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REVIEW ARTICLE

EPONYMOUS TERMS IN THE MORPHOLOGY OF ANGIOARCHITECTONICS OF THE HUMAN HEAD

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ABSTRACT

The aim: The aim of the study is to investigate and describe eponymous terms of angioarchitectonics of the human head and to determine their features and possibilities of their functioning in modern medical terminology.

Materials and methods: The work uses general philosophical and general scientific research methods: dialectical, historical-chronological, bibliographic-descriptive, analytical, etc. This bibliographic analysis is based on published peer-reviewed articles, books, textbooks, monographs. The search period covered the period from 2010 to 2021.

Conclusions: The study of eponymous terms contributes to the disclosure of the evolution of clinical disciplines, the diagnostic process of thinking, as well as the formation of terminological competence in applicants for higher medical education, their mastery of the language of the specialty.

KEY WORDS: angioarchitectonics, artery, vein, eponym, eponymous syndrome, eponymous terms, medical terminology

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INTRODUCTION

Due to the development of cognitive orientation in linguistics, close attention is paid to eponymous terms. It is difficult to imagine a branch of medicine in which eponymous names would not be used to one degree or another. The use of eponymous terms or eponymous names derived from proper names is traditional in the «scientific language» and echoes the early periods of its formation [1-4].

Some authors refer to eponymous terms and those formations that are formed on the basis of toponyms [5, 6]. The wide use of eponyms in term formation is explained, first of all, by the existing tradition and the desire to perpetuate the names of doctors and pioneers who contributed to the development of medicine. The translation of eponyms causes certain difficulties, which are connected, first of all, with the national specifics of their use in the medical literature. In particular, very often the names of scientists are omitted when using medical terms or are not used at all [7]. This significantly expands the scope of eponymy, is the subject of discussion and has led to the relevance of this topic.

THE AIM

The aim of the study is to investigate and describe eponymous terms of angioarchitectonics of the human head and to determine their features and possibilities of their functioning in modern medical terminology.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The work uses general philosophical and general scientific research methods, namely: dialectical, historical-chronological, bibliographic-descriptive, analytical, etc. This bibliographic analysis is based on published peer-reviewed articles, books, textbooks, monographs. For the purposes of this systematic review, a search of the literature (concerning the consideration of eponyms and eponymous syndromes in anatomical terminology in the study of angioarchitectonics of the human head) was carried out on the World Wide Web, domestic sources of literature, scientific and electronic libraries of Poltava State Medical University by the following keywords: «eponym», «eponymous syndrome», «angioarchitectonics», «artery», «vein» and so on. The search period covered the period from 2010 to 2021, but the review includes some valuable data from earlier years, since these literature sources have significant scientific value.

The following inclusion and exclusion criteria have been used:

- inclusion criteria: original articles published in journals and conference proceedings, books, study guides, monographs; language of publication: Ukrainian, Russian, English;
 - exclusion criteria: reviews, case studies, editorials, letters, etc., not peer-reviewed; language of publication: others.
- The Ethics Commission of Poltava State Medical University has no comments on the methods used in this study.



Fig. 1. Arnold Friedrich



Fig. 5. Haller Albrecht



Fig. 2. Vesalius Andrew

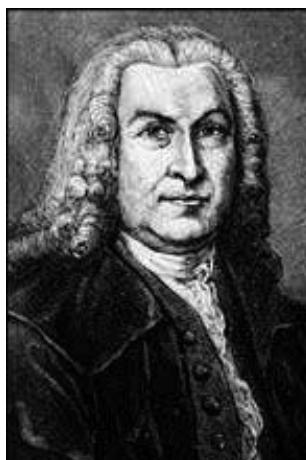


Fig. 6. Heubner Otto



Fig. 3. Willis Thomas



Fig. 7. Dandy Walter



Fig. 4. Galen (Galenus) Claudius

REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Eponymization in medicine developed gradually, and from the middle of the twentieth century it covered all medical fields. Eponyms are divided into multiple groups, which include biblical, mythological and proper names. It is also possible to divide one's own names into the names of liter-

ary heroes, patients, doctors, and scientists [8, 9]. Eponyms can also be divided into such groups as: anatomical terms, names of diseases and syndromes, pathogens, methods of diagnosis and treatment, invasive manipulations, tools and medical devices. The terminology reflects the names of several thousand doctors and scientists from around the world. Such terms may include from one to four names (For instance: Erb-Forster-Barre-Levenstein reflex) [10, 11]. The concept of «eponym» comes from the Greek *eprinymos*, which means «one who gives something or borrows his name from something». This is a concept that is formed from a proper name [12]. Eponyms are most actively used in the morphological field of medical science.

