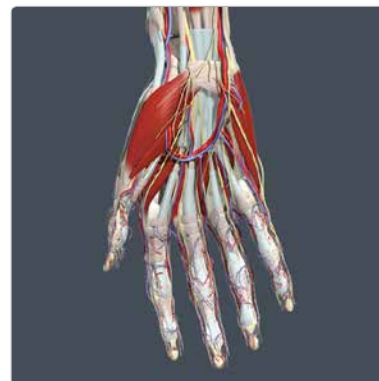
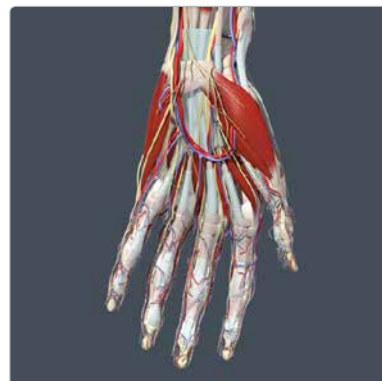
While zoomed in, dragging with the mouse or finger will move rather than rotate the image. If you wish to rotate the image while zoomed, use the **Frame controls**



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



# Main tabs – Imaging



The **Imaging\*** tab features side-by-side viewing panes, enabling you to compare our 3D model with equivalent scans.

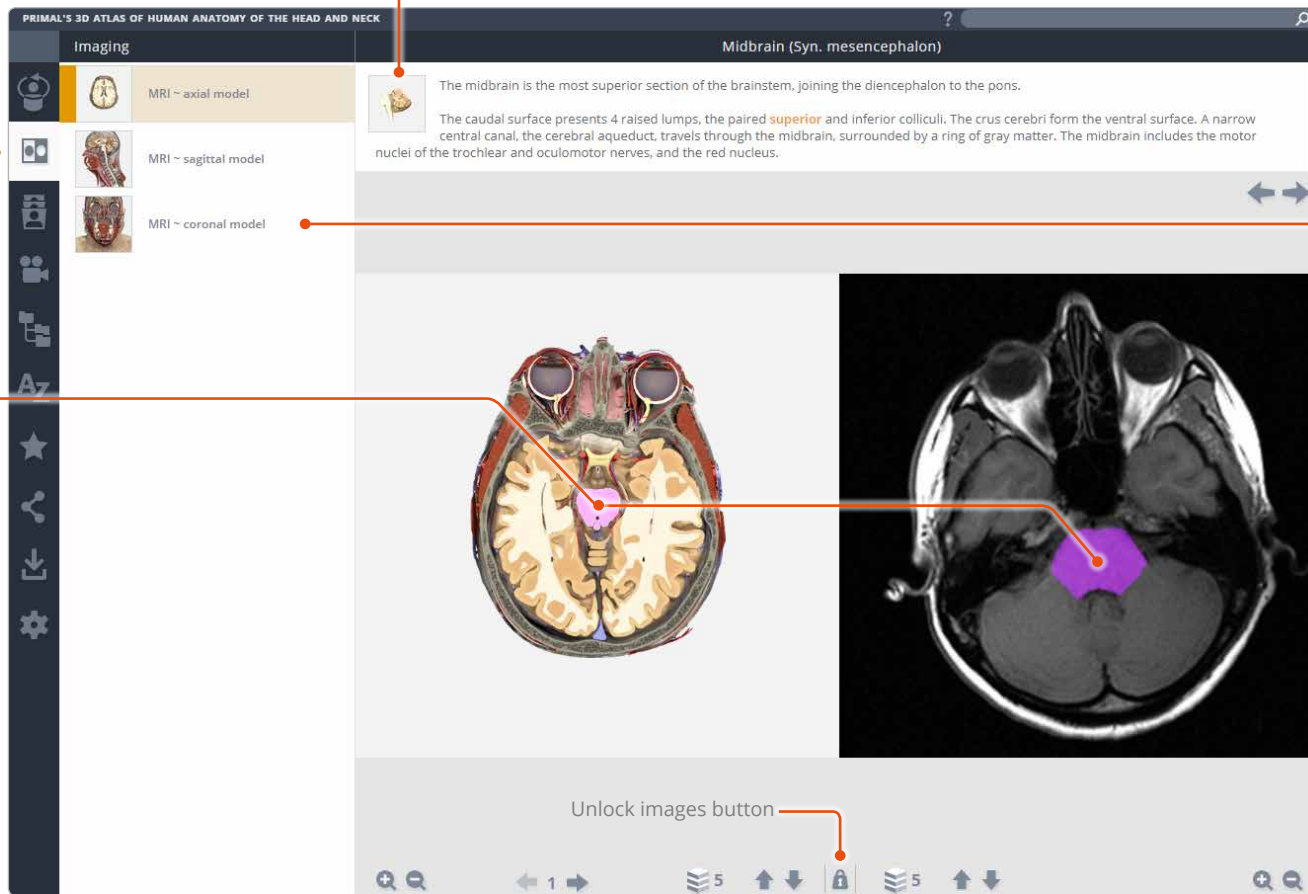
Clicking on the **Best view** thumbnail will open that view in the View panel.

