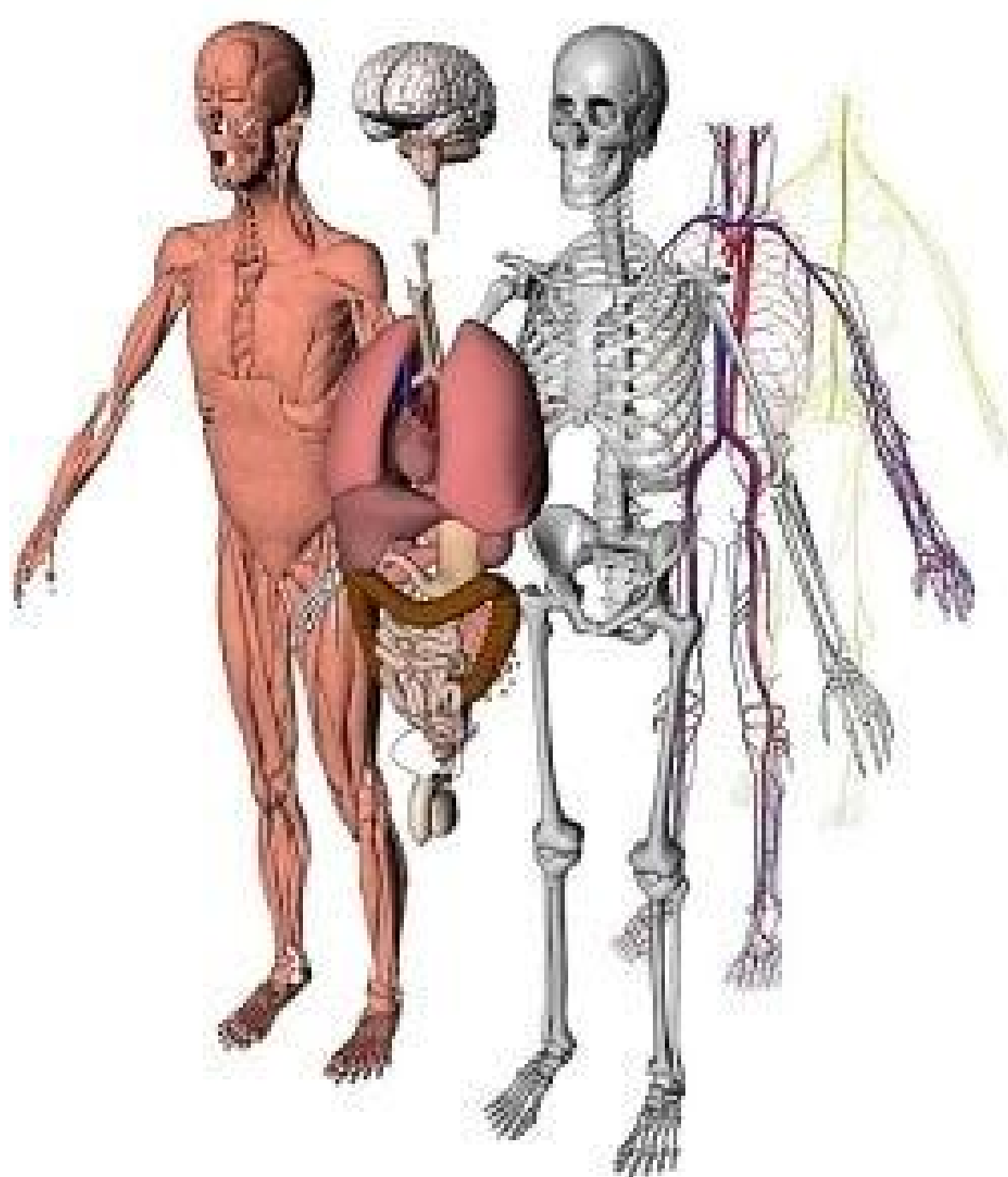


Objectives

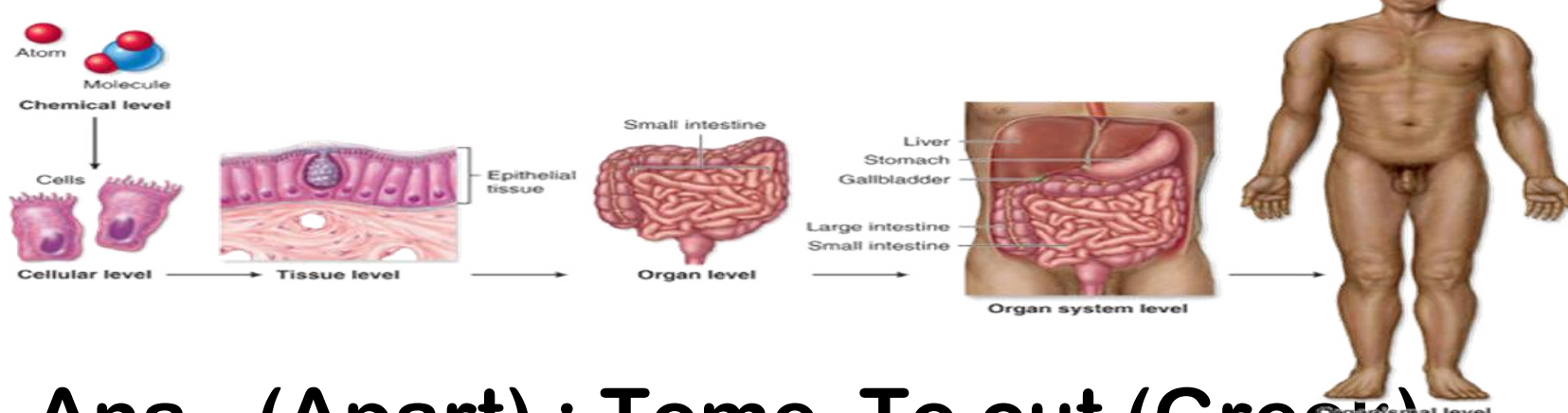
1. Definition
2. Need to study anatomy.
3. Subdivisions of anatomy
4. History of anatomy



Anatomy

- The branch of science which deals with the structural organization of living being.

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- Ana - (Apart) : Tome To cut (Greek)
- Dissecare (Latin): To cut apart

Why do doctors study Anatomy?

- Symptoms and Signs
- Localize Pain, Lumps
- Withdrawing blood, injections
- Medical procedures
- Correction Surgeries

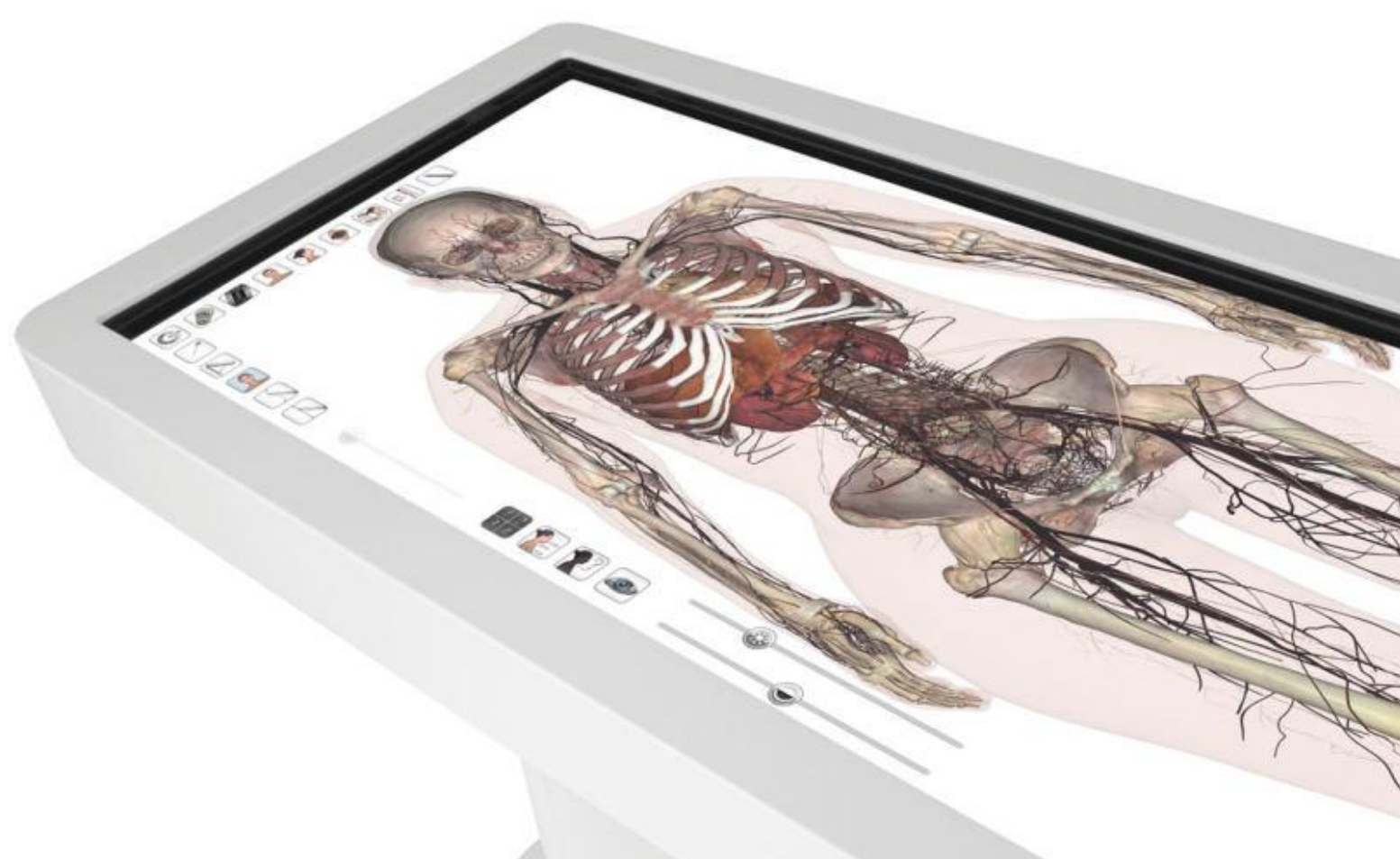
Subdivisions of Anatomy

- Cadaveric Anatomy
- Living Anatomy
- Developmental Anatomy
- Microscopic Anatomy
- Surface Anatomy
- Radiographic Anatomy
- Applied Anatomy
- Experimental Anatomy
- Genetics
- Comparative Anatomy
- Physical Anthropology

