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Opinion

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Science as Fingerprints

Suzan Sirinturk MD*

Department of Anatomy, Ege University, Turkey

***Corresponding author:** Suzan Sirinturk MD, Department of Anatomy, Ege University, Turkey, Email: *dr.suzan.sirinturk@gmail.com*

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There have been mostly some big inventions or discoveries that divided the history into parts by making an era. The birth of science occurs when there is a problem; the human being tries to solve it, sometimes successes, but sometimes has failure to handle since the beginning of mankind. Even though there have been mistakes in the process of the solution, they can answer other questions. So each setback gives us an extra experience point not to give up on our aim on the path of wisdom. Every field of science has its own unique fingerprints. Departments should be aware of this fact, because fitting in their classical standards may not be sufficient for advanced knowledge. Even in departments which give common lectures such as anatomy, researchers can be evoked to reach important findings. Every kind of bias must be avoided to leave persistent fingerprints over the history of science. Having a track consists of these unique fingerprints that let others follow, also leads to new areas. People from any disciplinary roots can follow these to reach other multidisciplinary fields of study.

Scientists should be evoked to study on innovative research subjects; instead of having same troubles at results while using same material and methods, possessing same objective, looking from same perspective. This modernist standpoint can be possible by literature review. Open access journals play a big role for this purpose. Publishing the newest studies helps readers get inspired or prevent from having repetition of studies. Besides, they lessen plagiarism cases. Eventually, accessible science is the greatest gift to humanity. Many science people from different branches could get in touch for brainstorming or making common projects worldwide. A co-operation between a fundamental scientist and a clinician is very important for universal science improvement. It doesn't matter which origin we come from; we should not allow our personal ambitions to overtake the common interest of mankind. Basic science needs samples from living patients besides archive materials and also clinical science needs solutions for untreated illnesses. An association between both areas is the key point for development.

Anatomy is known as a scientific discipline with the responsibility to transfer classical knowledge to the new generation. However, anatomy is the skeleton of all branches. It supports, moves and protects the body of science. Basically, surgeons need a precise anatomic knowledge to have less operative errors and after-surgery complications. Forensic doctors and pathologists also have to notice the difference between physiologic anatomy and pathologic anatomy of the body and organs. Each part of the organism has an evolutionary history, so it is tightly connected to embryology & histology and lightens especially congenital disorders. Besides, there can be supportive knowledge obtained from comparative anatomy to bring satisfying explanations about evolution. Furthermore; as technology has new approaches, sharing elder experiences with young researchers and students may be possible by brand new learning techniques and materials. For example, presentations via projectors are leaving their place to virtual reality day by day. Cadaver materials are starting not to be chosen since 3D scanning-modeling-printing technologies have become common. In fact, there is no doubt that educating medical students or surgeons via real cadavers has very important role on treating real living patients and operating real surgeries. The originality cannot be replaced by virtual materials but can be supported effectively by them.

Combination of anatomy knowledge and recent technologies may show us new ways to produce artificial members and organs, though. We know that there should be some strong anatomic connections between the artificial part and the body system for the function. These artificial systems which have effective functions must have been manufactured by using this knowledge. Big inventions start to happen by dreaming with a little help of information. As a result, we, as scientists, should have courage to labor for our dreams at least. Sooner or later, we will reach some important conclusions or clues for new solution recommendations. Sharing these experiments with others for discussion may raise creative brains to carry out ideas and each science person will be able to leave their own fingerprints over science world to be tracked after.