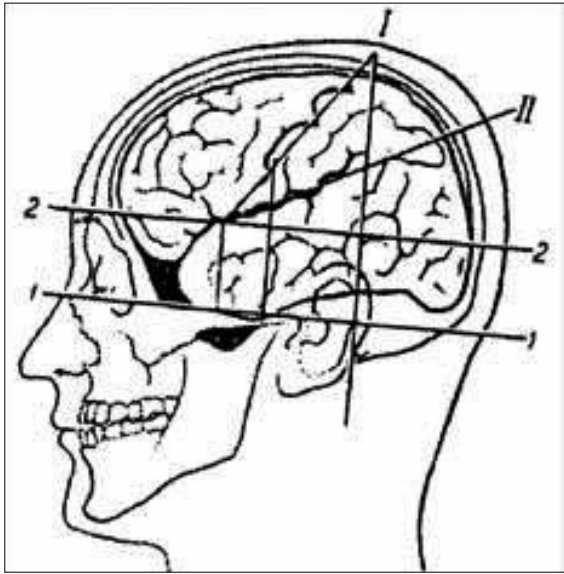


Fig. 8. Krönlein-Bryussova scheme



Fig. 9. Rauber August



Fig. 10. Ruysch Frederick

This article collects eponymous terms that are used in the study of angioarchitectonics of the human head and are used in both domestic and foreign literature. It is interesting to get acquainted with the portraits of scientists, because some of them are rare in domestic literature.



Fig. 11. Sylvius Francois [Sylvius (De le Boë)]



Fig. 12. Zinn Johann



Fig. 13. Zuckerkandl Emil

Arnold Friedrich (1803–1890), German anatomist. He was born in Landau. He received his medical education in Heidelberg. In 1826 he defended his doctoral dissertation on the structure of the cranial part of the human sympathetic nerve. After that he headed the departments in Zurich (1835–1840), Freiburg (1840–1845), Tübingen (1845–1852) and Heidelberg (1852–1890). His numerous works are devoted to the structure of the brain and peripheral nervous system (Fig. 1).

Arnold's tympanic artery [F. Arnold] (Weber's artery) – anterior tympanic artery (a. tympanica anterior) – branch of the mandibular part of the maxillary artery, which penetrates through the stony-tympanic slit into the tympanic cavity and supplies blood to its mucous membrane. There are options for branching a. tympanica anterior from the



Fig. 14. Charcot Jean



Fig. 15. Schwalbe Gustav

deep auricular artery (mandibular group of branches of the maxillary artery).

Beclard Pierre (1785–1825), French doctor and anatomist. He was born in Angers. He received his medical education in Paris. Doctor and then professor of anatomy at the University of Paris. He studied normal human anatomy and embryology.

Beclard's anastomosis [P. Beclard] – arterial anastomosis within the apex of the tongue between the right and left deep arteries of the tongue.

Breschet Gilbert (1784–1860), French anatomist. He was born in Clermont. In 1818 he was elected professor of anatomy and director of the anatomical laboratory of the University of Paris. He studied the anatomy of the skeletal system, hearing and balance, circulatory system. In 1834 he published a textbook on normal human anatomy.

Breschet's sinus [G. Breschet] – wedge-parietal sinus (sinus sphenoparietalis), stem, located along the posterior edge of the small wing of the cuneiform bone between the leaves of the dura mater, opens into the anterior cavernous sinus.

Browning William (1855–1941), American doctor and anatomist. Born in America. He received his medical education in Leipzig. In 1884–1901 he was a teacher of anatomy and

physiology of the nervous system, and from 1901 to 1926 he was a professor of neurology at the hospital's medical college. He studied the blood supply to various parts of the nervous system in normal and in pathology. In 1884 he published a monograph on the anatomy of the venous system of the brain.