Cadaveric Anatomy

Gross Anatomy

Macroscopic Anatomy



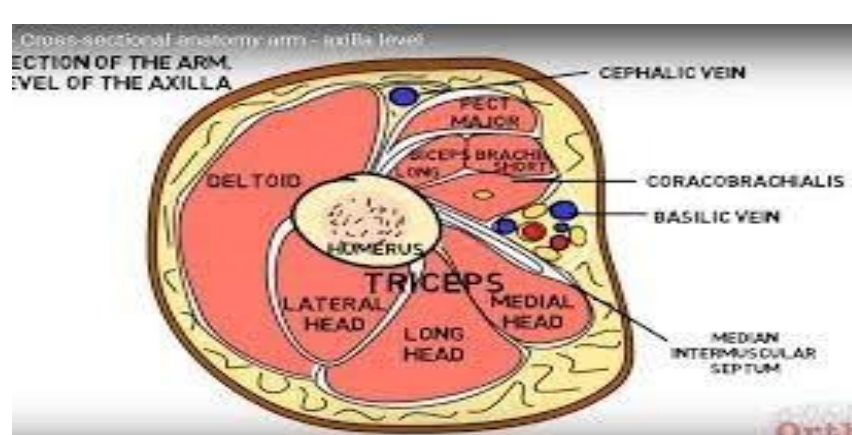
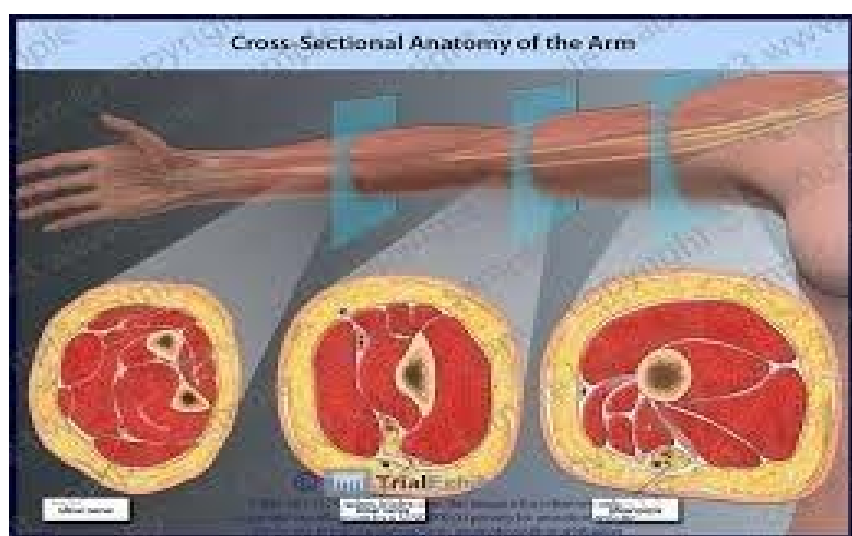
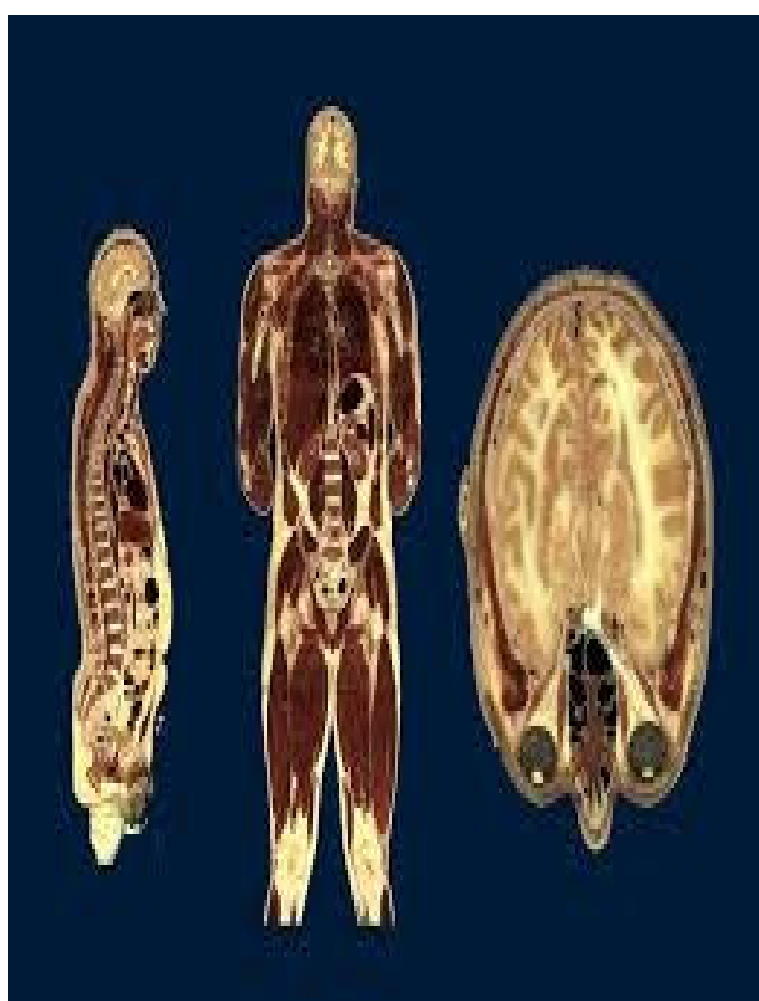
REGIONAL ANATOMY

- Head and neck
- Brain
- Thorax
- Abdomen
- Upper Limb
- Lower limb

SYSTEMIC ANATOMY

- Integumentary system
- Skeletal system
- Muscular system
- Nervous system
- Cardiovascular system
- Lymphatic system
- Endocrine system
- Digestive system, Respiratory system, Urogenital system

