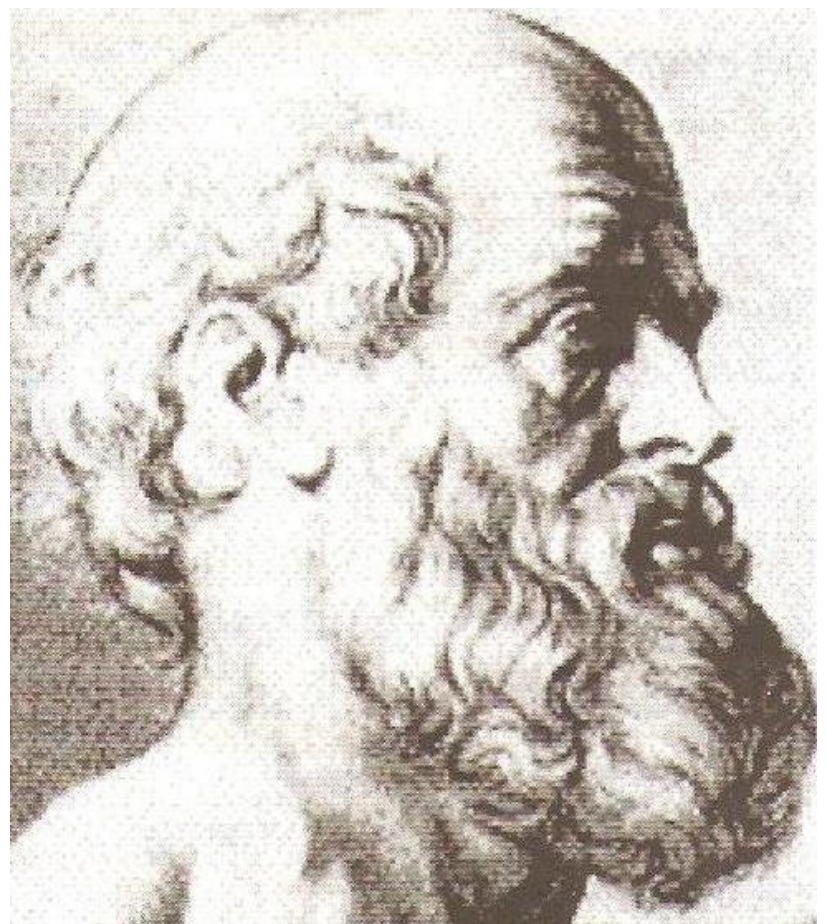


Anatomy – Disciplines & Terminology

Dr Brijendra Singh
Prof & Head
Department of Anatomy
AIIMS Rishikesh

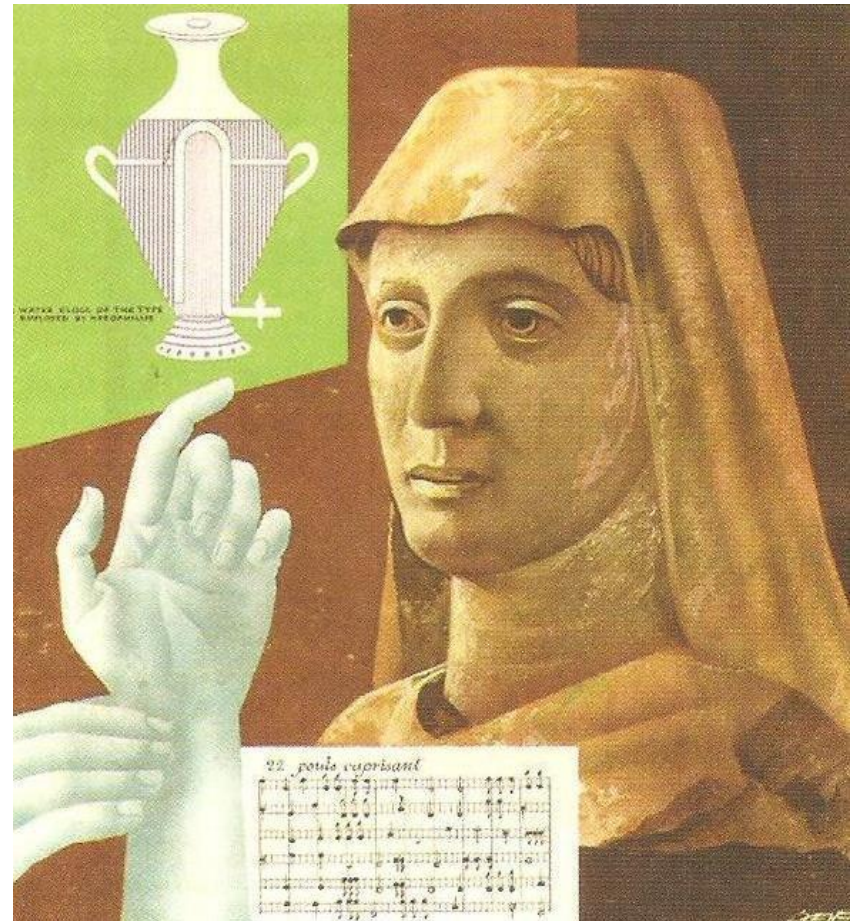
HIPPOCRATES (460-377BC)

- Greek physician
- **Father of Medicine**
- *Hippocratic oath*
- Humoral theory :
Four body humors –
 1. blood
 2. phlegum
 3. yellow bile
 4. black bile
- Attributed diseases to natural causes.