Browning's vein (synonym: superior, or large, anastomotic vein, Troll's vein, v. anastomotica superior) – communication path between the middle cerebral vein and the upper longitudinal sinus through the vein of the central (Roland's) furrow.

Vesalius Andrew (1515–1564), scientist of the Renaissance, the founder of modern scientific anatomy. He was born in Brussels to a royal pharmacist. He graduated from the University of Louvain, studied medicine in Paris, where he was a student of the famous anatomist Sylvia J. In 1537 he returned to Louvain, continued to study anatomy, risking his life to extract corpses. In 1537 he went to Padua, received a doctorate in medicine and was appointed professor of surgery and anatomy. In 1538 he published his «Six Anatomical Tables», created in collaboration with the artist Stefan van Kalkar. In 1543 in Basel Vesalius's major work was published, «On the Structure of the Human Body in Seven Books», based on the dissection and study of human corpses and a critique of Galen's erroneous views. In the same year, a short excerpt from this work was published, namely the «Epitom». Fierce attacks by opponents forced A. Vesalius to leave the University of Padua and take the position of court physician of Charles V, and then his son Philip II. In 1559 A. Vesalius moved to Madrid. Deprived of the opportunity to study anatomy, persecuted by slander, he burned some of his manuscripts and in 1564 made a pilgrimage to Palestine. On the way back after the shipwreck he landed on the island of Zante in the Ionian Sea, where he soon died (Fig. 2).

Vesalius's vein [A. Vesalius] – exhaust vein (v. emissaria), penetrates the inconstant hole of the cuneiform bone, connecting the cavernous sinus of the dura mater with the external veins of the head.

Vidius Vidus (1500–1569), Italian anatomist. Born in Florence. He was professor of medicine in Paris, then returned to Italy and from 1548 to 1568 he was Professor of Anatomy and Medicine at the University of Pisa. His work «Seven Books on the Anatomy of the Human Body» (1569) largely repeats the anatomical works of A. Vesalius and G. Fallopus.

Vidius's artery [G. G. Vidianus] (Vidius's artery, Vidianus's artery) – artery of the pterygoid canal (a. canalis pterygoidei) – branch of the descending palatine artery (pterygopalatine group of branches of the maxillary artery), which reaches the ear canal through the wedge-shaped bone canal, supplying blood to its wall.

Vidius's vein [G. G. Vidianus] (Vidius's vein, Vidianus's vein) – vein of the pterygoid canal (v. canalis pterygoidei), accompanies the artery of the same name, collects blood from structures in the area of the torn hole, flows into the pterygoid venous plexus.

Willis Thomas (1621–1675), English doctor and anatomist. Born in Gret Bedwin, Wiltshire. He studied theology

first, then medicine at Oxford. In 1660 he became professor of natural philosophy at Oxford, and from 1666 he worked as a physician at London, then the medical physician of King James II. He is the founder of the Royal Medical Society. In 1664 he published his major work «Anatomy of the brain with the addition of a description and function of nerves», which has received wide recognition among doctors (Fig. 3).

Willis's arteria [Th. Willis] – anterior and posterior connecting arteries (aa. communicantes anterior et posterior), involved in the formation of the arterial circuit of the brain. The anterior connecting artery connects the right and left anterior cerebral arteries at the level of the visual junction; the posterior connecting artery connects the posterior cerebral artery to the internal carotid artery.

Willis's circle [Th. Willis] – arterial circle of the brain (circulus arteriosus cerebri), formed on the lower surface of the brain due to the combination of right and left anterior cerebral arteries, posterior connecting (from the system of internal carotid arteries) and right and left posterior cerebral arteries (from the subclavian arteries).

Galen (Galenus) Claudius (131–199), Roman physician and scientist. Born in Pergamum (Asia Minor), he studied philosophy and medicine, studied anatomy in Alexandria. From 158 he worked in his homeland as a doctor at a gladiator school, in 169 he moved to Rome, where he became a court physician. Of his works, of which there are more than 400, half of them have medical content. C. Galen's description of the structure of the human body is a significant step forward in comparison with previous authors, although it contains many errors due to the fact that he studied anatomy mainly in pigs and monkeys. These errors, together with the truths of C. Galen, have been considered an inviolable shrine for many centuries, and it was only after a hard struggle that these mistakes were eliminated. Galen's main work «On the purpose of parts of the human body» was published in Russian in 1971, translated by S. P. Kondratiev and edited by V. N. Ternovsky (Fig. 4).