Cross Sectional Anatomy



Living Anatomy

Inspection



Palpation



Percussion



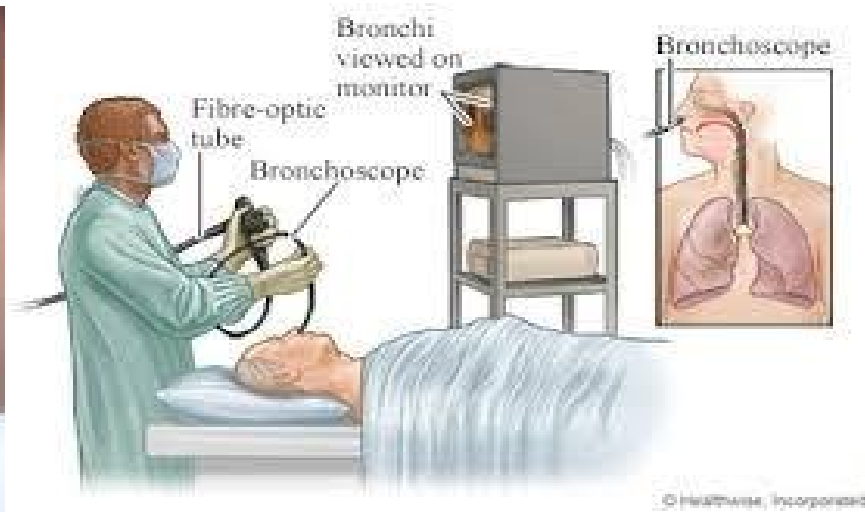
Auscultation



Otoscope



Brochoscope



Endoscope

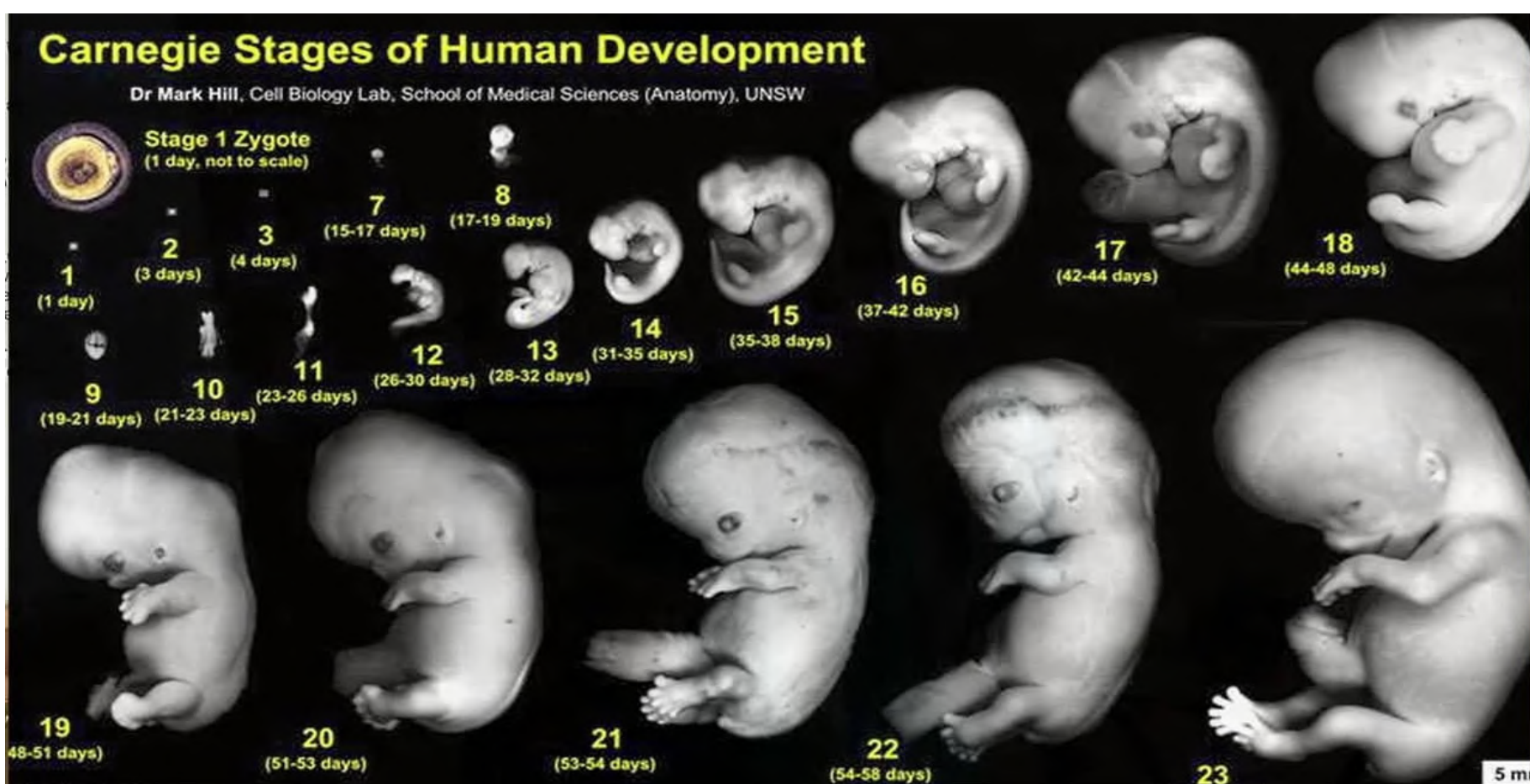


Ophthalmoscope



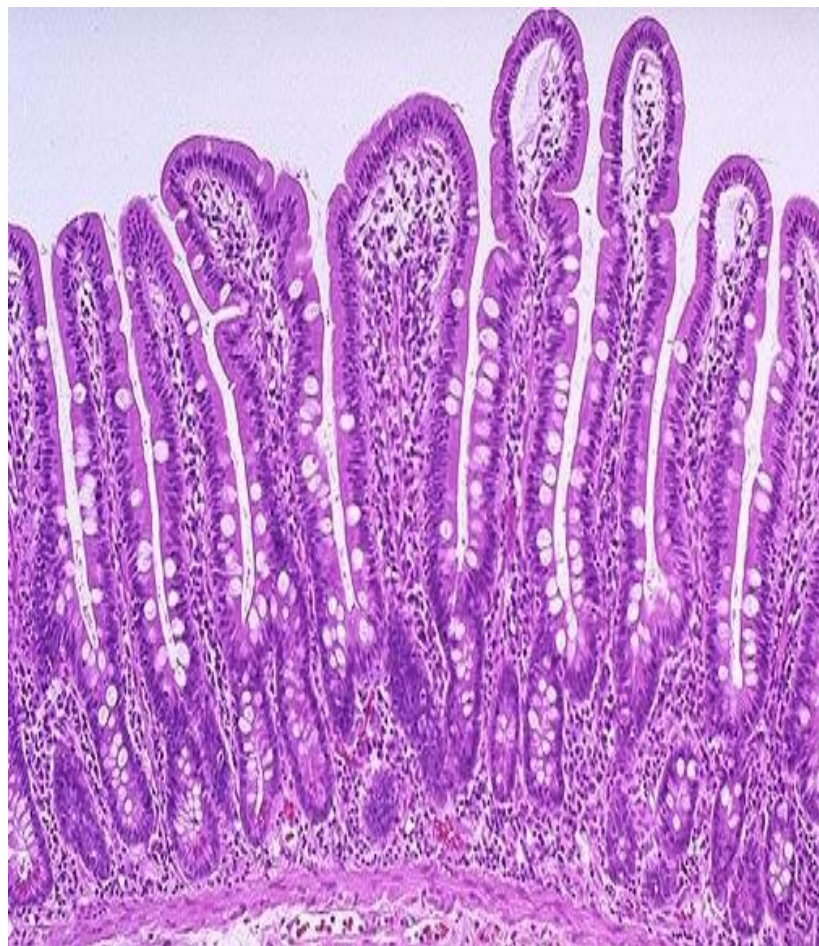
Developmental Anatomy

• Embryology

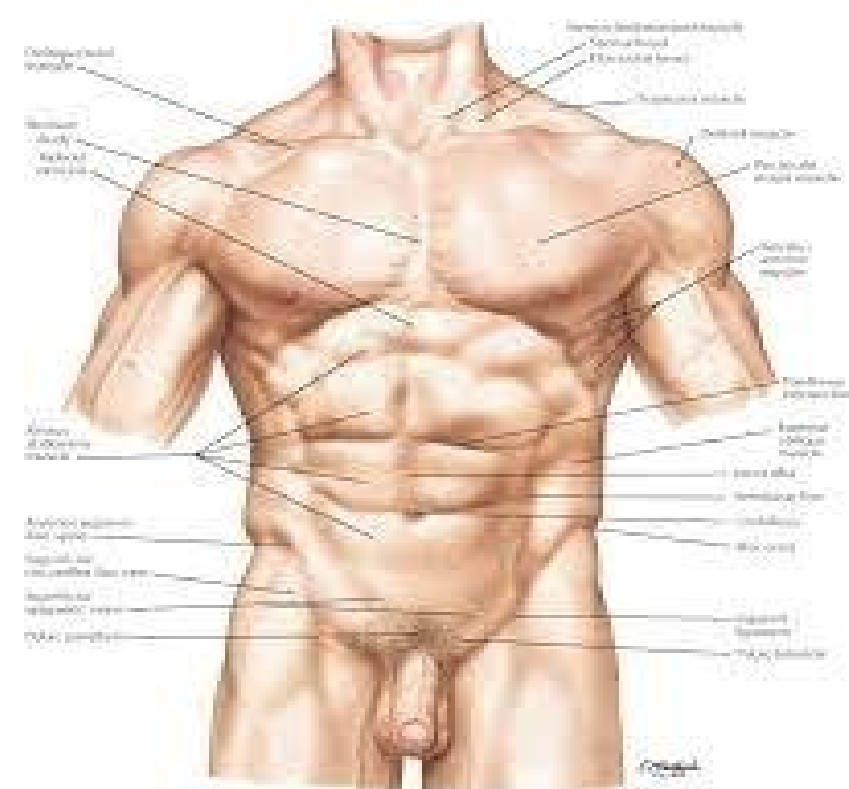
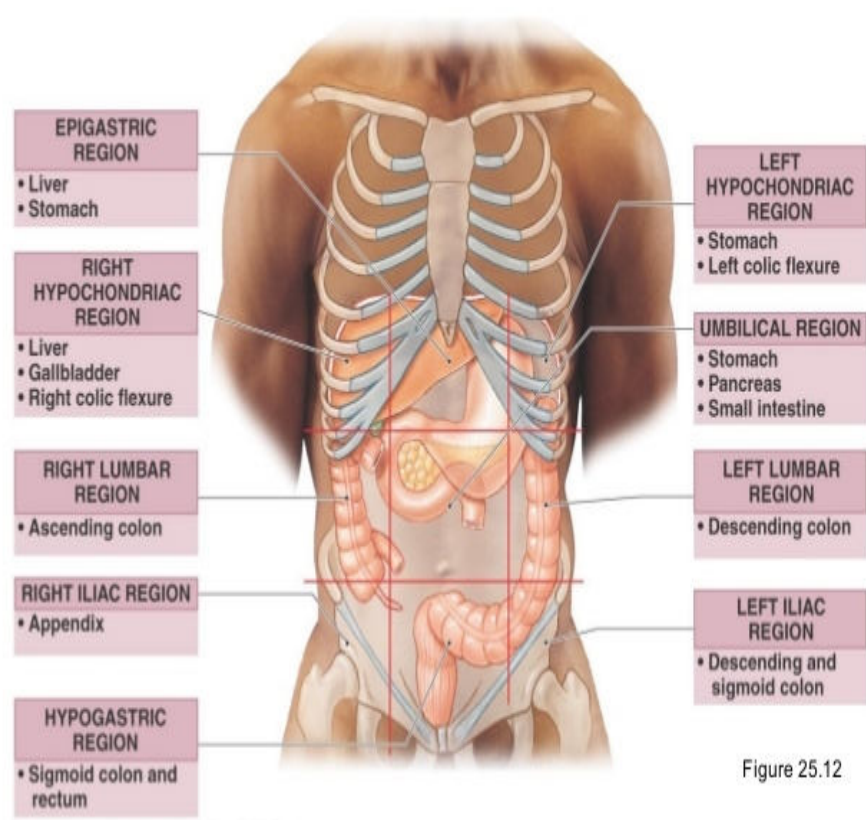