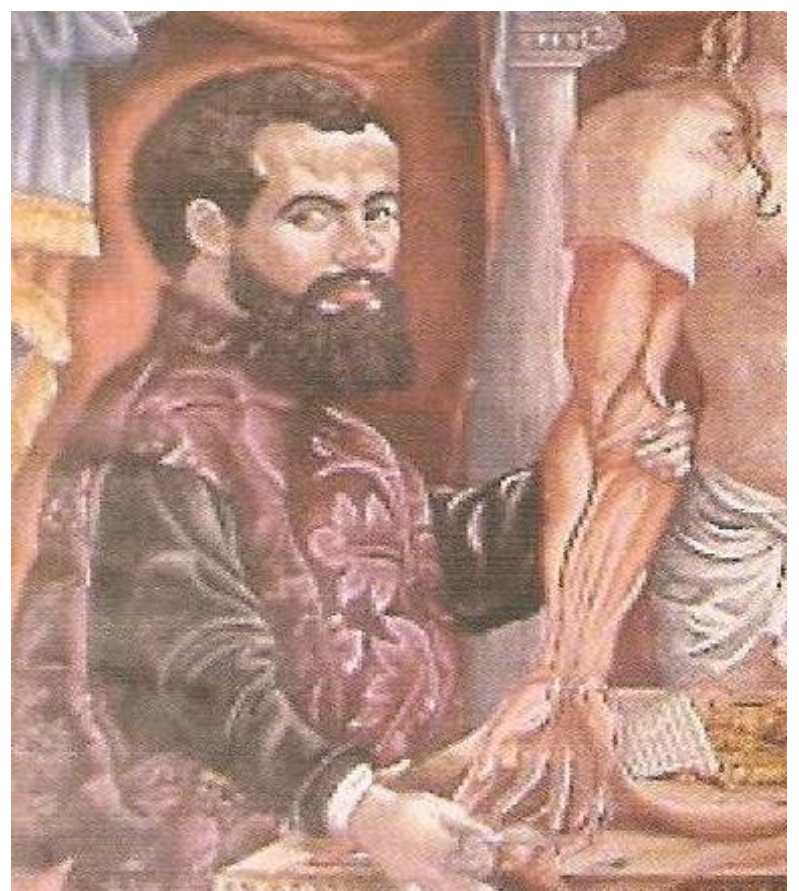
HEROPHILUS 325BC

- **Father of Anatomy**
- **vivi-sections** **dissections**
→ *living human & cadavers*
- **brain** - seat of intelligence
- **described** → *cerebrum, cerebellum, fourth ventricle*
- **1st** to identify **nerves**
→ *sensory or motor.*



VESALIUS(1514- 1654)

- *De humani corporis fabrica* in 7 volumes
- His work revolutionized the teaching of anatomy and ruled for *two centuries*
- **Father of Modern Anatomy**
- **‘Reformer of Anatomy’**



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Dissection = Dissecare (Latin)

↓

To cut apart

- Gross/Cadaveric Anatomy
- Microscopic Anatomy (Histology)
- Developmental Anatomy (Embryology)
- Living Anatomy
- Clinical Anatomy (Applied)
- Neuro-anatomy
- Surface (Topographic) Anatomy
- Radiographic Anatomy
- Comparative Anatomy
- Sectional/cross Anatomy