Galen's great vein [C. Galenus] (Galen's vein) – great vein of the cerebrum (v. magna cerebri), formed by combining the right and left main veins; about 1.0 cm long, located in the transverse slit of the cerebrum, between the lower surface of the corpus callosum (top) and the roof plate of the midbrain (bottom), flows into the right sinus of the dura mater.

Galen's veins [C. Galenus] – veins of the vascular plexus (vv. choroideae), which are tributaries of the deep veins of the cerebrum: the superior vein of the vascular plexus flows into the terminal part of the superior thalamic vein – a tributary of the cerebral great vein, the inferior vena cava is a tributary of the main vein.

Galen's small veins [C. Galenus] – right and left internal veins of the cerebrum (vv. internae cerebri dextra et sinistra), the largest tributaries of the great cerebral vein; each internal vein of the cerebrum is formed in the area of the interventricular orifice, goes back between the two leaves of the vascular layer of the third ventricle, taking numerous tributaries: superior thalamus striatum vein, superior vena cava, etc.

Galen's sinus [C. Galenus] – straight sinus (sinus rectus) of the dura mater, extends in the middle sagittal plane from front to back along the line connecting the posterior part of the cerebral sickle with the cerebellar tent; connects the posterior ends of the upper and lower sinuses, opens into the drain of the sinuses, sometimes falls into the right or left transverse sinuses.

Haller Albrecht (1708–1777), Swiss anatomist and physiologist. He was born in Bern. At the age of 15 he entered the medical faculty of the University of Tübingen, but soon moved to the then famous Leiden University, where he studied under B. Albinus and A. Burgau, and then went to London and Paris, where he studied anatomy with D. Douglas and J. Winslow. In 1727 he received the degree of doctor of medicine (Fig. 5).

After returning home, he studied mathematics from Bernoulli. He traveled many times to the Alps, intensively engaged in botany. In 1736 he was elected professor of anatomy, surgery and botany at Göttingen. He founded a botanical garden, an anatomical theater and the first physiological institute in Germany. He has published many works on anatomy, physiology and embryology («Anatomical drawings», «Anatomical library», «Elements of physiology of the human body», etc.).

Haller's corolla [A. Haller] (Haller's arterial ring, Haller's arterial circle, Zinna's vascular ring) – vascular ring of the optic nerve (circulus vasculosus nervi optici), formed by the posterior short ciliary arteries around the exit of the optic nerve and the central retinal artery.

Heubner Otto (1843–1926), German pediatrician. He received his medical education in Leipzig, where in 1873 he was awarded the title of professor. In 1891 he opened the first modern children's clinic in Leipzig with a department of infants, and in 1894 he took over the Department of Pediatrics in Berlin. With his help, an exemplary children's clinic was built here, headed by O. Geibner until 1913, as well as a mother's and child's home. Among his numerous scientific studies, along with his work in pediatrics, there are important anatomical studies of the central nervous system in children (Fig. 6)

Heubner's artery (synonymous: anterior artery of the striatum, a. striata anterior) – the most permanent large branch of the anterior cerebral artery of the cerebrum; supplies blood to the caudate nucleus and the anterior part of the lenticular nucleus, the anterior leg and the knee of the inner capsule.

Heister's diverticulum [L. Heister] – the upper bulb of the jugular vein (bulbus superior venae jugularis) – dilation of the initial section of the internal jugular vein; contains a jugular ball (glomus jugulare).

Herophilus (Herophilus), ancient Greek physician, born 304 BC. He worked in Alexandria. He was the first to dissect human corpses to study anatomy. Described the meninges, the structure of the medulla oblongata. He knew the ventricles of the brain, vascular plexuses, venous sinuses. He called the initial part of the small intestine the duodenum, observed the lens, eyelids, described the mammary vessels and prostate. The works of this outstanding

scientist are lost in ages. References to his work are found in Celsus, Galen and Rufus.