**IMAGING TAB**

Structures selected in one pane will highlight in the other (if visible in both panes).

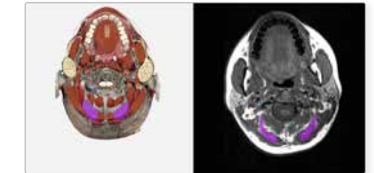
Note that the Imaging slides are taken from a different specimen to our 3D model – therefore, due to anatomical differences, the two views will not match completely.

Use the **Change plane position** buttons to move through the slices. By default they control both panes simultaneously. However, you can unlink them by toggling the **Unlock images\*\*** button – useful if you cannot see a particular structure in both panes.

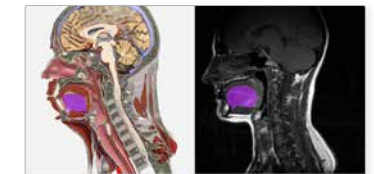


Choose whether to view the Axial, Sagittal or Coronal plane by selecting the thumbnails in the Browse panel.

AXIAL PLANE



SAGITTAL PLANE



CORONAL PLANE



\* The Imaging tab features in the 3D Atlas titles; Ultrasound titles; CT and MRI: Thorax, Pelvis and Abdomen; Otolaryngology; Chiropractic; Dentistry; Neuroanatomy.

\*\* The Unlock images button does not appear in Ultrasound titles.