Microscopic Anatomy

• Histology



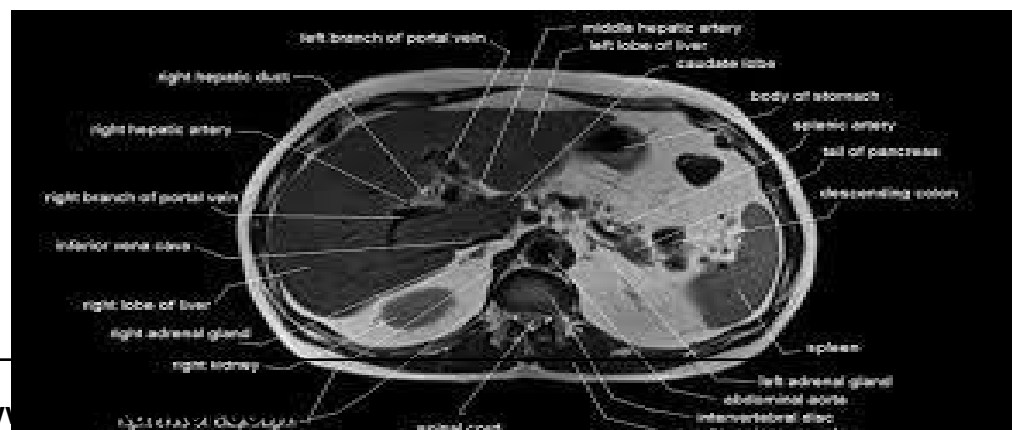
Surface Anatomy



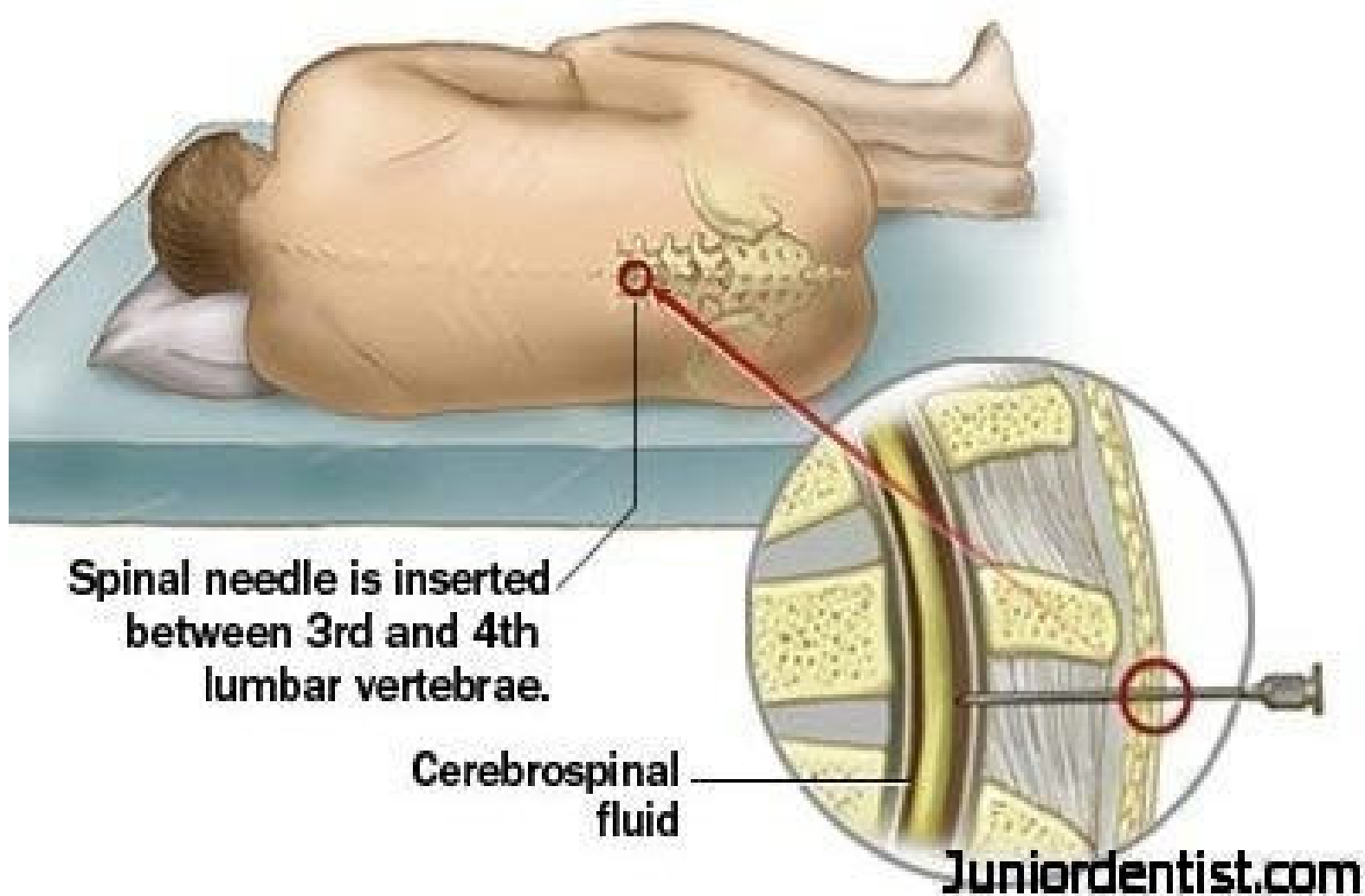
The stomach – intraperitoneal, occupies the left hypochondriac, epigastric, and portions of the umbilical and left lumbar regions

Radiographic Imaging Anatomy

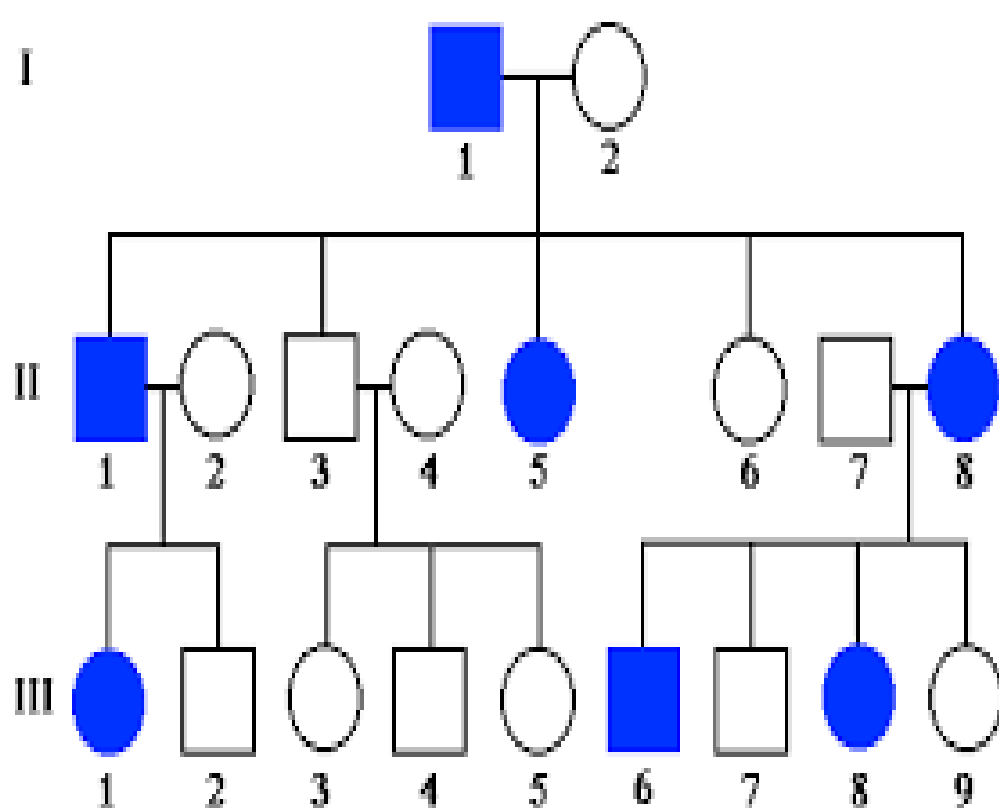
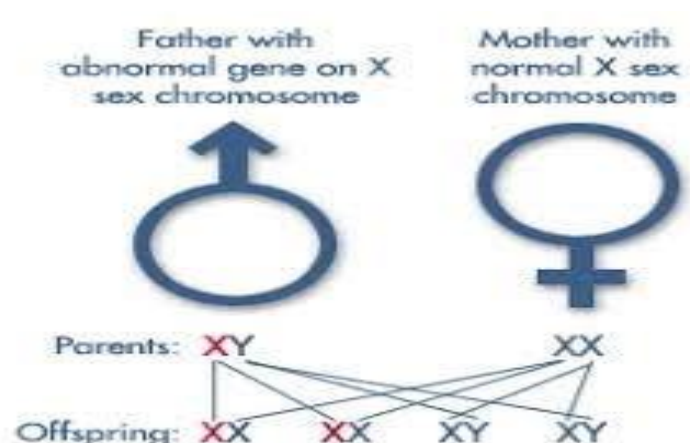
X-ray
CT
MRI
USG