Herophilus's drainage [Herophilus] (Herophilus's switch, Herophilus's sinus drain) – sinuses drain (confluens sinuum) of the dura mater (well expressed in 30–35 % of people), in which venous blood is collected from the upper and lower arrow sinuses, cerebellar vein and occipital sinus.

Dandy Walter (1886–1946), American neurosurgeon of the late XIX - early XX centuries (Fig. 7).

Dandy's vein – patch vein (v. floccularis) – vein 6–10 mm long, which collects blood from the outer quadrants of the upper and lower surfaces of the cerebellar hemispheres, the medial parts of the bridge, the legs of the brain; flows into the upper stony venous

sinus of the dura mater at a distance of 15 mm from the wedge-shaped process.

Englisch Joseph (1836–1915), Austrian doctor. He taught at the University of Vienna. Known for his work on the clinical anatomy of the human body.

Englisch's sinus [J. Englisch] (Lush sinuses) – the lower stony sinus (sinus petrosus inferior) of the dura mater, placed in the furrow of the same name along the posterior edge of the stony part of the temporal bone, paired, connects the posterior part of the cavernous sinus with the upper bulb of the internal jugular vein (sometimes flows into the sigmoid sinus).

Kiesselbach Wilhelm (1839–1902), German otorhinolaryngologist. He was born in Hanau. Professor of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases in Erlangen. He studied the pathogenesis and mechanism of diseases of the ear, throat and nose.

Kiesselbach's plexus [W. Kiesselbach] (Kiesselbach's field, Kiesselbach's locus) – venous plexus of the nose (plexus venosus nasi), located in front of the nasal septum, the predominant source of nosebleeds.

Krönlein-Bryussova scheme [R. U. Krönlein and S. S. Bryussova] – scheme of craniocerebral topography, for the help of which it is necessary to designate the projection of the main ridges and vessels of the brain on the skin of the brain head. Krönlein-Bryussova scheme has three horizontal (lower, middle and upper), three vertical (anterior, middle and rear) and one sagittal lines (Fig. 8). The projection of the anterior cerebral artery follows the upper horizontal line, as it is carried out parallel to the middle horizontal line through the point of the crossbar of the projection line and the rear vertical line. The projection of the middle cerebral artery is in the cob sac line of the projection line of the femoral furrow, and the projection under the middle cerebral artery on the main nail shows the crossbar of the anterior vertical and middle horizontal lines. The projection of the posterior cerebral artery is determined above the midline of the horizontal line in its posterior part. The projection of the cerebral part of the internal carotid artery is determined in the square formed by the lower two horizontals and the anterior two verticals. The projection of the trunk of the middle coronary artery is determined at the intersection of the anterior vertical and lower horizontal lines.

Cruveilhier Jean (1791–1874), French anatomist, pathologist and clinician. Born in Limoges, studied theology

in Paris, then at the request of his father went to medical school. In 1816 he received the degree of doctor of medicine for his dissertation, in which he proposed to classify diseases not by organs, but by pathological changes in them. In 1825 he was the Professor of Surgery in Montpellier, in 1829 he was Professor of Anatomy there, from 1836 to 1866 he was the Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Paris. He is widely known for his work in the field of normal, comparative and pathological anatomy. He is the author of the well-known textbook on descriptive human anatomy (1834) and the monograph «Anatomy of the Nervous System» (1845).

Cruveilhier's vein [J. Cruveilhier] – mandibular vein (v. retromandibularis), which is a direct extension of the superficial temporal vein; goes down in front of the auricle, penetrates the parotid salivary gland, then goes behind the branches of the mandible and the side of the external carotid artery. At the level of the mandibular angle Cruveilhier's vein turns forward and flows into the facial vein or internal jugular vein.

Labbe Leon (1832–1916), french surgeon. Born in Merlero. Professor of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Paris. He studied the surgical anatomy of the abdominal cavity. In 1905 he left medicine and became involved in politics.

Labbe's vein [L. Labbe] – inferior connective vein (v. anastomotica inferior) – inflow of the median superficial vein of the cerebrum, going down to the upper lateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere at the border between the temporal and occipital lobes; anastomoses with the inferior veins of the cerebrum and flows into the transverse sinus of the dura.