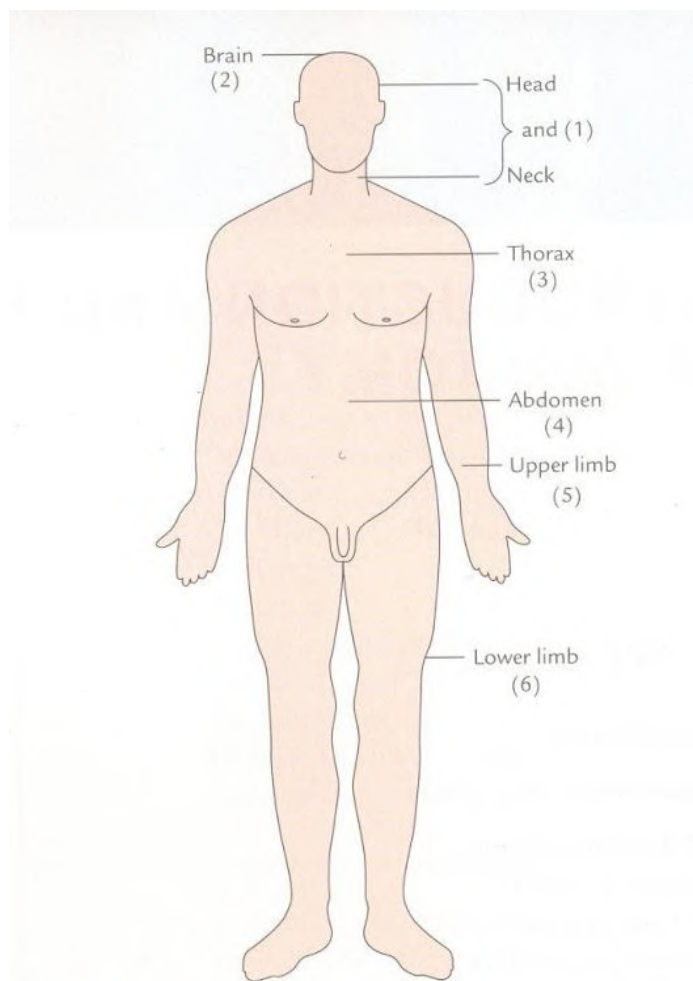
■ REGIONAL ANATOMY

- 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 , Respiratory & Urogenital system

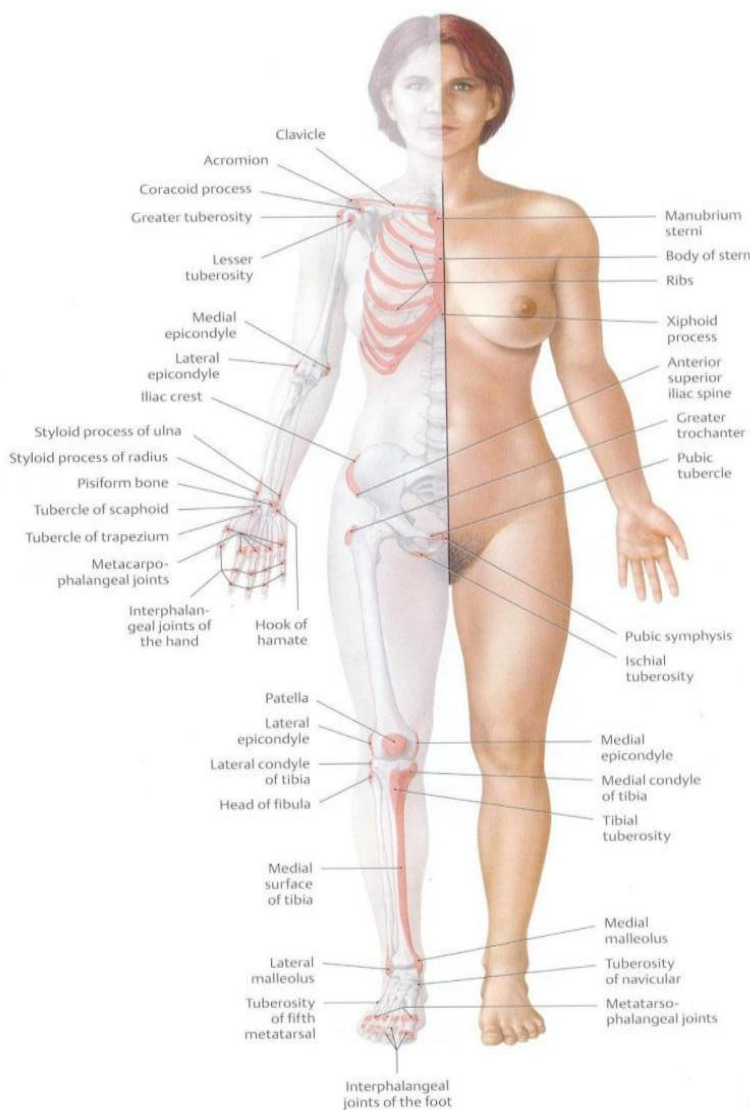
Sub – divisions of body



- Head and Neck
- Brain
- Superior Extremity
- Thorax
- Abdomen & Pelvis
- Inferior Extremity

Fig. 1.1 Various regions of the body.

