

HELP ON UNIVERSAL PAGE

This document presents a complete description of the Universal Page. It explains the content of the Universal Page and how to access the related external sources of information.

The Universal Page shows all aspects of the universal formulas attached to a unit and its entities. In particular, it explores all the terms attached to this unit and systematically displays them. This exercise is repeated for all languages of the terminology.

This help file is the chapter six of the general Help book of the TA website.

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6.1 Overview of the Universal Page

The Universal Page is made of the following sections, to be later described in this document. They are:

- An identification section about the unit of this page.
- A language section for each language of the terminology.
- A batch of 4 sections analyzing each active formula attached to the present unit.
- The log of updates of the present file and its credentials.





SECTION	Item or Ref ID	Value or text
Universal page , work in progress 		
venter anterior muscoli digastrici 		
IDENTIFICATION		
Official Latin term		venter anterior muscoli digastrici 
Official subsidiary term		anterior belly of digastric muscle 
Unit identifier		TAH:U1748
Unit type		pair
Materiality		material

Figure 6.1: Identification section of a Universal Page, on LA: *venter anterior musculi digastri*

6.2 Identification section

This section is composed of 5 items or lines of information active for the identification and reference of the unit specified for this page. These items are visible on figure ??.

Official Latin term: each anatomical entity receives a TAH unique official term in Latin. This term is guaranteed to be unique in its extended form, as given here. On the contrary any short form cannot be guaranteed to be unique. For example LA: *tunica mucosa tracheae* is unique but *tunica mucosa* alone occurs up to twenty times in the terminology.

The terms (and all other terms on this page) are stamped with the universal icon when the term is issued from the universal formula.



Official language term: the content of the Unit Page is presented in two content languages: a main language and a subsidiary language, one of them being Latin. This item is always given in the non Latin language. Exceptions are possible with other mix of languages.

Universal stamps

Unit identifier UID: this is the unique identifier of units in the TAH: a unique sequential number, which is blind and computer-generated. This is a positive integer to run from 1 to 24'999. Blind means that no meaning is attached to the value of this number.

The initial unique identifier in the TA98 version, which was a 11-digit code, has been abandoned and replaced by this identifier. The past 11-digit codes were excluded because of their sequential aspect, making them hard to use in the presence of multiple updates. For historical reasons, the values from 1 to 7444 have been attributed to the units issued from TA98 (despite this is in opposition to the blindness of the identifiers!). But this ensures the continuity of identifiers since the opening of the TA98 website of 2013.

When TAH is to be referenced by external sources, the recommended format is the prefix 'TAH:U' followed by the internal identifier, U is for Unit. For example: TAH:U2281 LA: *labia stomatis*. The mention of LA for Latin is optional.

In fact, TA98 represents units and not entities. In general, but not always, the TA98 entity is the generic entity in TAH. This means that the

#	Value	Description
1	undefined	undefined type, normally absent
2	single	single unit (1 entity)
3	pair	pair unit (4 entities)
4	paired set	pset unit (5 entities)
5	set	set unit (2 entities)
6	reference	reference unit used for duplication of an existing unit
7	deleted	deleted unit, which has been a published entity
8	lexical	lexical unit used for renaming an existing unit
9	taxonomic	taxonomic unit limited to a single generic entity
10	transitory	unused unit in a temporary wait state
11	vocabulary	vocabulary unit as recipient of words of the languages
12	TA98 duplicate	reference unit for TA98
13	interface	interface unit as container of texts for the website
14	mixed set	mixed set unit (2 entities)

Table 6.1: The 14 types of units.

generic entities have an entity identifier between 1 and 24999. All other entities issued from TA98 got an entity identifier TID of 25'000 and above. New generic entities from the successive revisions got values from 7445 to 24'999 and higher for non generic entities. The total number of entities is expected to be above 70'000.

Unit type: each entity belongs necessarily to a defined unit type. There are 14 types documented in the figure 6.1. The entity type influences the remaining presentation in this page.

Materiality: a unit represents either a material object of the domain of anatomy or an immaterial object like a volume or space, a surface, a line or a point. This item has the value *non physical* when the unit concerns a non physical object.

6.3 Language section

The language section is attached to one language of the terminology. It aims at displaying all possible terms valid for the unit of this page in the present language. Typical Latin and English language sections are visible on figure 6.2.

All possible terms for a given language are displayed in this section. The generated terms are used everywhere in the different generated pages with and only with the presentations displayed on this section. This means that this section acts as an exhaustive validation document for the entire website and other documents presenting the terminology.