Rauber August (1841–1917), German anatomist. He was born in Gaardi (Bavaria). He studied at the University of Munich, first at the Faculty of Law, then at the Faculty of Medicine, studied anatomy under N. Rudinger. In 1865 he defended his doctoral dissertation «Fater's nerve bodies, ligaments and periosteum and their relationship to muscle sensation». From 1864 he worked as an assistant in Munich, in 1872 he became an associate professor. During the Franco-Prussian War he served as a surgeon in the army. In 1872, at the invitation of W. His, he went to

Basel, in 1873 he became a professor in Leipzig. In 1886 he came to Russia and until 1911 headed the Department of Anatomy of Yuryevskoho (Tartuskoho) University. He also lectured on microscopic and topographic anatomy. He has published more than 100 works on anatomy, embryology and anthropology. He studied the structure and mechanical properties of bones, spinal and cranial nerves and nodes, the structure of the main part of the sympathetic trunk (Fig. 9).

Rauber's vein [A. A. Rauber] – 1) vein of the pineal body (v. corporis pineale) – collects blood from the pineal gland and flows into the internal vein of the cerebrum; 2) buccal vein (v. buccinatoria), which connects the facial vein with the pterygoid plexus in the buccal muscle.

Ridley Humphrey (1653–1708), English anatomist and general practitioner. He was born in Mansfield. He grad-

uated from the University of London, later improving his skills in Leiden, Oxford and Cambridge. In 1694 he was appointed lecturer in anatomy at the University of London. He is especially known for his research on the anatomy of the brain, its membranes and sinuses. His monograph «Anatomy of the brain, including its mechanics and physiology» (1695) is devoted to these issues.

Ridley's sinus [H. Ridley] – cavernous sinus (sinus cavernosus), stem, placed on the inner base of the skull on both sides of the Turkish saddle. The cavernous part of the internal carotid artery passes through Ridley's sinus surrounded by the sympathetic cavernous plexus and the afferent nerve. The following cranial nerves are located sequentially in the lateral wall of Ridley's sinus: oculomotor (III), block (IV), ocular (VI) and maxillary (VII).

Robinson Frederick (1855–1910), American anatomist and surgeon originally from Wisconsin. In 1882 he graduated from medical school. For 7 years he worked as a general practitioner. During this time, he was improving his skills in surgery, in particular, in 1890 he worked for the famous English surgeon L. Tate in Birmingham. In 1889 he was elected professor of anatomy in Toledo, Ohio, and two years later he became professor of surgery in Chicago. He studied the topographic anatomy of the abdominal cavity and pelvis.

Robinson's duct [F. B. Robinson] – mandibular venous canal, leading from the cell of one of the largest canines to the inner surface of the mandible; the outlet is located near the upper edge of the mandible; observed in fetuses and infants as a variant of the development of venous canals of the mandible.

Rosenthal Friedrich (1780–1829), German anatomist and physiologist. He was born in Greifswald. At first he was a projector of anatomy and physiology in Berlin, and from 1820 he was a professor of anatomy and physiology in Greifswald. Research focuses on the anatomy and pathology of the brain, as well as the organ of hearing and balance.

Rosenthal's vein [F. Ch. Rosenthal] – main vein (v. basalis), paired, formed on the lower surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebral hemisphere in the area of the anterior perforated substance, collects blood from the gray hump and lenticular nucleus and goes back; on the upper surface of the midbrain roof plate, in front of the upper humps, the right and left Rosenthal's veins flow into the cerebral great vein.

Rolando Luigi (1773–1831), Italian anatomist. He was born and educated in Turin. In 1804 he was elected professor of anatomy. Author of works on the structure of the brain and spinal cord.

Rolando's artery [L. Rolando] – artery of the central sulcus (a. sulci centralis), which is a branch of the middle cerebral artery; emerges from the lateral sulcus and enters the central sulcus of the cerebral hemisphere, where it divides and supplies blood to the upper parts of the posterior frontal and anterior parietal lobes of the cerebral hemisphere.

