

## Terminologia Embryologica User Guide

This terminology embraces prenatal ontology, beginning with the general, proceeding with the systems, including their dysmorphias, followed by a chronological section and ending, briefly, with some general terms for dysmorphias.

Throughout, the terms are laid out in three columns: in the first are unique identifying numbers, in the second are the terms in Latin and in the third are equivalent terms in current use in English speaking countries.

This is primarily a Latin terminology and for each identifying number the term that is currently recommended, for use in any language or for translation into a vernacular language, is the first term in the Latin column. Successive terms in the same row, including the terms in the English column, are completely acceptable alternatives and are listed in order of preference but are not to be translated.

The order of terms follows development naturally through each system. Indenting and styles of heading are used to indicate the relationship of terms to each other:

	<b>Most important heading 1</b>
	Heading 2
<b>E1.0.0.0.0.0</b>	<b>Heading 3</b>
E1.0.0.0.0.0	HEADING 4
E1.0.0.0.0.0	Heading 5
E1.0.0.0.0.0	<b>Least important heading 6</b>
E1.0.0.0.0.0	Term
E1.0.0.0.0.0	Term
	Non-Term heading e.g. General terms

Sometimes the full form of a term requires part of the name of previous mentioned structures. For example in the list of terms:

E4.0.4.4.3.0.4	Periosteum	Periosteum
E4.0.4.4.3.0.8	Gemma osteogenica	Osteogenic bud
E4.0.4.4.3.0.9	Gemma capillaries	Capillary sprout

*Gemma capillaries* alone is not complete, the full name is *Gemma capillaries gemmae osteogenicae periostei*: in English, *Capillary sprout* would conventionally be used but the full, formal term is *Capillary sprout of osteogenic bud of periosteum*.

Footnotes are provided to explain the choice of term or its origin where appropriate. The committee has not tried to explain every term that is in common usage. Footnoted terms are identified with the superscript symbol<sup>112</sup>.

The terminology itself forms an index, arranged in the classical cascade descending from the general to the particular but following the development.

The indexes of Latin and of English terms, however, are respectively hybrid and completely adjectival indexes beginning with the particular. These and the Index of Eponyms provide alternative approaches to finding the correct numbers and terms in the terminology.

Spelling in either UK English or American English form is acceptable. Terms which include an alternative spelling are identified with the symbol ▲.

Alternative spelling for American English:

*e* for digraph *ae* as in *cecum*, *hem-*, *tenia*

*ay* for digraph *ey* as in *gray*

*e* for digraph *oe* as in *-cele*, *esophagus*, *estrogen*

*o* for digraph *ou* as in *labor*

*n* for ending *ne* as in *dentin*

*ph* for ending *phe* as in *embryotroph*, *endotroph*, *exotroph*, *hemotroph*, *histiotroph*

*er* for ending *re* as in *center*, *fiber*

Conventions:

Abbreviations for the Latin terminology used in this terminology:

A. = Arteria	Artery
Aa. = Arteriae	Arteries
Lig. = Ligamentum	Ligament
M. = Musculus	Muscle
N. = Nervus	Nerve
Nn. = Nervi	Nerves
R. = Ramus	Branch
Rr. = Rami	Branches
V. = Vena	Vein
Vv. = Venae	Veins

Different styles of brackets have different meanings:

( ) are used to enclose terms for structures which are inconstant and [ ] to enclose numbers used for structures. For example [2] for the second pharyngeal arch, [III] for the third cranial nerve, [St.1] for Carnegie Stage 1, and [T II] for the second thoracic vertebra.

{ } enclose directions. For example {vide paginam} {see page}

In the urogenital systems, female derivatives are identified by ♀ and male derivatives by ♂.