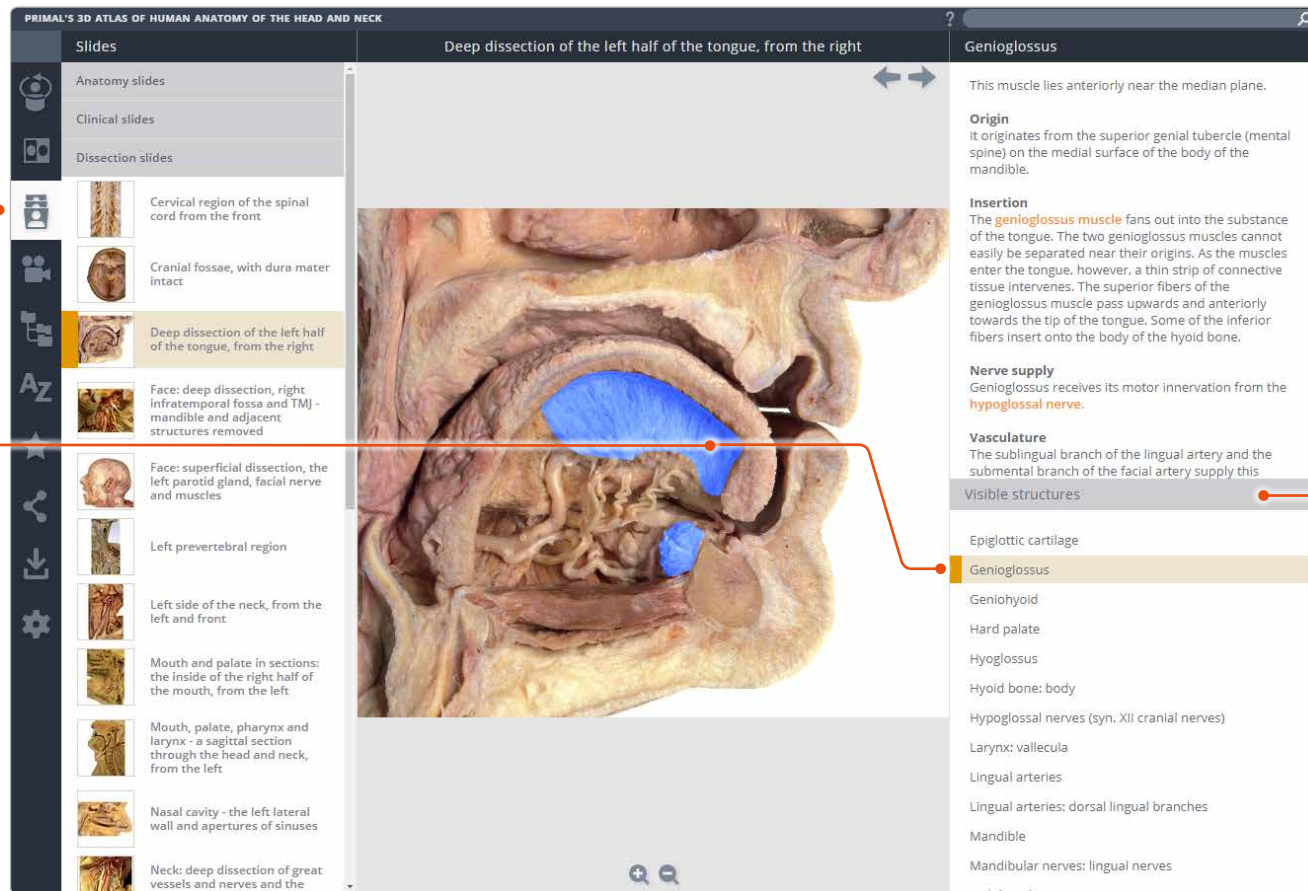


# Main tabs – Slides



The **Slides tab**\* contains clinical photographs, scans and diagrams, many of which feature selectable structures.

(See the next page for the types of content that are included.)



SLIDES TAB

2

Structures may be selected in the View pane, or chosen from the Visible structures list.

1

If a slide has selectable structures, the **Visible structures** bar will be shown at the bottom of the Text panel. Clicking on it expands the box, revealing the list.

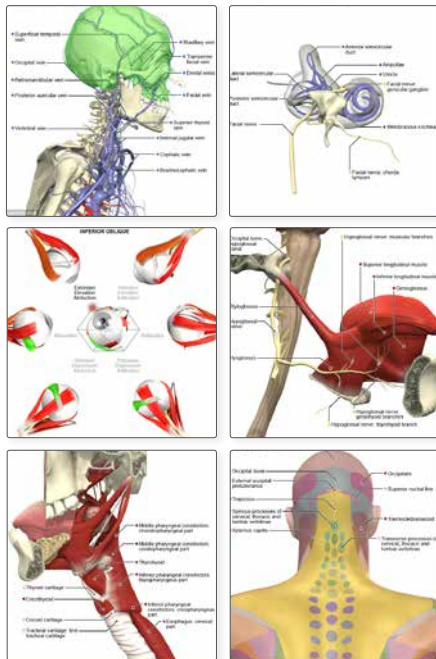
\* Slides do not feature in Yoga; Resistance Training; Urology; Anatomy Trains.

# Main tabs – Slides (continued)

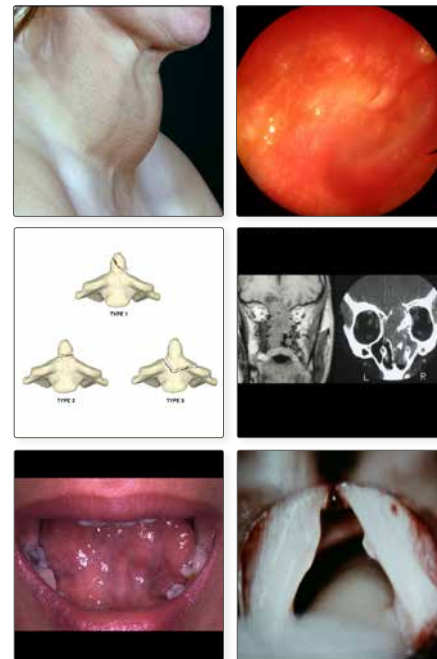


The **Slides** content is divided into four types.

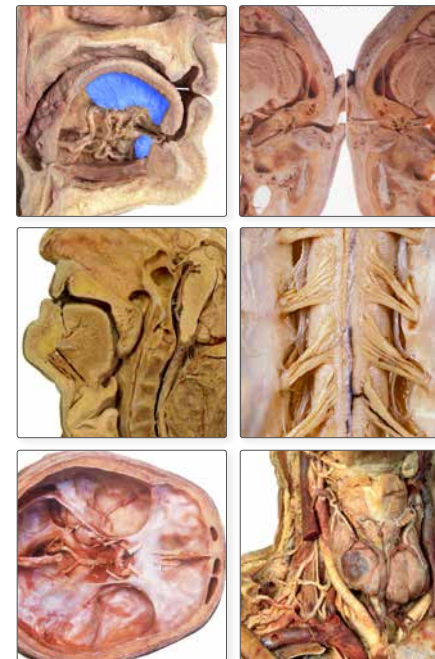
**Anatomy slides** are annotated diagrams or photographs, showing selected areas of anatomical interest.