Ruysch Frederick (1638–1731), Dutch anatomist. He was born in The Hague (Fig. 10). He studied medicine at

the University of Leiden. In 1666 he was invited to Amsterdam as a pre-lecturer (demonstrator) of the anatomy of the surgical guild, at the same time he was invited to conduct classes at the obstetric school. From 1685 he was a professor of anatomy and botany. In Amsterdam he worked extensively in the field of descriptive human anatomy, as well as in the manufacture of demonstration drugs. He was especially successful in injecting blood vessels. He also achieved brilliant results in embalming corpses. Based on his anatomical preparations, he organized a famous anatomical museum in Amsterdam, which his contemporaries called the «eighth wonder of the world». In 1717, Peter I bought from F. Ruysch a collection of his anatomical preparations, which came to the Kunstkammer (Chamber of Rarities). For his services F. Ruysch was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Researchers of Germany, the Royal Society of Surgeons of England, the French Academy of Sciences.

Ruysch's veins [F. Ruysch] – curly veins (vv. vorticosae), 4–6, are formed in the thickness of the vascular membrane of the eyeball and come out of it along the equator; collect blood from the actual vascular membrane, ciliary body and iris, flow into the upper and lower eye veins, which flow into the cavernous sinuses of the dura mater.

Santorini Giovanni (1681–1737), Italian anatomist, student of M. Malpighi. Born in Venice. He studied medicine in Bologna, Padua and Pisa, where in 1701 he received a doctor's diploma. From 1703 to 1728 he was professor of anatomy and medicine in Venice. He intensively engaged in descriptive human anatomy. He published a major work, «Anatomical Observations» (1714), and a treatise «On the Larynx» (1724); described many small facial muscles.

Santorini's chute [G. D. Santorini] – parietal discharge vein (v. emissaria parietalis), penetrates the parietal opening of the bone of the same name, connects the upper arrow sinus of the dura mater with the superficial temporal vein (inflow of the mandibular vein).

Sviyazheninov's plexus [G. A. Sviyazheninov] – mandibular venous plexus (plexus venosus retromandibularis), formed by veins of the occipital region and papillary process; through the papillary vein these veins connect with the sigmoid sinus of the dura mater.

Sylvius Francois [Sylvius (De le Boë)] (1614–1672), German anatomist. He was born in Frankfurt am Main. He studied medicine at the universities of the Netherlands and Germany, lectured in Paris, where he became famous as a brilliant teacher. From 1632 he worked as a doctor in Amsterdam. From 1658 he was professor of practical medicine in Leiden. He studied the anatomy of the brain, venous sinuses of the brain, variations in the structure of the circulatory system (Fig. 11).

Sylvius's artery [Fr. Sylvius] – middle cerebral artery (a. cerebri media), which is the largest terminal branch of the internal carotid artery; deepens into the lateral sulcus of the cerebral hemisphere, goes up and back in it, goes to the upper side of the hemisphere. Sylvius's artery supplies blood to the upper parts of the frontal, parietal and temporal lobes of the brain (cortex, partially the main nuclei and white matter).

Sylvius's veins [Fr. Sylvius] – middle superficial and deep veins of the cerebrum (vv. mediae superficialis et profunda cerebri): 1) the median superficial vein of the cerebrum is formed from the venous network of the soft membrane on the upper lateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere in the upper part of the central sulcus, anastomoses with the upper boom. In the central sulcus, the vein goes down to the lateral sulcus, which goes forward to the lateral fossa of the cerebrum, reaches the lower surface of the hemisphere and flows into the cavernous or clinotymic sinus of the dura mater; 2) the middle deep vein of the cerebrum originates in the depth of the posterior lateral sulcus of the hemisphere, goes forward, down and medially, collecting blood from adjacent areas of the hemisphere. At the level of the papillary bodies, the middle deep vein of the cerebrum flows into the main vein.

Trolard Paul (1842–1910), French anatomist. Born in Sedan. Professor of Anatomy at the Medical School of Algeria. Scientific research is mainly devoted to the veins of the brain.

Trolard's vein [P. Trolard] (Browning's vein) – superior connecting vein (v. anastomotica superior), which connects the middle superficial vein and the superior veins of the cerebrum; flows into the upper arrow sinus of the dura mater.