As far as possible, in this terminology, the terms are defined as an abstract formula potentially applicable to all languages. Such a procedure has many advantages. They are:

- A single definition is applied to all languages (by default)
- Save manpower, one work is valid for multiple languages

▼ LATIN TERMS	
Official term	venter anterior musculi digastrici ⓘ
Term status	Universal term
Specific pair (display)	venter anterior musculi digastrici (par) ⓘ
Specific pair (formal)	par ventrum anteriorum musculi digastrici ⓘ
Left member	venter anterior musculi digastrici sinistri ⓘ
Right member	venter anterior musculi digastrici dextri ⓘ
Internal term	venter anterior
TA98 main Latin term	a04.2.03.003 venter anterior
▼ ENGLISH TERMS	
Official term	anterior belly of digastric muscle ⓘ
Term status	Universal term
Specific pair (display)	anterior belly of digastric muscle (pair) ⓘ
Specific pair (formal)	pair of anterior bellies of digastric muscle ⓘ
Left member	anterior belly of left digastric muscle ⓘ
Right member	anterior belly of right digastric muscle ⓘ
TA98 English equivalent	a04.2.03.003 anterior belly

Figure 6.2: Latin and English language sections of a Universal Page. This figure does not show all the possible terms, but presents a rather typical situation.

- Strict control of the vocabulary
- Search strategy facilitated by the formulas
- Exceptions specific to a language are always possible

Throughout the terminology and varying with time, the terms applicable to a unit may be rather complex and numerous depending on the responsible authors of the different languages. However, despite it is recommended to follow as much as possible the Latin source model, it may appear that the language interpretations of this model are diverging. In the best case, the difference are due to the target language itself which may not allow a direct translation without reformulation; in many other cases, the divergences are coming from the usage and tradition of this language which are preferred to the strict orthodoxy of the model. It should be understood that this selection process does not guarantee the best scientific value to the terminology and in many situations it creates ambiguous terms. But this is a necessary compromise!

The terms are defined at the level of the units and these definitions are propagated to the level of the entities. In the present section are shown all cases for all entities.

In the text below, all possible occurrences of a term are presented and explained. This description is valid for all languages, though that some forms of a term are not necessarily available in all languages. When a term is partially in italics, this means that two terms are available, a short version without the italics part and a full version. In current usage, the italics are removed. The different available terms are the following:

6.3.1 Official term

This is the main term representing the unit in the specified language. The origin or status of the official term is given in the line immediately below. There are 5 possible status given in table 6.2.

#	Value	Description
1	universal	term originated in a universal formula
2	inherited	term inherited from a universal formula
3	regular	term explicitly specified as full text
4	protected	preformatted term
5	irregular	irregular term (not fully tractable)

Table 6.2: The 5 types of main terms.

The recommended and most frequent status is universal. However, when it is not possible, whatever is the reason, the term generated from a formula if it exists is displayed on a supplementary line, in order to show what is the divergence.

6.3.2 Specific pair

Any unit of type pair is made of a generic entity and three specific entities, one of them being the specific pair and the other two being the lateral members.

A specific pair is the standard entity used by TA98. TA98 pretending to be a partonomy of the human body, by definition all its entries are specific. Because the occurrence of pairs is not made explicit, the presented entities are necessarily the pairs without mention of this property. Typically, A02.4.04.001 humerus represents the pair of humeri. In the present terminology, the pairs are made explicit by a dedicated term. Such a term has two presentations: a display form and a formal form. The display form is intended for the common usage; the formal form is essentially here for disambiguation and documentation.

6.3.3 Lateral member

The lateral members are the left and right entities forming a symmetrical pair. They are especially important for the medical records, in particular for the surgeons and the radiologists, because in such situation, the laterality is of main importance for the correct representation of the patient.

There is a major problem for the generation of the terms corresponding to lateral members: the lateral adjective, in the presence of a unit with one or more expansions, must be appropriately positioned. Which of the base term or the expansion receives the lateral adjective? The rule governing the generation of such terms is universal for all languages, without exceptions: in presence of a chain made of a base term and several expansions, it is always the latest bilateral term which is concerned.

6.3.4 Set term

The set members are represented by a term at nominative plural, without change on possible expansions at genitive.

6.3.5 TA98 main term

6.3.6 FMA equivalent

6.3.7 Internal term

6.4 Latin model section

This model section is present for each formula (up to 5 possible formulas) attached to the unit of this page. There is generally one formula for the main term. In addition we can find one formula for each of the 3 possible official synonyms of this unit. Finally, an additional extra formula is allowed, with the role to replace another formula on request of a specific language.

To be further developed.

6.5 Log of updates

29 Aug 2022 Creation of the file.

6.6 Credentials

This document is part of the help system accompanying the website on Terminologia Anatomica. It expresses the vision of the authors of the terminology about its content and its form of presentation. Despite it is as exact as possible, close to the reality of the database of the terminology and the surrounding software, approximations, errors and ambiguities are possible and should be considered as independent of their willingness and intents.

Identified comments about the content of the website and its presentation are welcome. An appropriate answer will be given when pertinent.

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