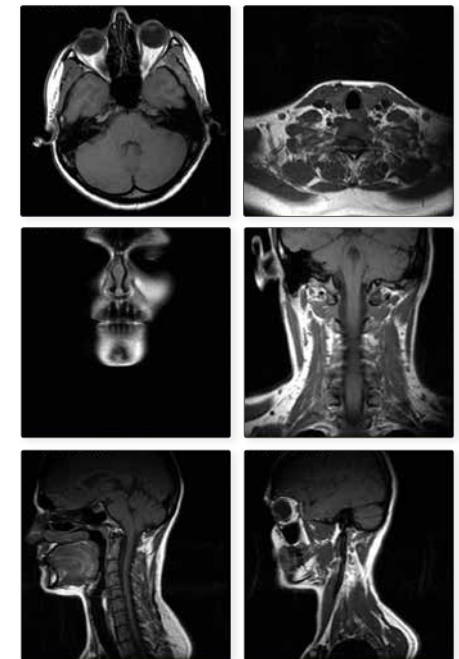
The **Clinical slides** consist of photographs, scans and diagrams of common and notable clinical conditions.



**Dissection slides** are fully selectable photographs taken from real-life dissections.



The **MRI slides** from the Imaging tab are collected here\*, allowing you to export them for use in your own presentations, patient education, and student handouts.



\* The Imaging tab in CT and MRI: Thorax, Pelvis and Abdomen does not contain MRI slides.

# Main tabs – Movies



The **Movies\*** tab can contain movies of both the 3D model in motion and real-life movies that demonstrate anatomical concepts.

## Movies of muscle movements in the 3D model



MOVIES TAB

## Surface anatomy movies



Note that the movie playback controls are specific to the browser you are using.

Play/Pause

Scrub backwards and forwards

Maximize

Chrome browser on desktop only: save movie in **mp4** format. For all other browsers, use the **Save** tab to save the movie in **mpg** format.

\* Movies do not feature in CT and MRI: Thorax, Pelvis and Abdomen

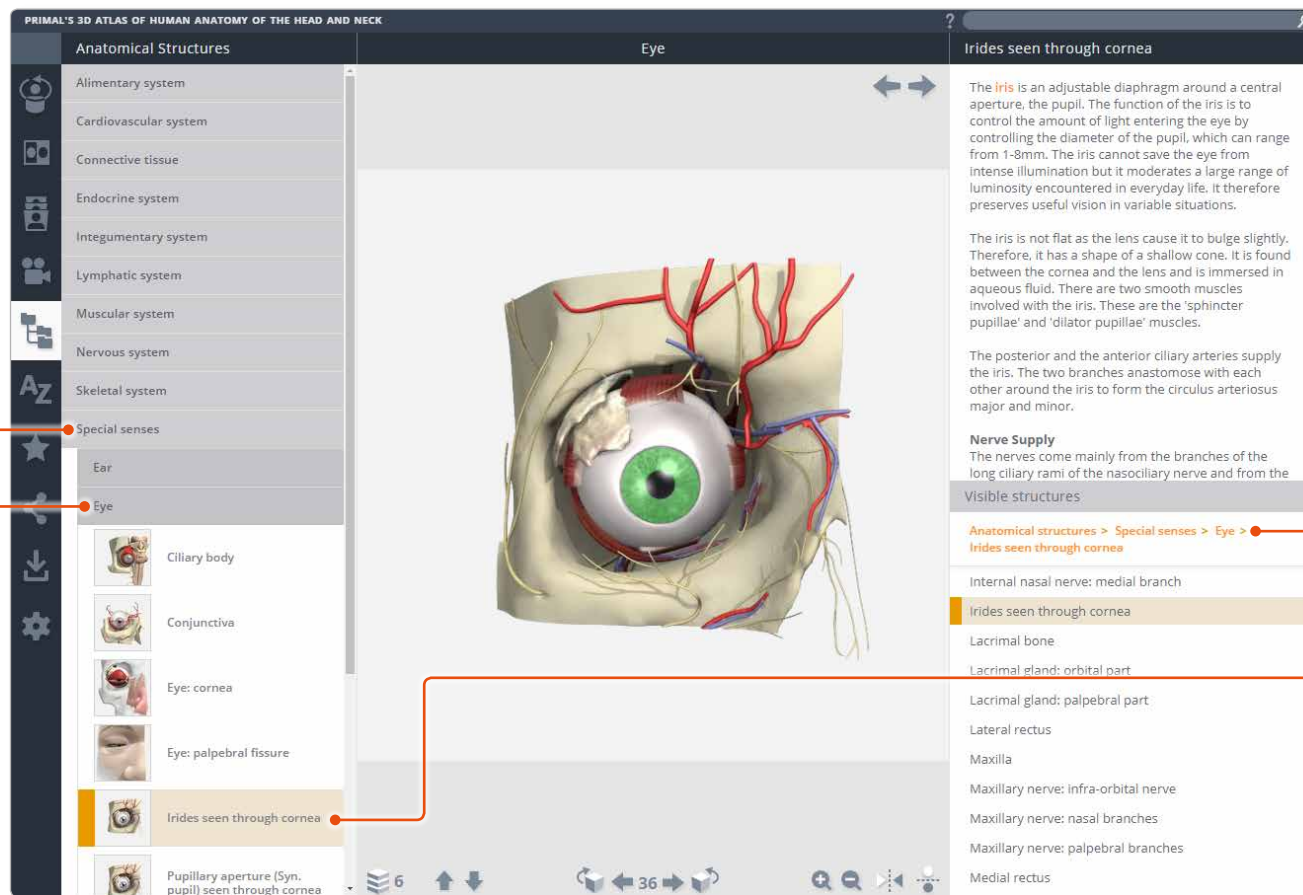
# Main tabs – Anatomical structures



Use the **Anatomical structures** tab to browse through the entire contents, sorted systemically.