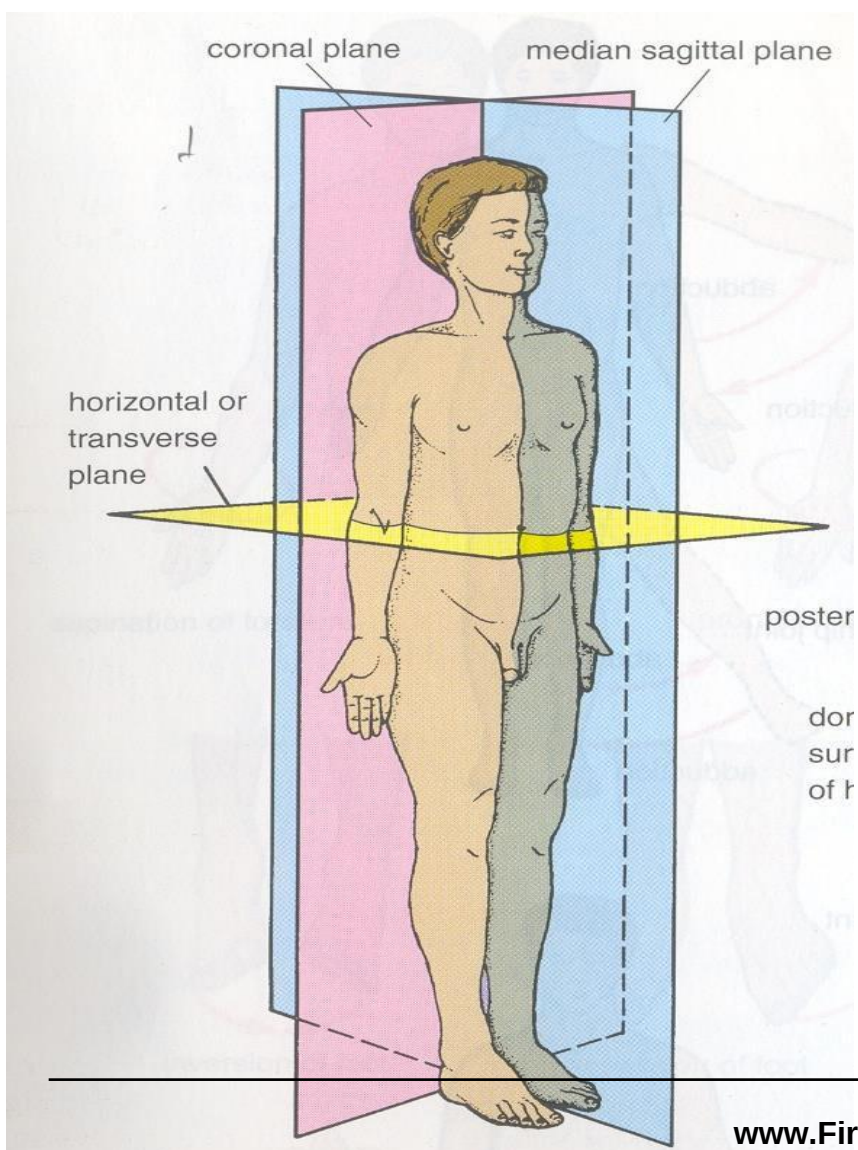
Anatomical position



B Surface contours and palpable bony prominences of the trunk and upper and lower limbs in the female
Anterior view.

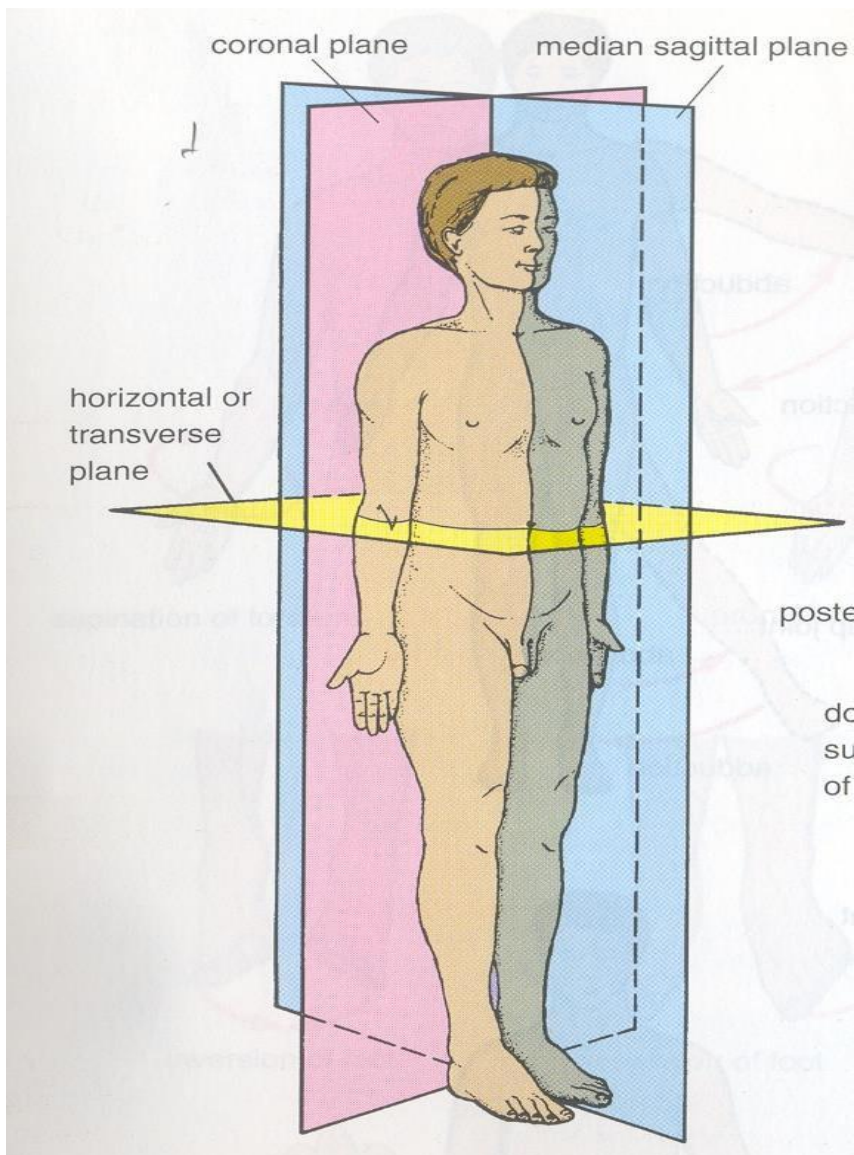
- Standing up right
- Looking straight towards horizon
- Upper limbs hanging by the side of body
- Palms facing forwards
- Lower limbs are parallel with toes pointing forwards

Planes



- 1. Mid sagittal -Median:** vertical plane dividing body into right & left equal halves.
- 2. Sagittal:** vertical plane which is parallel to sagittal plane.

