

ANATOMICAL TERMS AND POSITION

ANATOMY LECTURE NO 2

HUMAN ANATOMY

- Science concerned with the structure of the human body or structural organization of human body.

➤ BRANCHES OF ANATOMY

- Microscopic or gross anatomy.
- Histology.
- Cytology.
- Embryology.
- Surface anatomy.
- Applied anatomy.
- Radiological anatomy.

MACROSCOPIC OR GROSS ANATOMY

REGIONAL APPROACH

- We focus on particular region and study various structures and their arrangement in that particular region.
- For example: bones, muscles, blood vessels, nerves etc.

SYSTEMIC APPROACH

- We study a particular system of the body as a whole. For example: cardiovascular system.

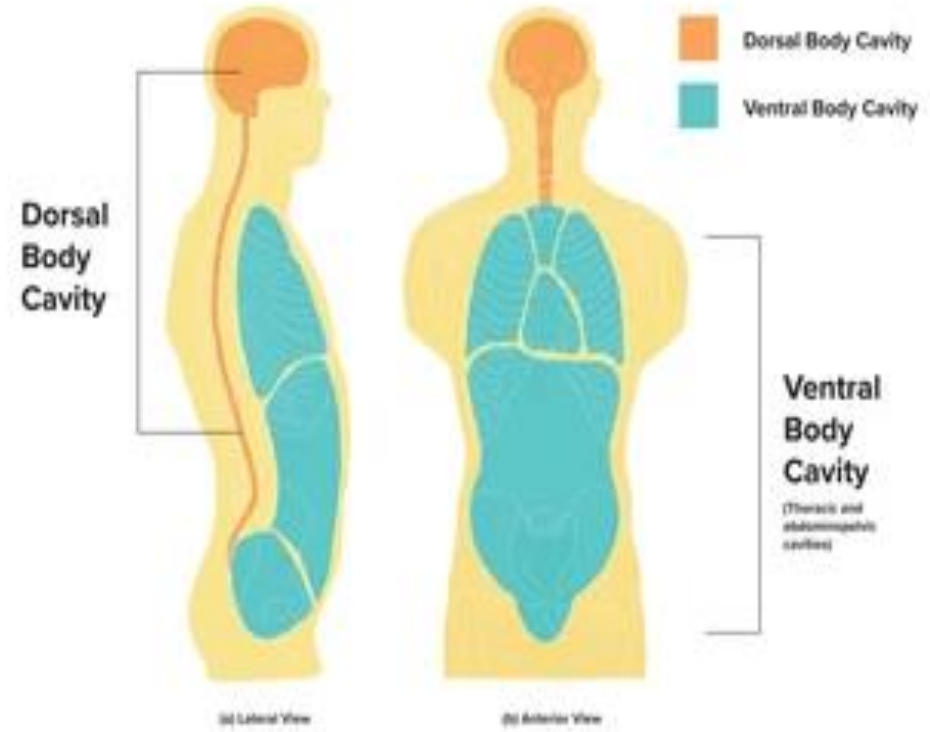
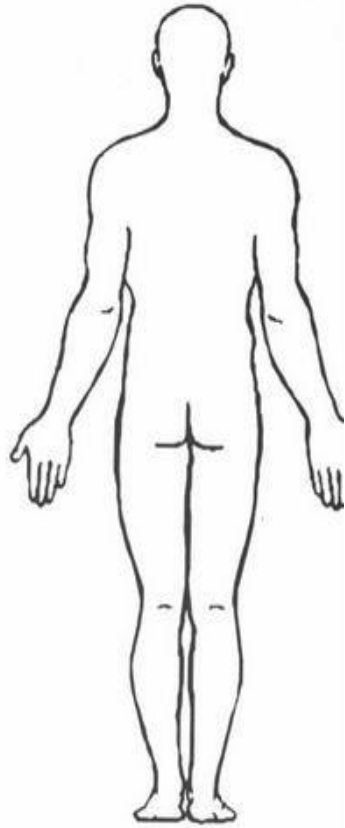
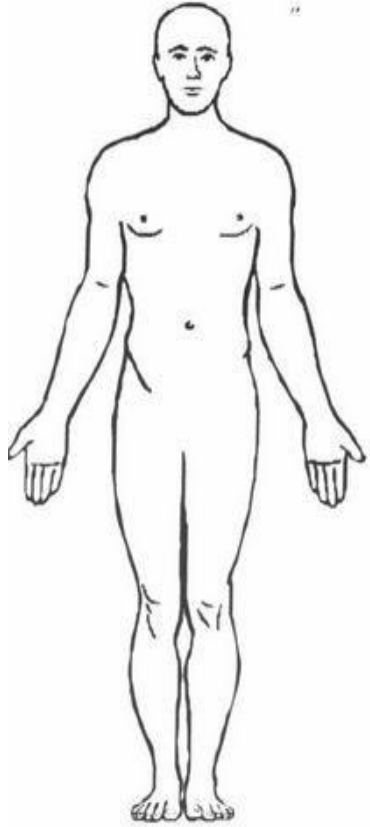
MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY OR HISTOLOGY

1. Microscopic or gross anatomy.
2. Histology.
3. Cytology.
4. Embryology.
5. Surface anatomy.
6. Applied anatomy.
7. Radiological anatomy

1. With the help of microscope.
2. Microscopic details of tissue.
3. Structure of cell and its composition.
4. Study of embryo in early stage of development.
5. Deeper parts of body , in physical examination and surgery.
6. Human structural abnormalities, useful in medicine and surgical techniques.
7. Use of several imaging techniques.