ANATOMICAL STRUCTURES TAB

Systemic folders and sub-folders help you to locate content and understand anatomical relationships.



Quick tip: when the Anatomical structures tab is closed, clicking on the Visible structures cookie-crum will open the Anatomical structures tab at the currently selected structure.

# Main tabs – Index



Use the **Index** to find content alphabetically.

The screenshot displays the software interface for the PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK. The top navigation bar includes the title, a search icon, and two active tabs: "Lacrimal apparatus" and "Labyrinthine artery (Syn. internal auditory artery)".

The left sidebar features an "Index" tab, which is highlighted with an orange arrow and labeled "INDEX TAB". Below the index, a vertical list of letters (A through L) is shown. The letters A through K are in a light gray state, while the letter L is highlighted in a darker gray, indicating it is the current selection. Below the letters, a list of anatomical structures is displayed, each with a small icon representing its content type. The "Lacrimal apparatus" entry is highlighted in a light blue color. Below this list, there is a section with icons for different content types: 3D view, MRI, Structure, Animation, Slide, Clinical, Movie, and Patient info.

The main content area shows a 3D anatomical model of the human head in profile, focusing on the eye and the lacrimal apparatus. The model is rendered in a semi-transparent style to reveal internal structures. Labels with leader lines point to various parts of the lacrimal apparatus: "Lacrimal gland: orbital part", "Lacrimal gland: palpebral part", "Lacrimal punctum", "Lacrimal canals", "Lacrimal sac", and "Nasolacrimal duct".

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

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

# Main tabs – Favorites



Save your favorite 3D views, slides, movies, animations, anatomical structures and clinical articles into your own folders.

### 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 a .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 .txt Favorites file to the new computer.

### FAVORITES TAB

### Opening folders

Open folders by clicking on the arrow to their left.

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

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



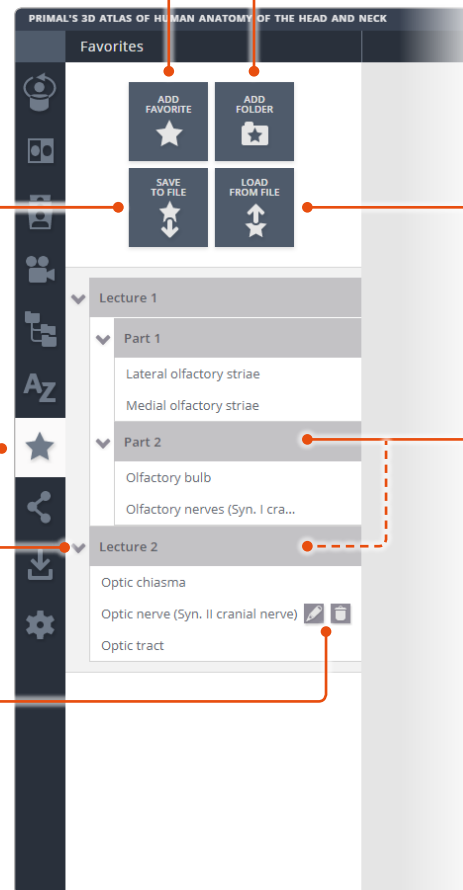
### Edit

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.



