

ANATOMY

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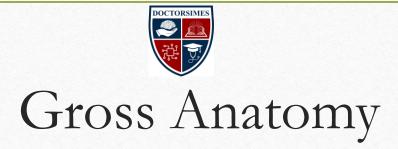


- Anatomy The Study of Human Body Structure
- Definition: Anatomy is the branch of science that deals with the study of the structure and organization of living organisms.
- Importance: Understanding anatomy is crucial for medical professionals, researchers, and anyone interested in human health.

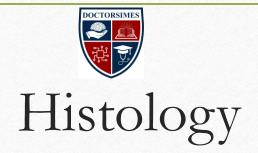


Types of Anatomy

- Gross Anatomy: Study of large structures visible to the naked eye
- Examples: organs, bones, muscles
- Microscopic Anatomy (Histology): Study of tiny structures visible only under a microscope
- Examples: cells, tissues, microscopic structures



- Definition: Study of large structures visible to the naked eye.
- Branches:
- Systemic Anatomy: Study of specific systems (e.g., skeletal, muscular, nervous)
- Regional Anatomy: Study of specific regions (e.g., head, neck, thorax, abdomen)
- Surface Anatomy: Study of external features (e.g., landmarks, palpable structures)



- Definition: Study of tiny structures visible only under a microscope
- Types of tissues:
- Epithelial tissue: Forms lining of organs and glands
- Connective tissue: Supports and connects other tissues (e.g., bone, cartilage, fat)
- Muscle tissue: Responsible for movement (e.g., skeletal, smooth, cardiac)
- Nervous tissue: Transmits signals (e.g., neurons, glial cells)



Anatomical Terminologies

- Directional terms:
- Superior: Above (e.g., head is superior to shoulders)
- Inferior: Below (e.g., feet are inferior to knees)
- Anterior: Front (e.g., abdomen is anterior to spine)
- Posterior: Back (e.g., spine is posterior to abdomen)
- Planes:
- Sagittal plane: Divides body into left and right
- Frontal plane: Divides body into front and back
- Transverse plane: Divides body into top and bottom



Anatomical Planes and Axes

- Axes:
- Sagittal axis: Runs from front to back
- Frontal axis: Runs from side to side
- Vertical axis: Runs from top to bottom



- Anatomy is a fundamental field of study in medicine and healthcare
- Understanding anatomy is essential for:
- Diagnosis and treatment of diseases
- Surgical procedures
- Medical research and development





Thank You ©