TERMINOLOGY OF POSITION

<p>ANTERIOR</p> <p>Describe structures at the front, for example: Toe are anterior to heel.</p>	<p>POSTERIOR</p> <p>Back of the body, for example: Heel is posterior to toe.</p>
<p>VENTRAL</p> <p>Front side of the body Interchangeably with anterior.</p>	<p>DORSAL</p> <p>Refers back or the upper side of the body Interchangeably with posterior</p>



SUPERIOR

Above , for example: abdomen is superior to pelvis.

INFERIOR

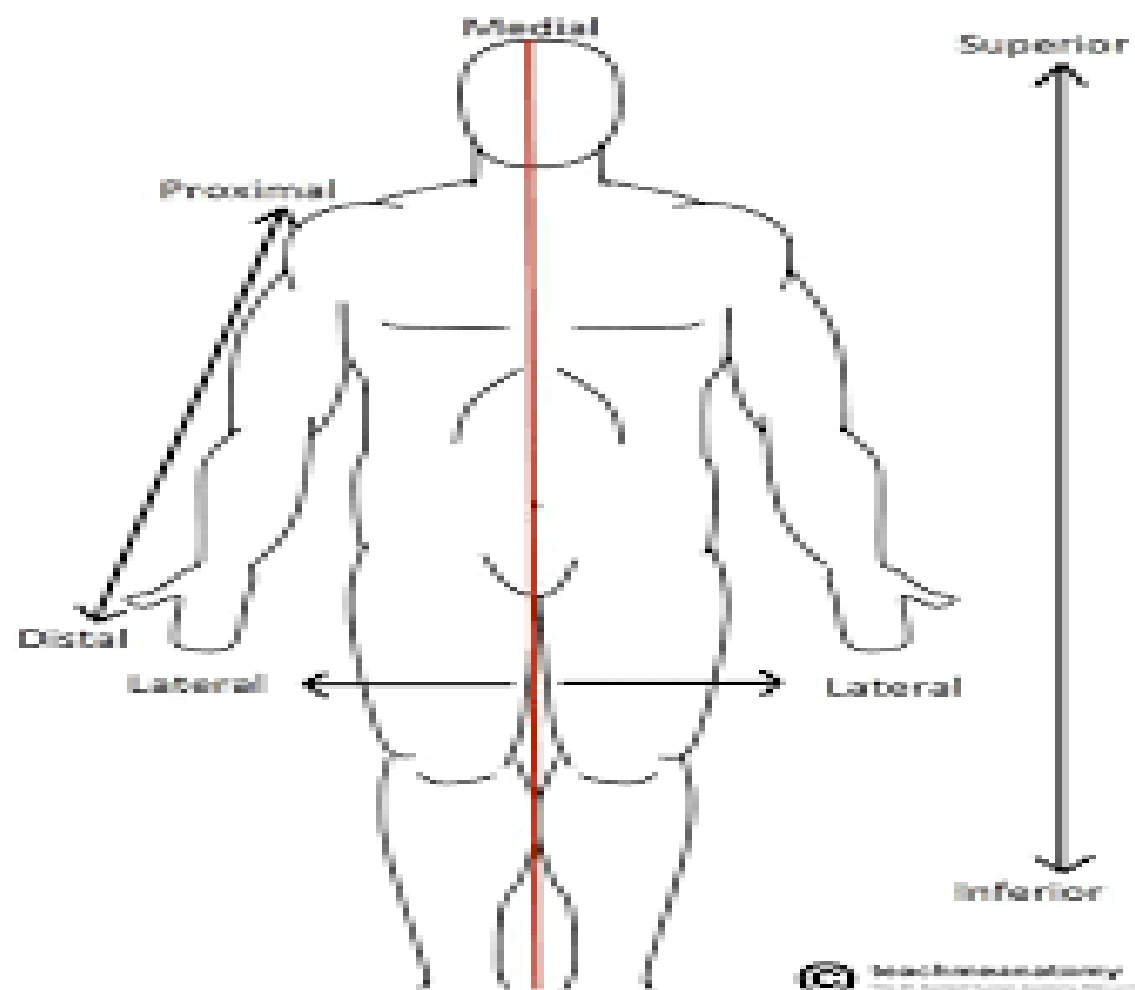
Below, for example: pelvis is inferior to the abdomen.

PROXIMAL

Closer distance from the trunk of body , for example: shoulder is proximal to the arm.

DISTAL

Greater distance from the trunk of body, for example: foot is distal to knee.



SUPERFICIAL

Closer to superficial or greater distance to deep. For example: skin is superficial to the bones.

DEEP

Internal ,for example: brain is deep to the skull.

MEDIAL

Closer to Midline of the body.
For example: nose is medial to eyes .

LATERAL

Greater distance from midline of the body ,for example: thumb is lateral to the other fingers.

- MEDIAL LINE: Which divides the body into two equal mean right left parts.
- INFROMEDIAL: part present near to the medial line towards the lower side.
- IPSILATERAL : two parts at the same side for example: liver and gallbladder.
- CONTRALATERAL: organs which are opposite to each other.

Thank You