# Main tabs – Share



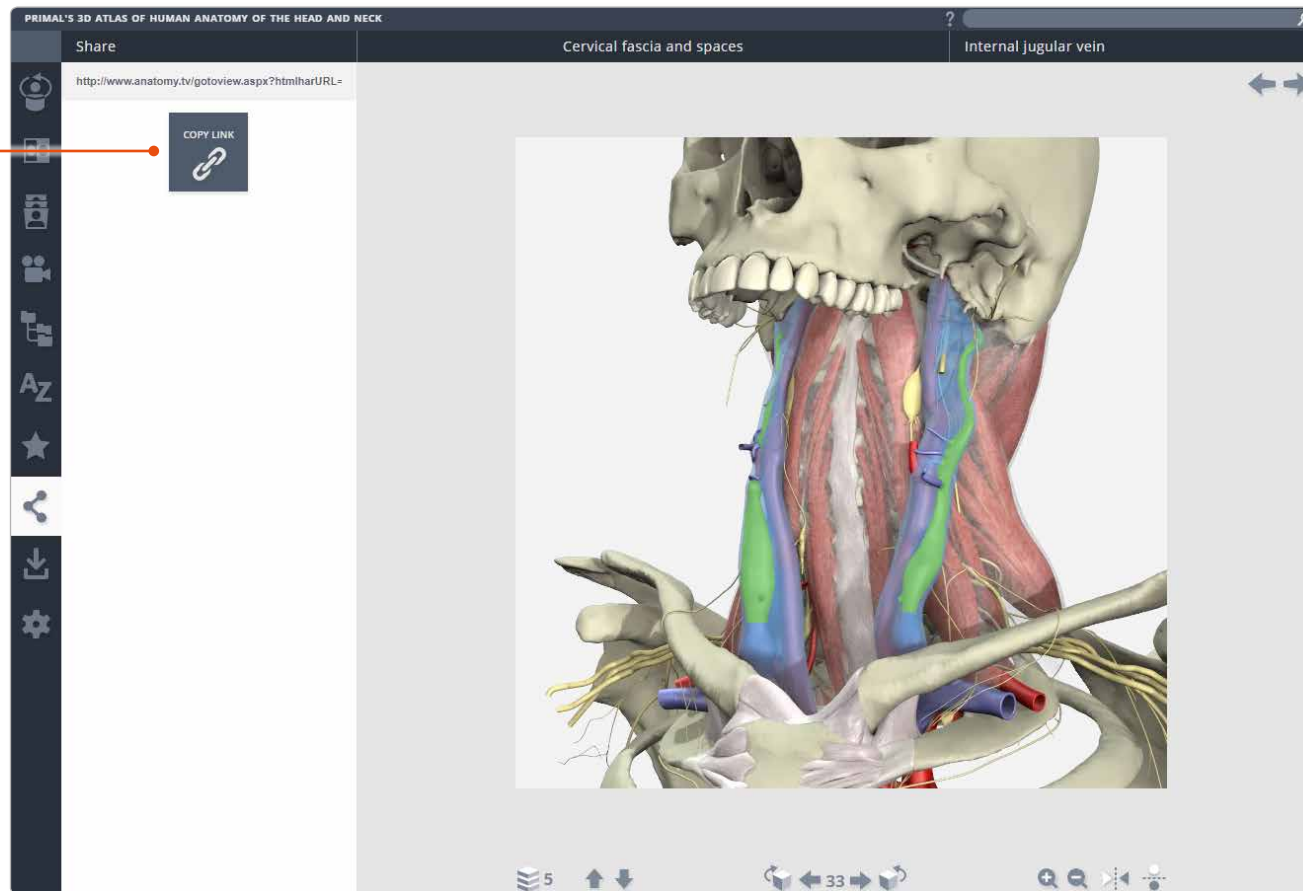
Share views with other Anatomy.tv subscribers.

## Copy link

Click this button to generate a hyperlink which you can copy and email to your fellow subscriber.

Links can also be pasted into a Learning Management System to link students directly to content in the products.

SHARE TAB



# Main tabs – Save



You can save images, movies and text articles, enabling you to add them to presentations, lecture notes, and Learning Management Systems.

**Save image**  
Clicking this button will save the current 3D sequence frame, animation 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**

**Save text**  
Saves the text article of the currently selected structure.

PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Save

SAVE IMAGE

SAVE TEXT

Dural folds and sinuses

Cerebellum

The cerebellum is the second largest mass of nervous tissue of the brain and is the largest part of the hindbrain. It lies in the **posterior cranial fossa** dorsal to the pons and medulla. Its median region is separated from the pons and medulla by the fourth ventricle.

The cerebellum is roughly spherical in shape and occupies the posterior cranial fossa, covered by the tentorium cerebelli, but somewhat constricted in its median region and flattened. It is broadest transversely.

**Function**  
The cerebellum helps to control and co-ordinate familiar movements.

7

63

Visible structures



# Main tabs – Settings



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

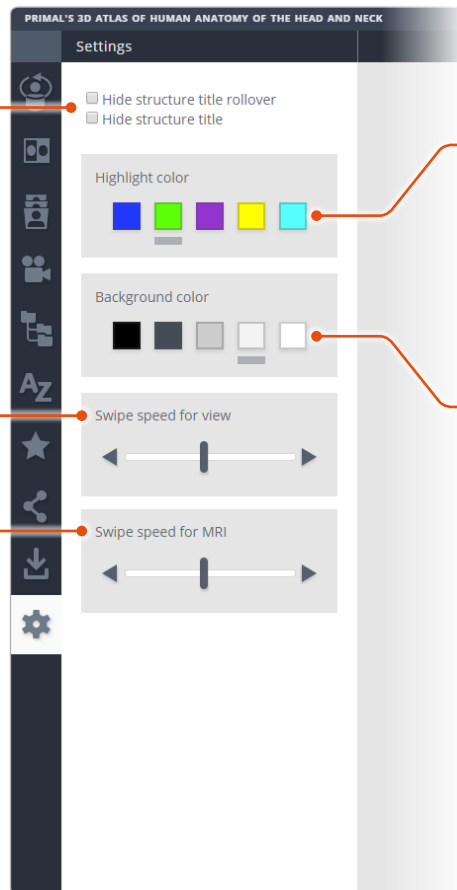
## Hiding titles

Useful for self-testing, these check-boxes allow you to hide the View pane 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