Planes



3. Coronal -Frontal Plane: vertical plane which is at right angles to median plane dividing body into anterior & posterior parts.

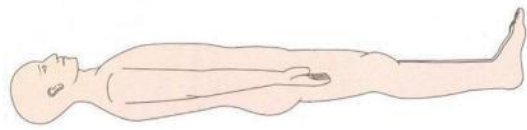
4. Transverse plane: at right angles to sagittal / coronal plane dividing body into an upper & lower parts.

Planes

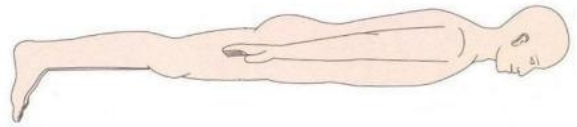
- **Horizontal plane:** A plane parallel to ground.
- **Oblique plane:** Any plane other than mentioned planes.

Terms of posture

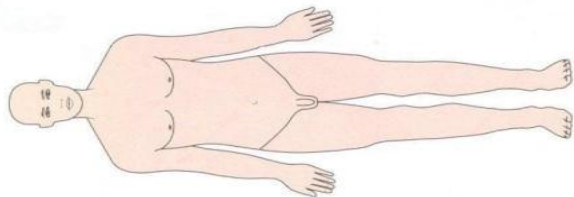