Applied Anatomy

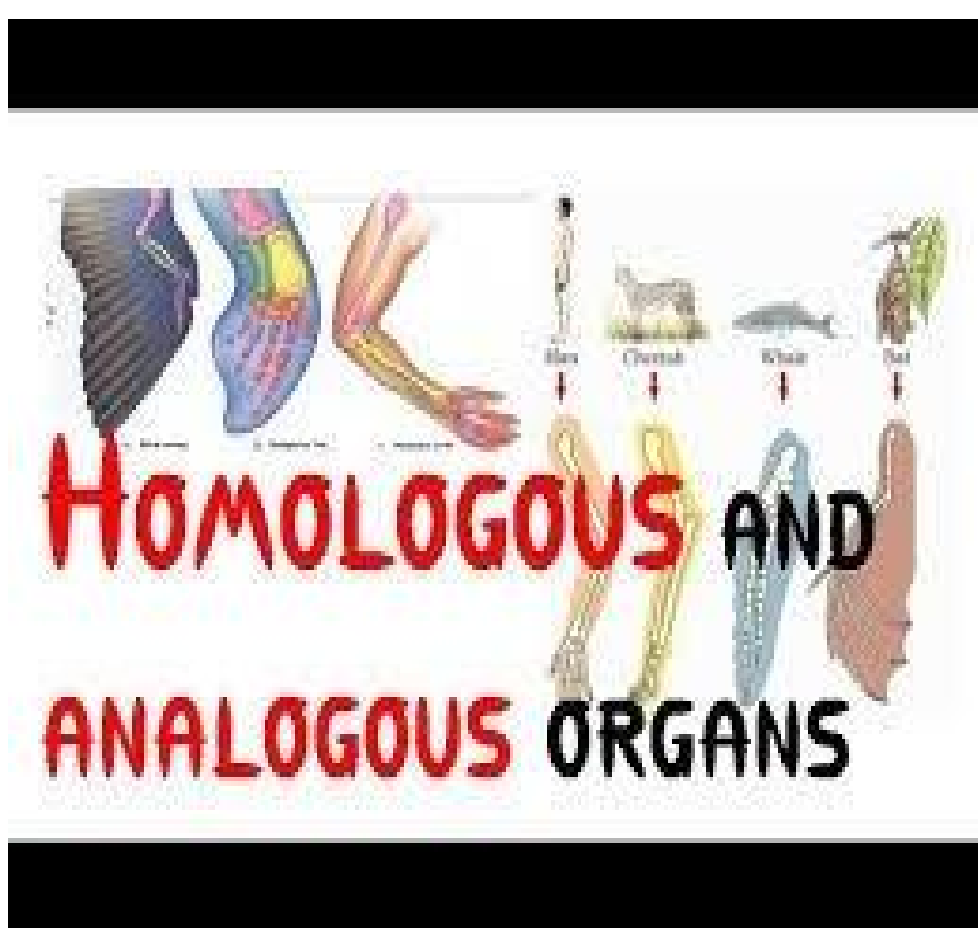
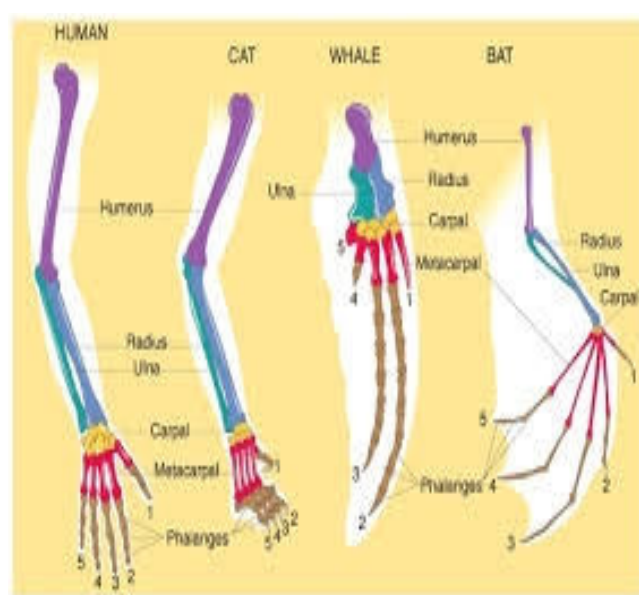


Genetics

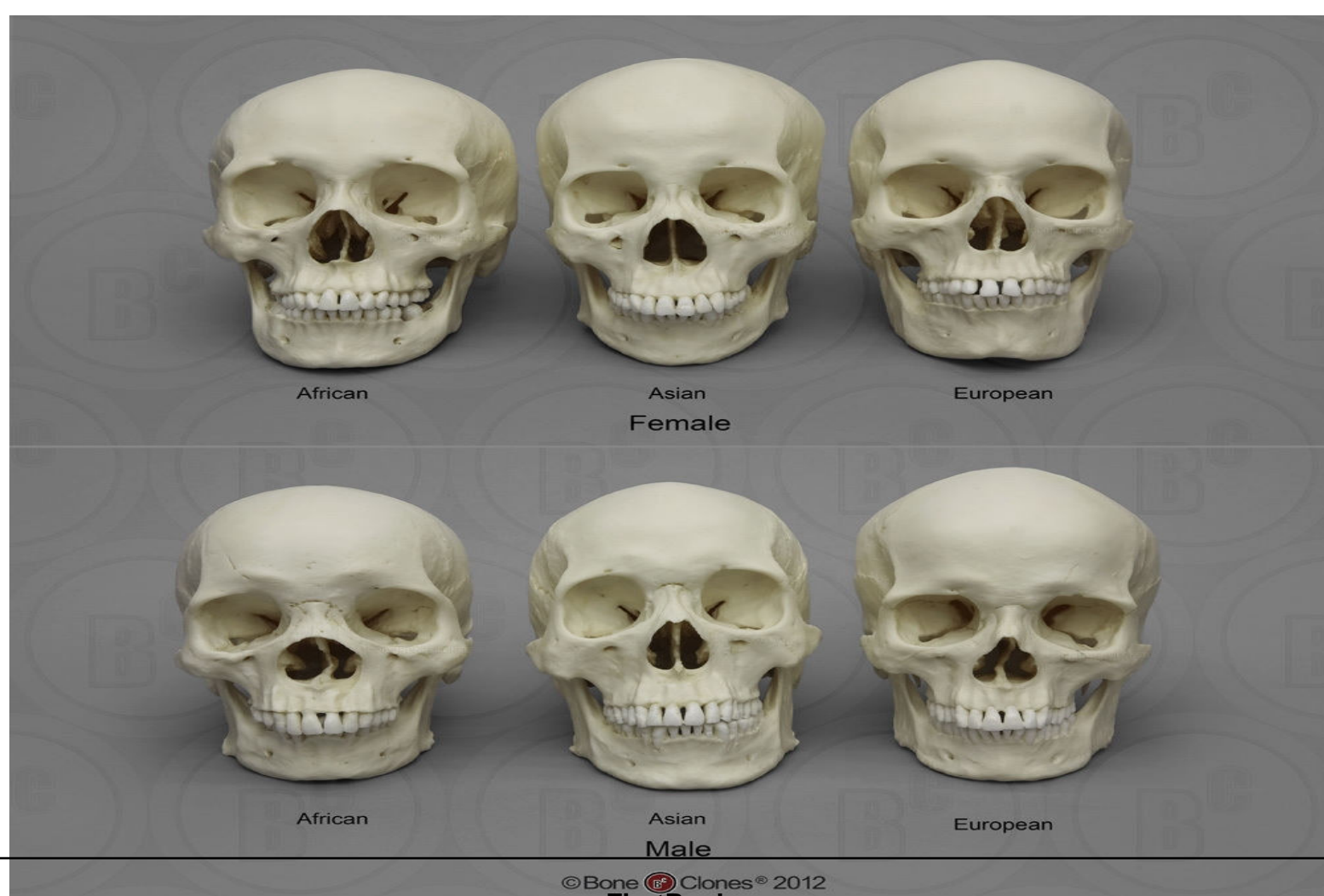


Pedigree 1. An idealized pedigree of a family with hypercholesterolemia, an autosomal dominant disease where the heterozygote has a reduced number of functional low density lipoprotein receptors.

Comparitive Anatomy



Physical Anthropometry





No science is complete without the knowledge of its **HISTORY**.

HISTORY OF ANATOMY

“The past is not dead history, it is living material out of which man builds for the future”.

Rene Dubos (1901-1982)