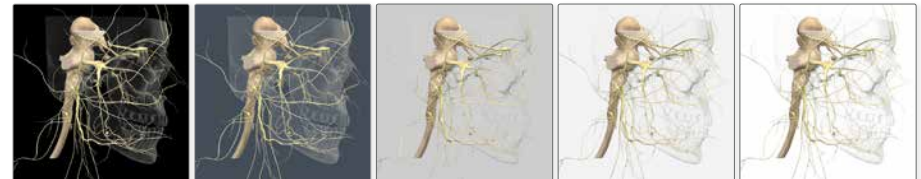
## Highlight color

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.)



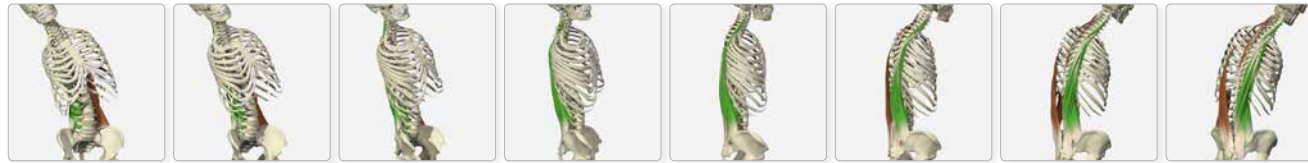
# Specialist tabs – Animations



Many of our specialist titles also feature an **Animations\*** tab.

Animations differ from movies in that they can be rotated and viewed from different angles.

Also, structures are selectable in animations.



ANIMATIONS TAB

For the smoothest playback we recommend waiting for the entire sequence to load.



Drag with your finger or mouse to move forwards and backwards through the frame sequence.

You can also use the playback controls to play forwards, pause and play backwards.

Use the rotation controls to view the animation from different angles.

The play-head can also be dragged back and forth to examine the motion in more detail.

\* The Animations tab is not available in 3D Atlas titles; Ultrasound titles; CT and MRI; Dentistry.

# Specialist tabs – Clinical



Many of our specialist titles also include a **Clinical**\* tab.

1

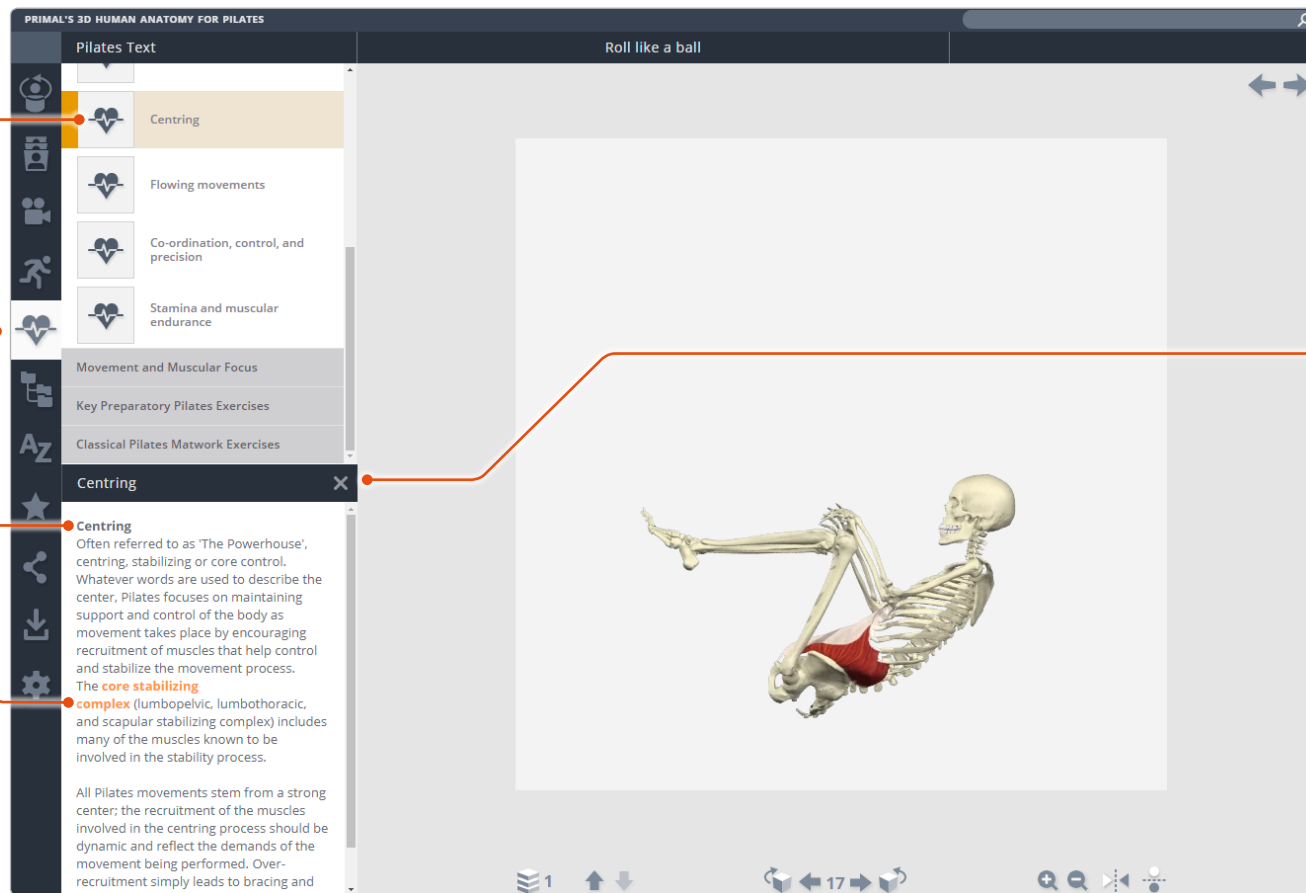
Select a clinical article from within the folder list.