Supine



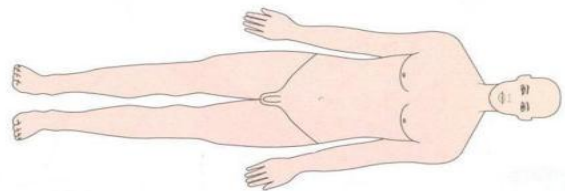
Prone



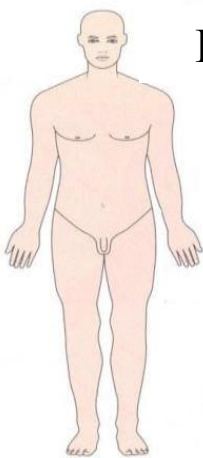
Right Lateral



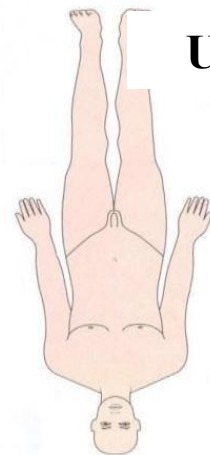
Left Lateral



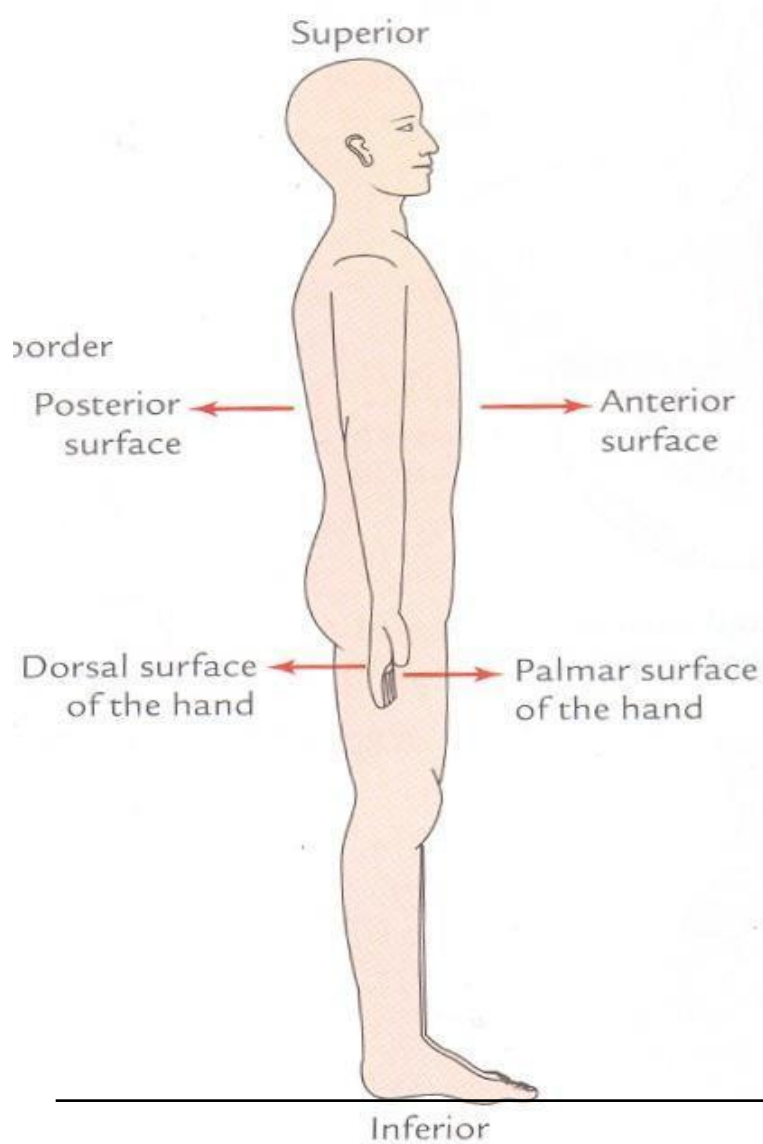
Erect



Upside Down



Terms of position

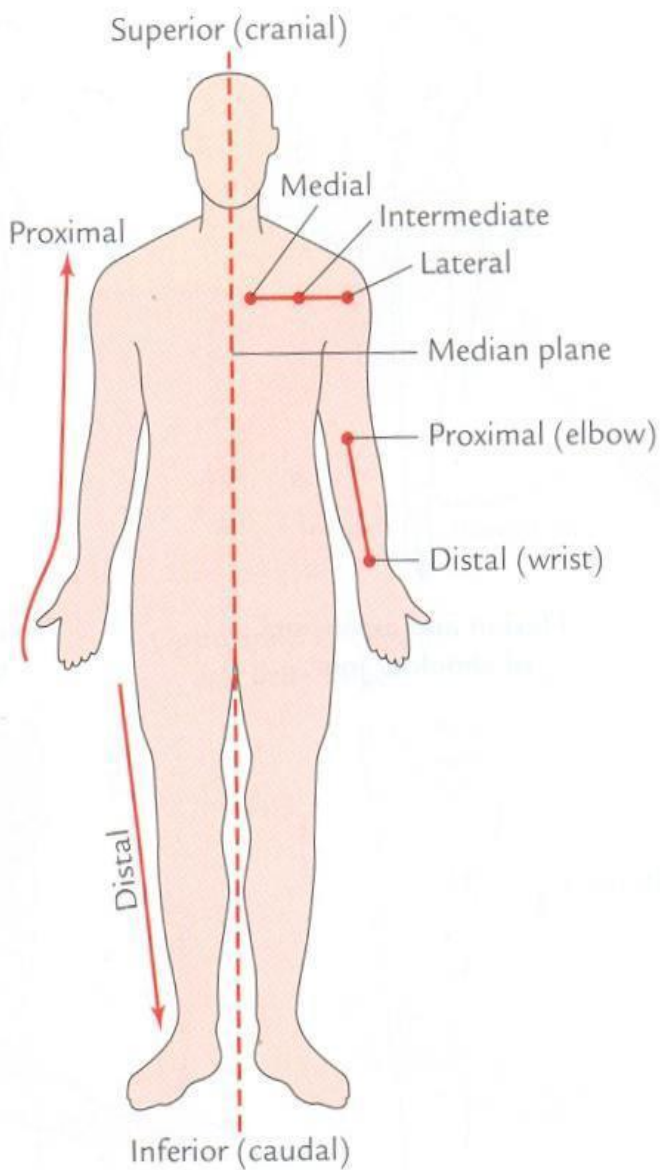


Anterior = Ventral

Intermediate = Middle

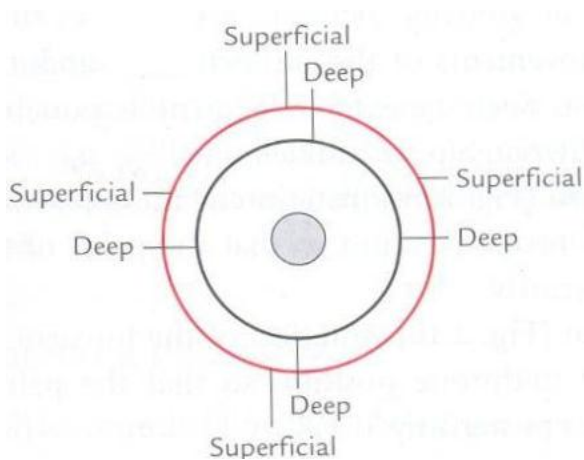
Posterior = Dorsal

Terms of position



- Superior
- Inferior
- Lateral
- Intermediate
- Medial
- Median

TERMS



Solid organs:

- Superficial
- Deep

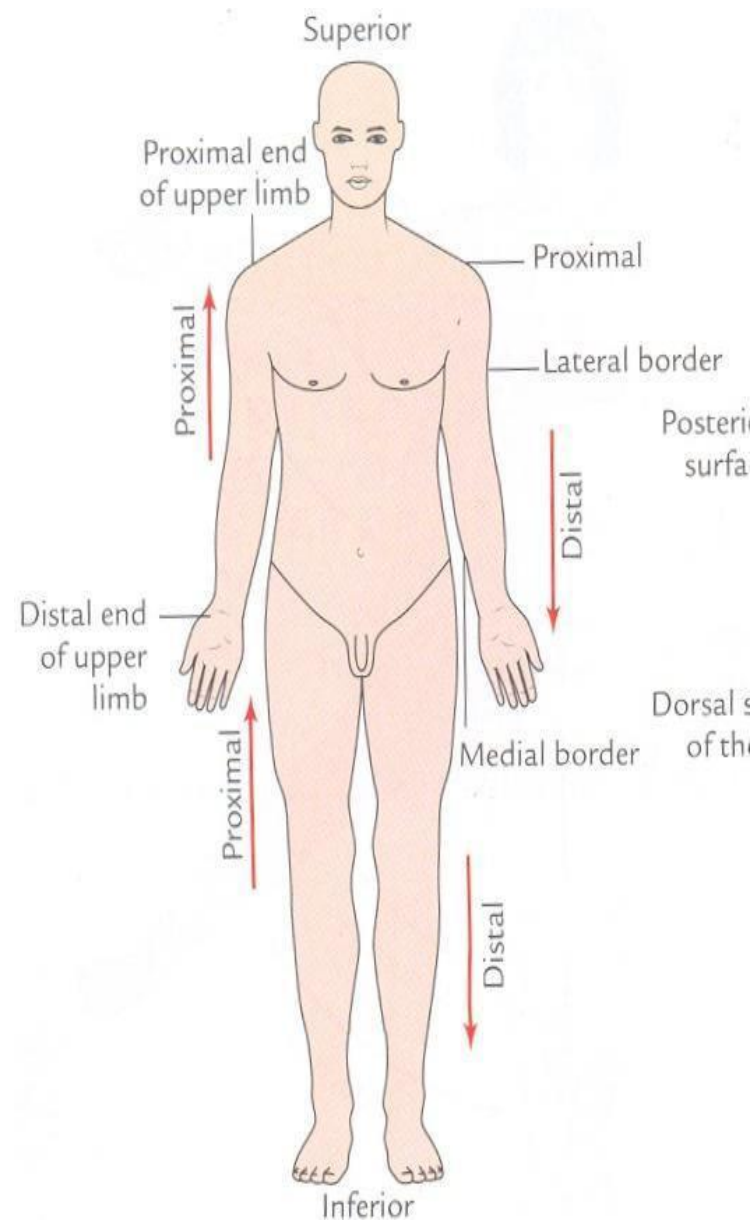
Hollow organs:

- Interior
- Exterior

For indicating side:

- Ipsilateral
- Contralateral

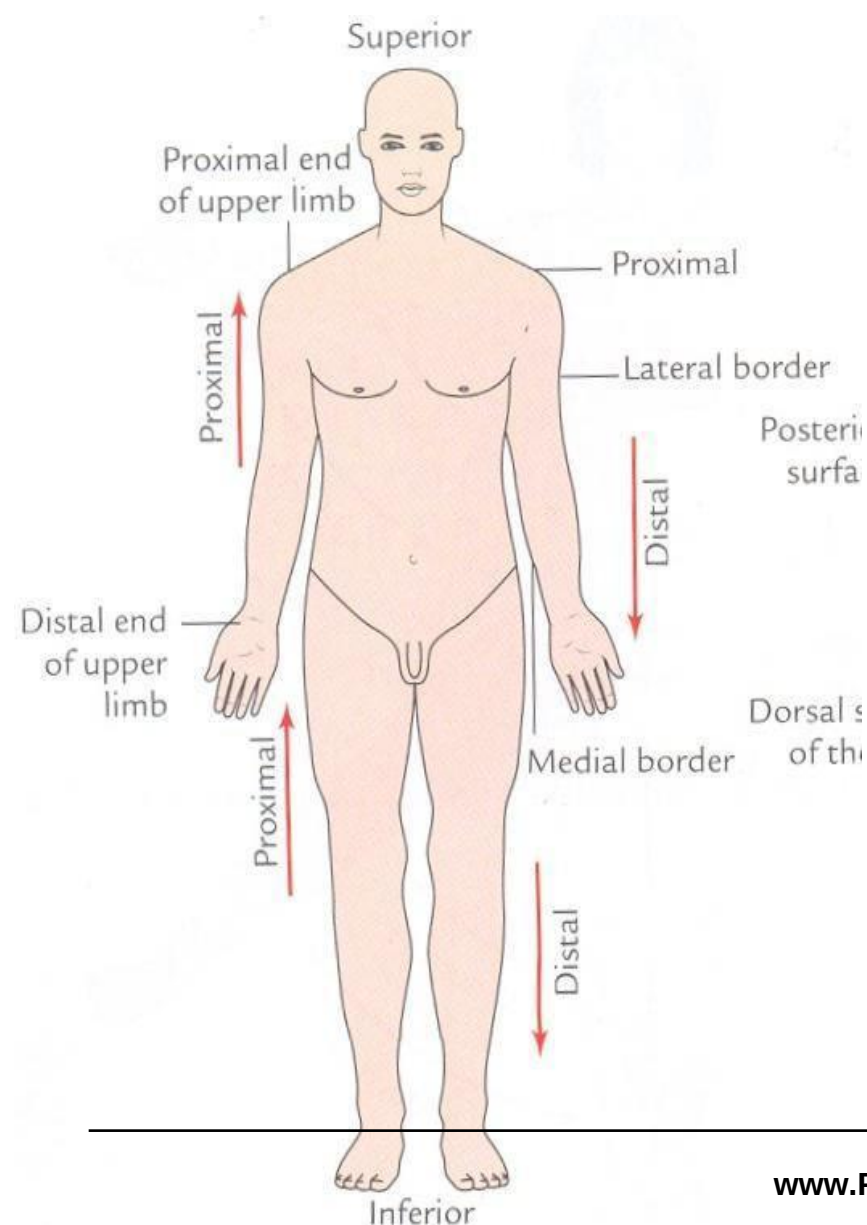
Terms of position



Superior = Cephalic

Inferior = Caudal

Terms for limbs



Proximal

Distal

Radial

Ulnar

Tibial

Fibular

Preaxial border

Postaxial border

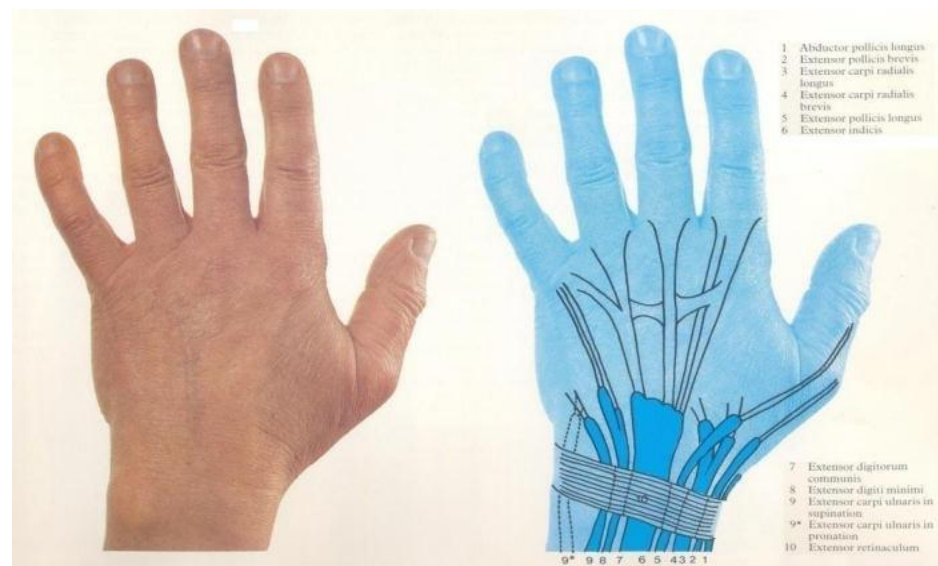
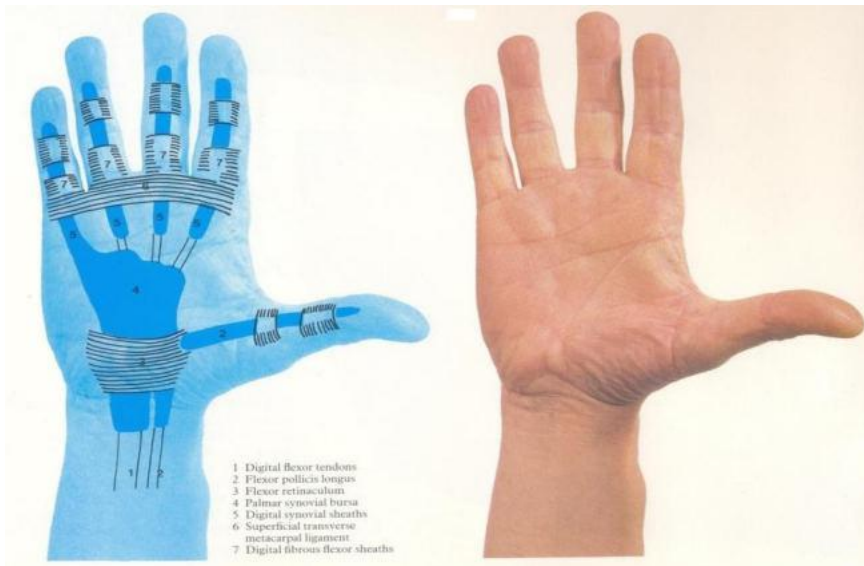
Terms of position



Skull -Inferior surface is Base

Hand -Posterior surface - Dorsum

Hand -Anterior surface - Palmar surface



Terms of position

Foot

Superior surface - Dorsum of Foot

Inferior Surface - Plantar Surface



1. Who is the Father of Anatomy:

- a) Galen
- b) Herophilus
- c) Vesalius
- d) Hippocrates

Ans – b

D – is father of medicine

2. Meaning of anatomy is:

- a) To analyze
- b) To observe
- c) To cut & see
- d) To make

Ans - c

3. Sectional plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior portions is:

- a) Transverse plane
- b) Sagittal plane
- c) Coronal plane
- d) Oblique plane

Ans - c

4. Lying down position with the face directed down is :

- a) Supine
- b) Prone
- c) Anatomical
- d) Lithotomy

Ans - b

5. Lying down position with face directed up is :

- a) Supine
- b) Prone
- c) Anatomical
- d) Lithotomy

Ans - a

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