Zinn Johann (1727–1759), German anatomist and botanist. He was born in Ansbach (Bavaria). He worked in Göttingen, where he was director of the Botanical Garden. From 1753 he was professor of medicine and director of the Botanical Garden in Berlin. His major work, «An Anatomical Description of the Human Eye Illustrated with Drawings», was published in 1755 (Fig. 12).

Zinn's artery [J. G. Zinn] – central retinal artery (a. centralis retinae), begins at the beginning of the ocular artery, goes forward along the optic nerve; has extraocular and intraocular parts. Approximately 1.0 cm from the posterior pole of the eyeball Zinn's artery penetrates the thickness of the optic nerve and through it enters the eyeball in the depth of the optic disc, where it radiates in the vascular membrane under the retina.

Zinn's vascular ring (synonymous: vascular ring of the optic nerve, circulus vasculosus n. optici), see **Haller's corolla**.

Zuckerkindl Emil (1849–1910), Austrian anatomist, student of I. Girtl. Born in Raab (Austria). In 1874 he graduated from the University of Vienna. He was a searchlight in Amsterdam. After returning home he worked at the Department of Pathological Anatomy under K. Rokytansky. From 1879 he was a professor of anatomy at the University of Vienna, and from 1882 he was a professor at the University of Graz. In 1888 he headed the Department of Anatomy at the University of Vienna. He dealt with issues of descriptive and topographic anatomy. In 1900–1904 he published the «Atlas of Human Topographic Anatomy», which is very popular nowadays (Fig. 13).

Zuckerkindl's veins [E. Zuckerkindl] (Zuckerkindl's venous plexus) – venous anastomoses between nasal veins and cavernous sinuses of the dura mater.

Charcot Jean (1825–1893), French neurologist. Born in Paris. From 1860 he was professor of neuropathology at the University of Paris, and from 1862 he was head of the department of the Salpêtrière Hospital, where he worked for 32 years. The early period of scientific activity is connected with works on internal pathology. He has been dealing with special issues of neurology since 1862. He created the doctrine of multiple sclerosis, deepened the information about the clinical picture of Parkinson's disease, and established the connection between polio and damage to the cells of the anterior horns of the spinal cord. He developed the clinical and anatomical direction in neuropathology (Fig. 14).

Charcot's artery [J. M. Charcot] – bleeding artery (a. haemorrhagica) – one of the branches of the middle central arteries, which start from the middle cerebral artery. Charcot's artery extends along the outer surface of the husk, feeding it and the caudate nucleus and the inner capsule of the terminal brain. The name of the artery is due to its frequent ruptures.

Schwalbe Gustav (1844–1916), German anatomist and anthropologist, a follower of Charles Darwin. He was born in Kedlingburg. He studied medicine in Berlin, Zurich and Bonn. In 1873 he was professor of anatomy in Jena, in 1881 in Königsberg, and in 1883 in Strasbourg. He studied the histology and physiology of muscles, morphology of lymphatic and nervous systems, sense organs. Author of «Textbook of Neurology» (1881) (Fig. 15).

Schwalbe's veins [G. A. Schwalbe] – anterior ciliary veins (vv. ciliares anteriores), which collect blood from the ciliary muscle; they flow into the protein-shell veins, which collect blood from the venous protein-shell sinus of Schlemm-Lyaut. Coming out of the protein shell of the eye, Schwalbe's veins combine with the supraprotein sheath veins, which collect blood from the eyelids and the connective membrane of the eye and enter the veins of the external muscles of the eye, and they, in turn, enter in the upper and lower eye veins.

CONCLUSIONS

Eponyms, as part of the «Scientific language», contribute to a deeper understanding of human activity and culture. The terminology of medicine is the most important source of knowledge about the people who created this science, and the existing trend in modern linguistics to study the human factor allows us to consider eponymous terms in the light of cognitive approach.

Basic eponymous terms that are often used in modern and ancient anatomical literature, and also form the basis for the formation of some clinical terms, have the right to exist, improve in scientific and practical activities of morphologists.

The study of eponymous terms contributes to the disclosure of the evolution of clinical disciplines, the diagnostic process of thinking, as well as the formation of terminological competence in applicants for higher medical education, their mastery of the language of the specialty. Eponyms will always be a significant part of medical terminology.

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