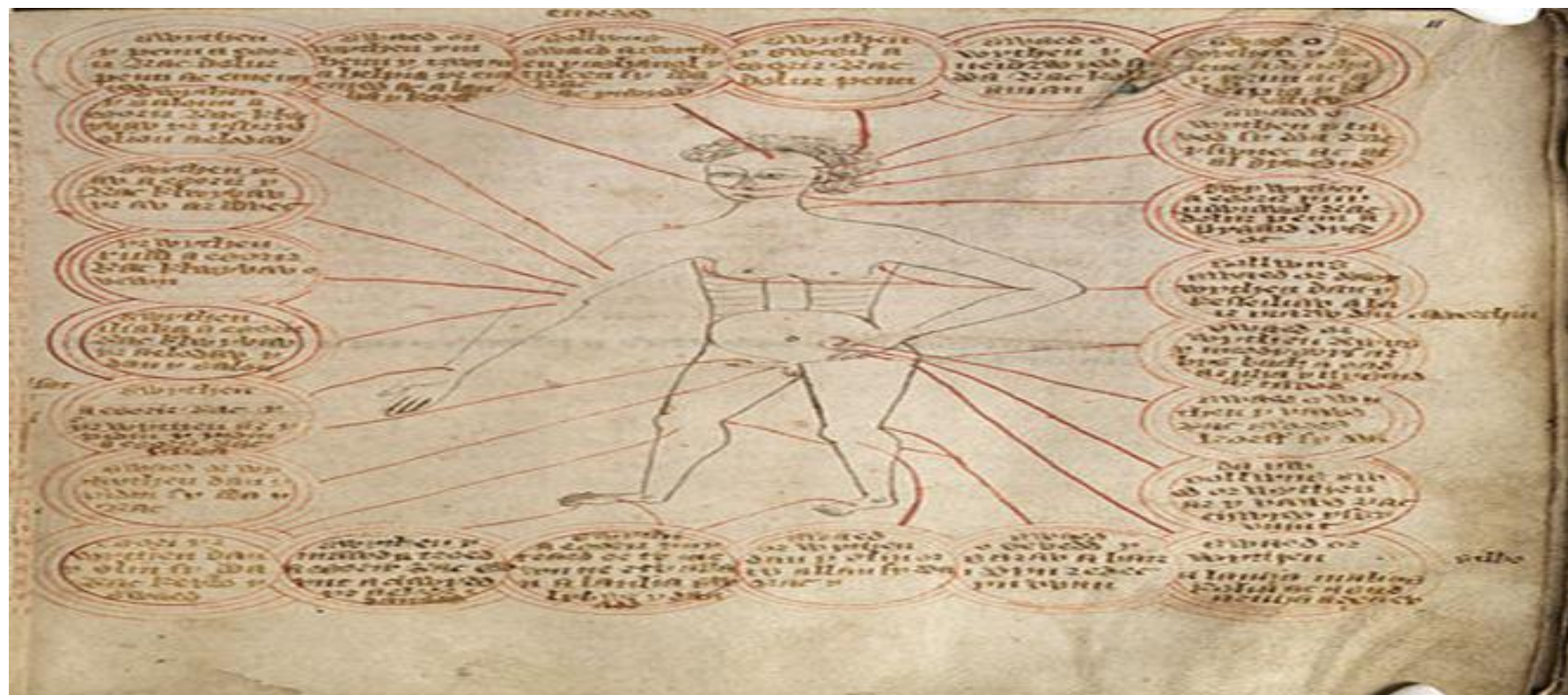
Beginning Of Civilization

- Art of Killing
- Not the Art of Healing



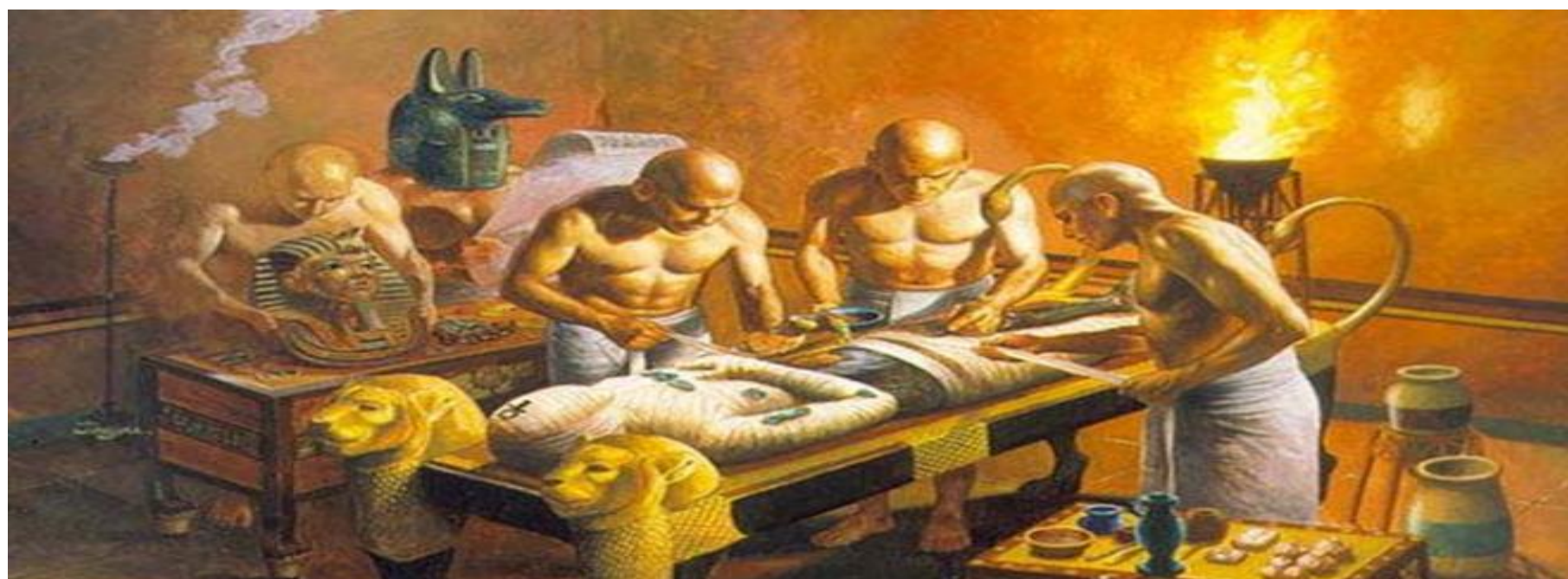
2700 – 2600 BC

- “Neiching” China
- Earliest Book on Anatomy.



1700 – 1600 BC

- “Mummification” Egypt
- Removal of putrifiable organs.
- Lost glory :Alexandrian school burned



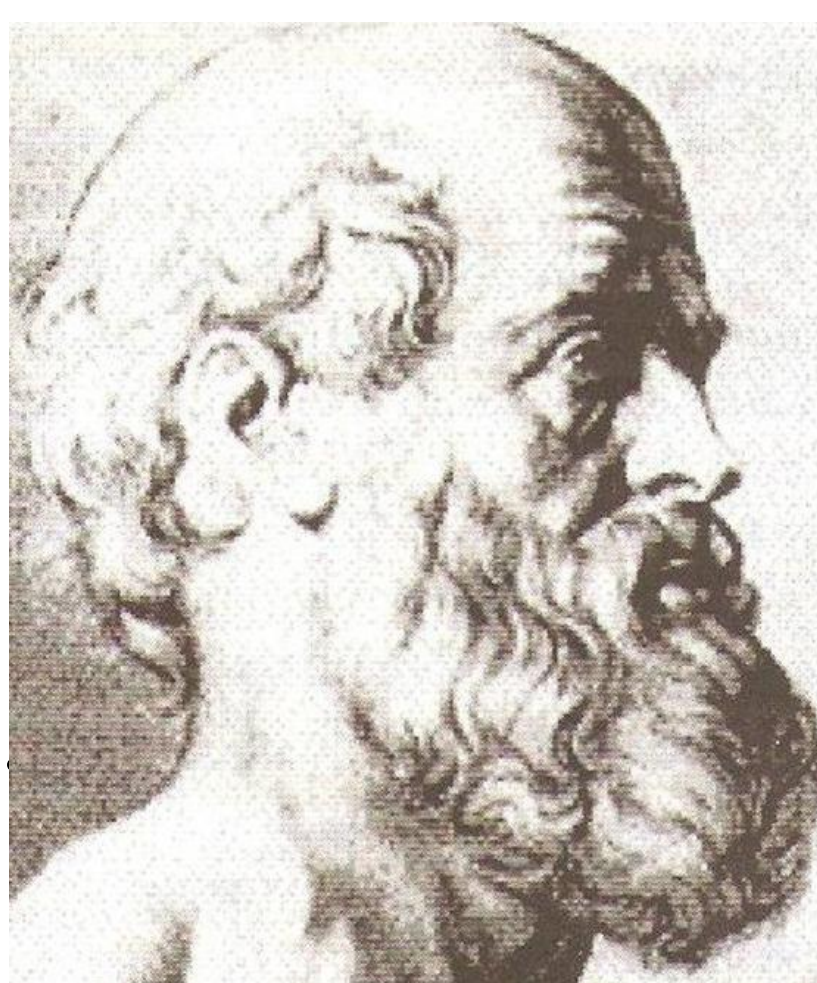
1000 BC

- India
- Susruta, Charaka, Dhanvanthari
- Surgery Practices



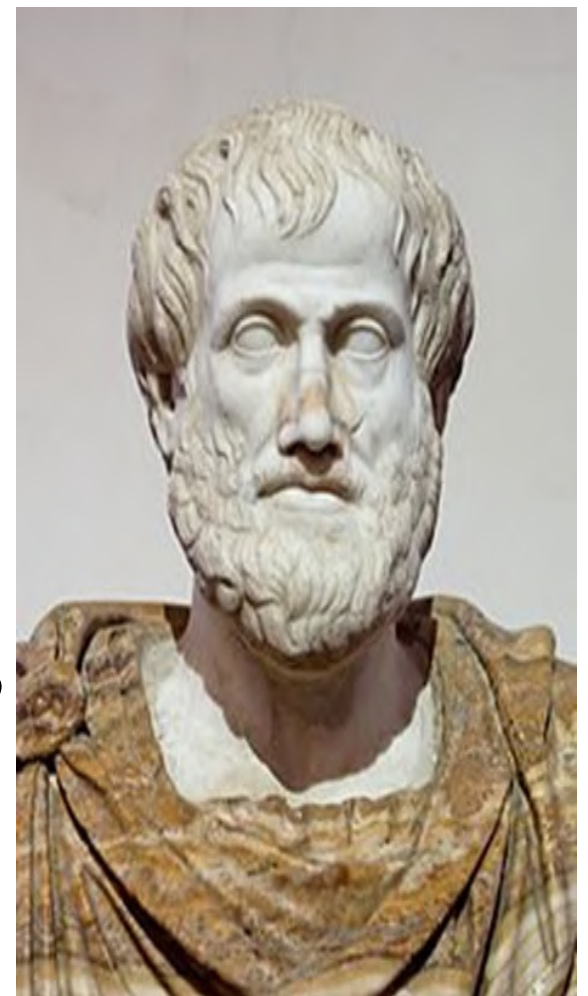
Hippocrates

- 460-377 BC
- Greek physician
- Father of Medicine
- Founder of Anatomy.
- Guidelines, Scalpel, Deadbodies from war



Aristotle

- 384 – 322 BC
- Term “Anatomy”,
- Accounted Embryology,
- Named arteries and veins.
- Heart – Centre of emotions, intelligence.