CLINICAL TAB

2

The clinical article appears in a box at the bottom of the Browse panel.

Many of the articles contain links to related content.



3

The Clinical article box will remain open even when you select other tabs. Close it by clicking on the cross.

\* The Clinical tab features in Exercise; Pilates; Yoga; Ultrasound titles; Otolaryngology; Chiropractic; Dentistry; Dental Hygiene; Pelvic Floor Disorders; Speech Language Pathology.

# Specialist tabs – Patient information



Some of our specialist titles also include a **Patient info\*** tab.

2

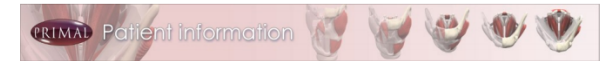
Patient information documents can be saved or printed, or added to PowerPoint presentations or Learning Management Systems.

PATIENT INFO TAB

1

Select a patient info document from within the folder list. The documents may be in PDF or Word format. Word format documents can be edited to suit your requirements.

The screenshot shows the 'SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY' application interface. On the left, a sidebar lists categories: 'Swallowing problems', 'Evaluation procedures', 'Larynx', 'Swallow', and 'Vocal disorders'. Under 'Larynx', there are two document icons (PDF and Word) for 'Flexible endoscopic evaluation of swallowing (FEES)'. A red circle highlights the Word document icon. The main area displays a 3D anatomical model of the larynx with a red circle highlighting a specific part. At the bottom, there are navigation icons and a page number '8'.



## What is a Flexible Endoscopic Evaluation of Swallowing (FEES)?

A flexible endoscopic evaluation of swallowing is a procedure used by clinicians to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of swallowing.

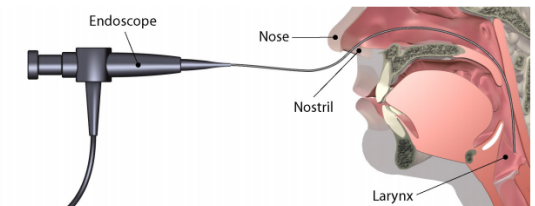
Some of the reasons to perform this examination include:

- dysphagia (difficulty swallowing)
- cough
- globus (the feeling of a lump in your throat)
- choking
- reflux (back-flow of acidic stomach fluids)
- parkinson's disease
- stroke

## What Happens During a Flexible Endoscopic Evaluation of Swallowing (FEES)?

The clinician performing the examination may be a speech therapist or a physician.

You will be placed in a standard examination chair and an endoscope (a small tube with a camera) is passed through one nostril, and the structures of the pharynx (throat) and larynx (voice box) are visualized and examined.



The endoscope may be attached to a monitor and projected onto a screen and recorded for later playback and analysis. If a small puff of air is administered through the endoscope to test for sensation in the pharynx, the examination is called a flexible endoscopic evaluation of swallowing with sensory testing, or FEESST.

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\* The Patient info tab features in Urology; Pelvic Floor Disorders; Speech Language Pathology.