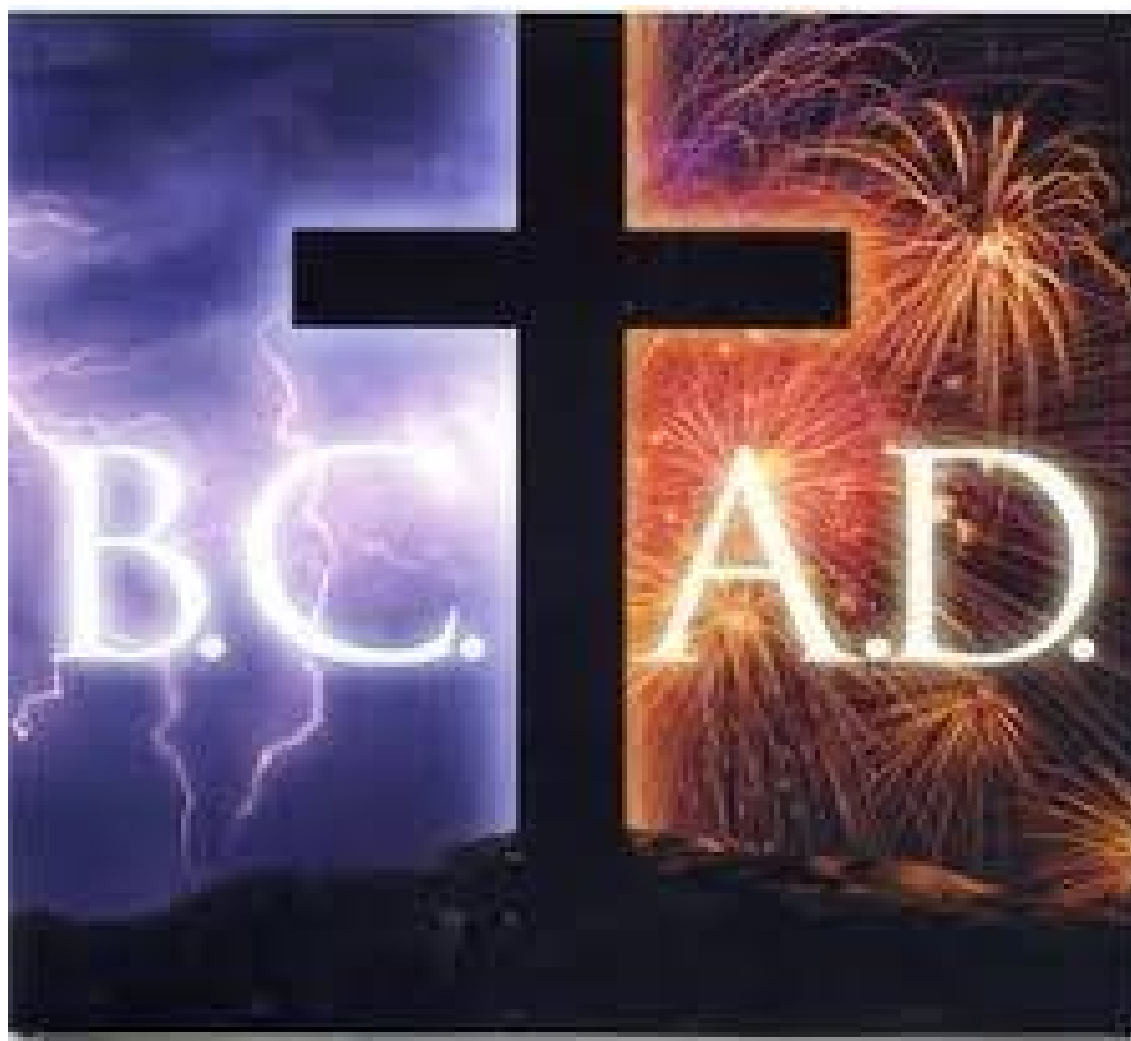
Herophilus

- 325 – 300 BC
- Father of anatomy.
- Dissected criminals
- Brain – Intelligence centre.
- Defined parts of Brain and Spinal cord.



Birth of Christ

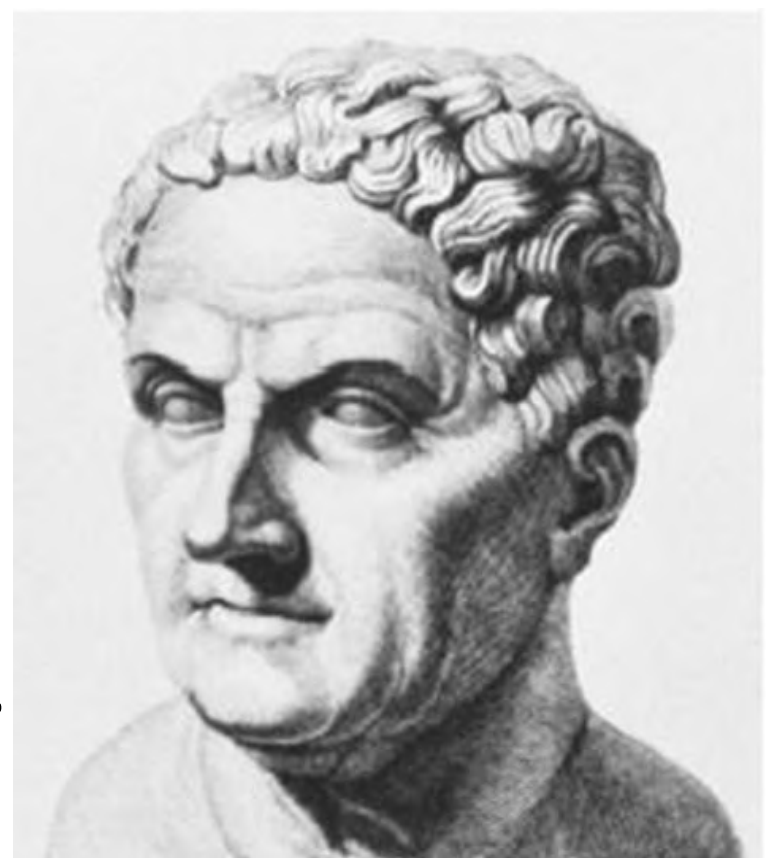
• BC



AD

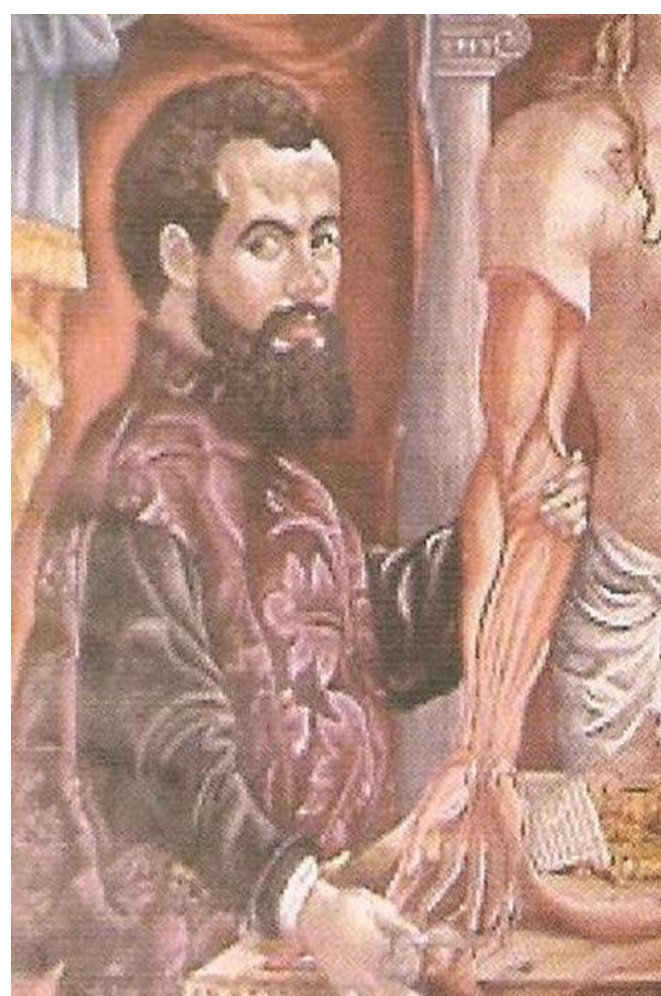
Galen of Pergamum

- 130 – 210 AD
- Prince of physicians
- Dissected monkeys and animals.
- Importance of spinal cord and nervous system.
- Never thought of Pulmonary circulation.
- Blood flows through pores of heart.



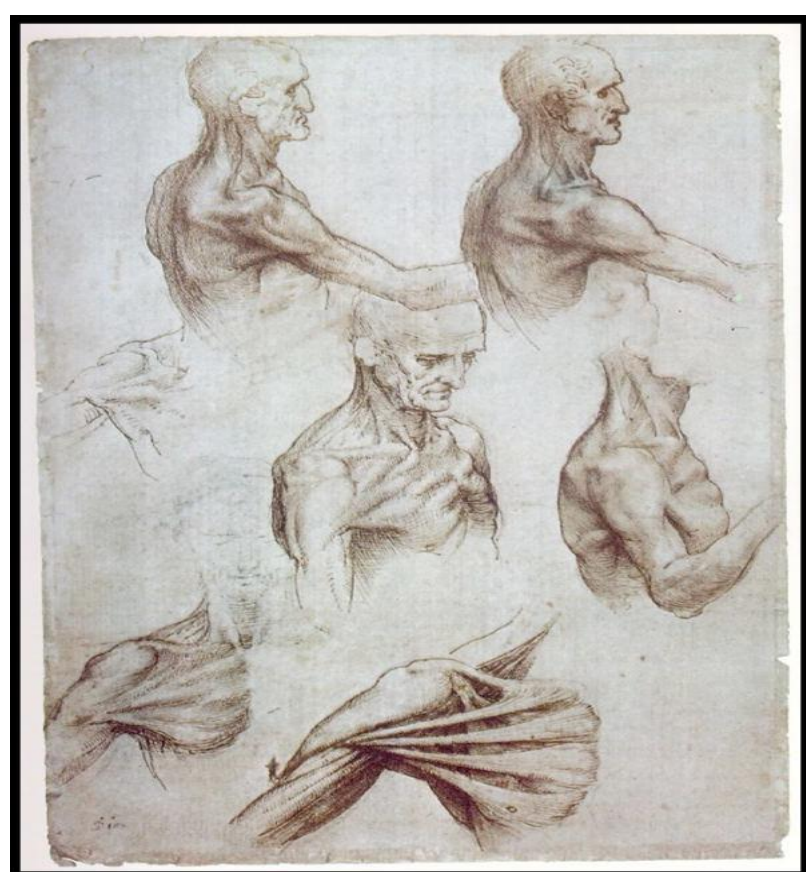
Anderas Vesalius

- 1514 – 1654
- *De humani corporis fabrica*
- Father of Modern Anatomy
- ‘Reformer of Anatomy’



Leonardo da Vinci

- 1452 – 1519
- Italian “AllRounder”



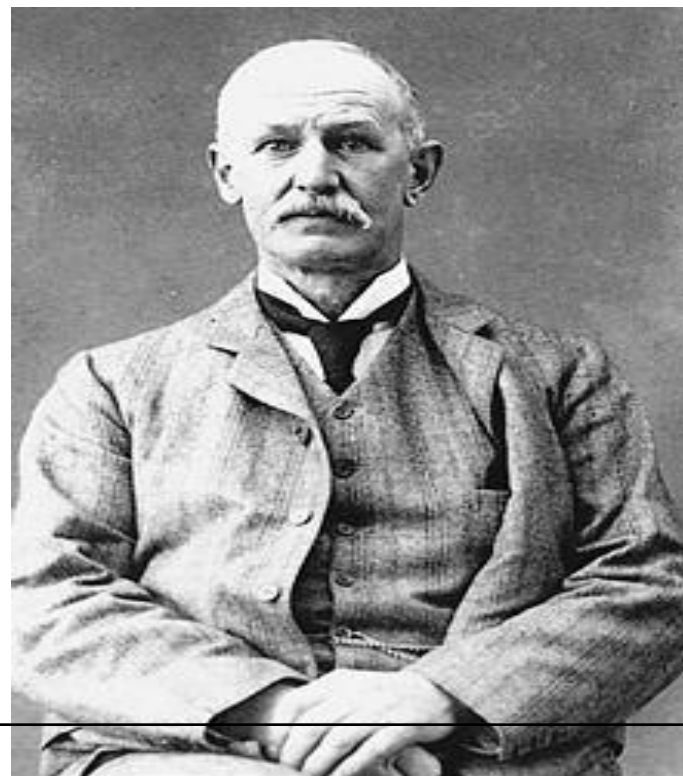
Gray’s Anatomy

- Henry Gray & Henry Vandyke Carter
- St George's Hospital Medical School in London
- First publication: 1858



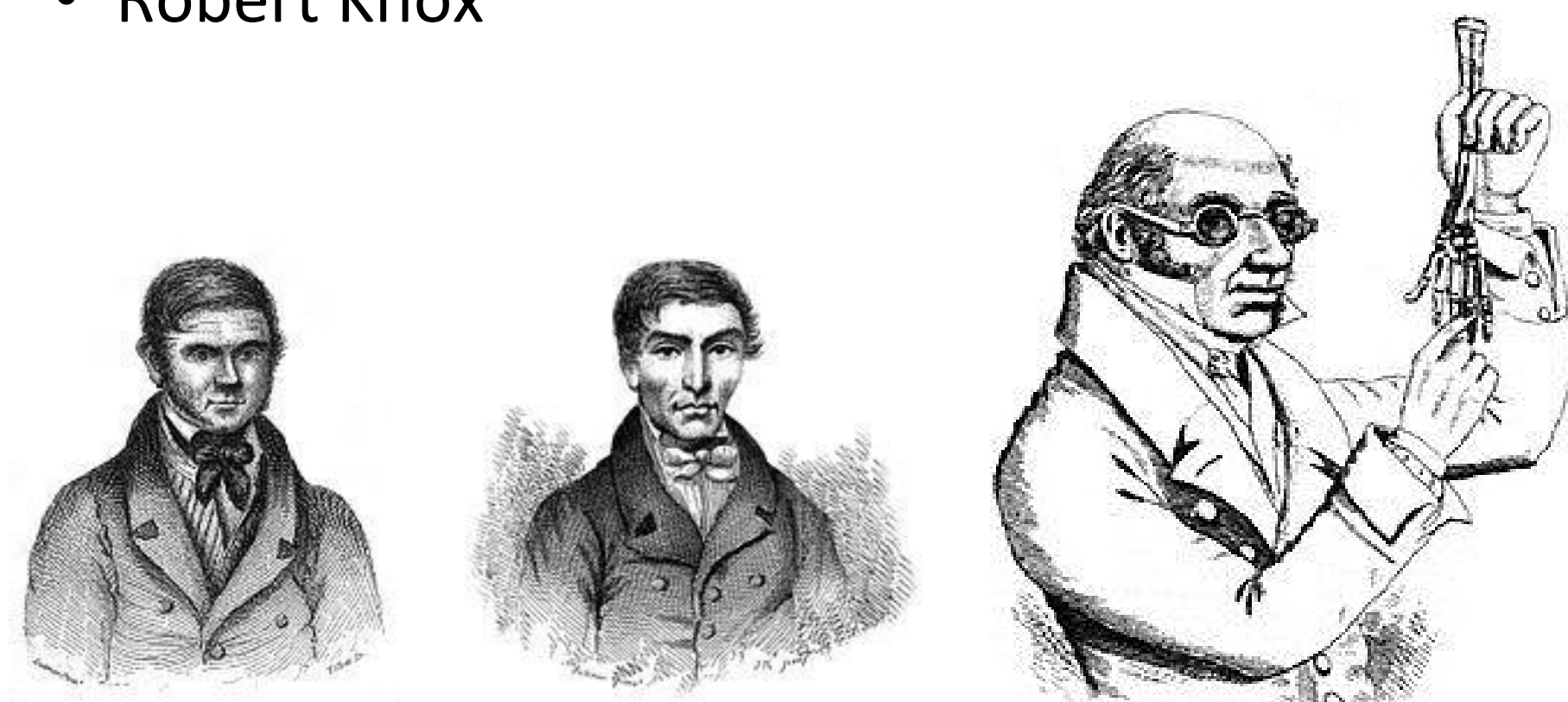
Daniel John Cunningham

- Scottish Anatomist. 1850-1909
- Cunningham's Text-book of Anatomy and Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy



Illegal Trade

- Burke and Hare murders.
- Robert Knox



Anatomy Act 1832

- Act of Parliament of the UK.
- Gave free licence to doctors, teachers of anatomy and medical students to dissect donated bodies.
- It was enacted in response to public revulsion at the illegal trade in corpses.

Embalming

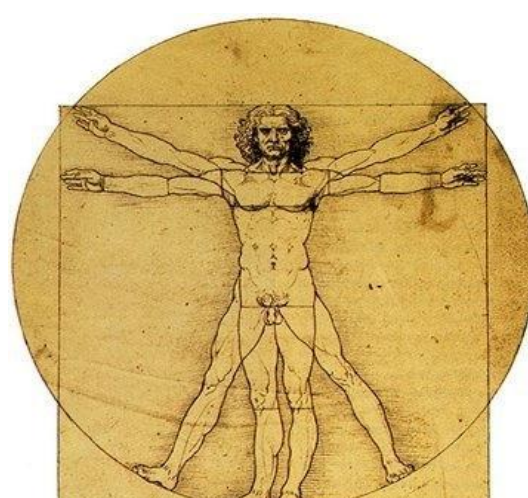
- Art and Science to preserve human body with the help of certain chemicals (Formaldehyde, glycerin, etc).



LETS ANSWER A FEW
Questions

Q 1. Which surgeon of ancient India is also called as “Father of Surgery” ?

- A. Charak**
- B. Sushruta**
- C. Atreya**
- D. Dhanvantri**



Q 2. Name the famous Greek Physician who is also called as the “Father Of Medicine”

- A. Aristotle**
- B. Plato**
- C. Hippocrates**
- D. Herophilus**



Q 3. Who is often referred to as the “Father Of Modern Anatomy”

- A. Leonardo Da Vinci**
- B. Andreas Vesalius**
- C. William Harvey**
- D. Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek**

