

ANATOMICAL TERMS

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DISCIPLINES OF ANATOMY

- Macroscopic
- Microscopic
- Developmental
- Neuroanatomy

DEFINITION: Anatomy is the science of structure and function of the body

anatomy = ana (up) + tome (cutting)

BASIC ANATOMY : is the study of the minimal amount of anatomy consistent with the understanding of the overall structure and function of the body

CLINICAL ANATOMY : is the study of the macroscopic structure and function of the body as it relates to the practice of medicine and other health sciences

APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF GROSS ANATOMY

- Regional anatomy
- Systemic anatomy

ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

- **Cells** are the smallest living unit of body
- **A tissue** is a grouping of like cells working together.
- **An organ** is a structure composed of several different tissues performing a particular function.
- **Systems** are groups of organs which together perform an overall function.

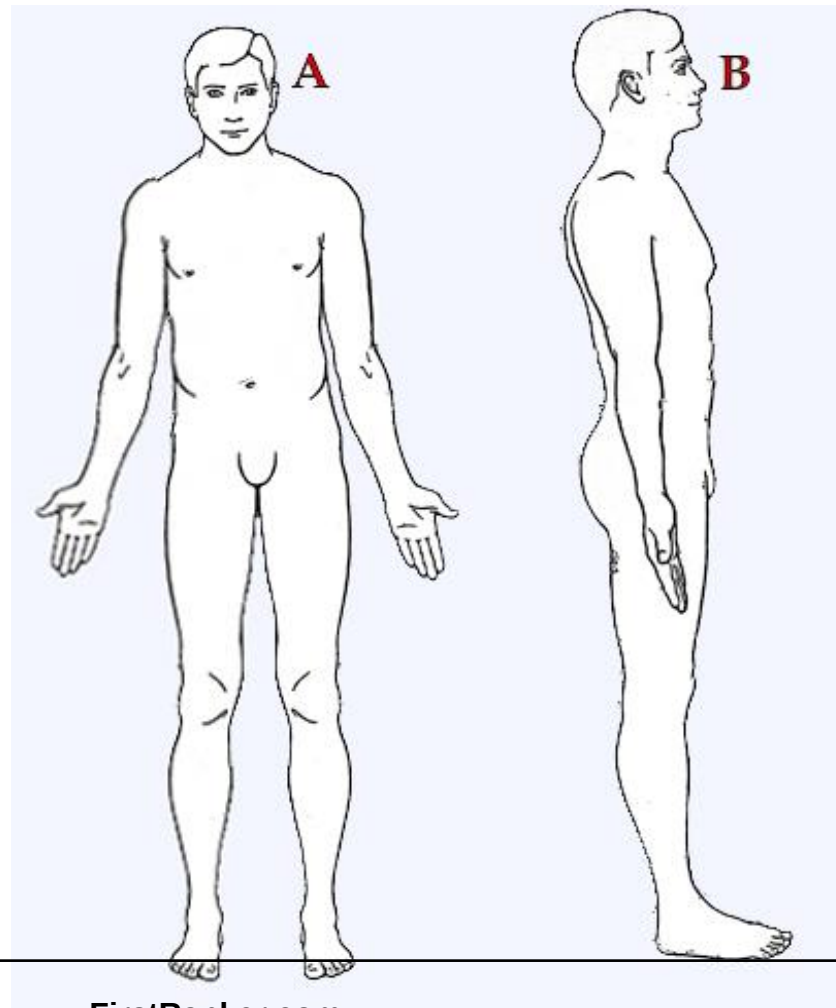
HUMAN ANATOMICAL TERMS

Make up a distinct nomenclature to describe:

- Areas of the body
- To provide orientation when describing parts of human anatomy
- To distinguish different movements of the body.

ANATOMICAL POSITION

- Body erect
- Head, eyes, toes directed forward
- Limbs at sides of body
- Palms directed forward



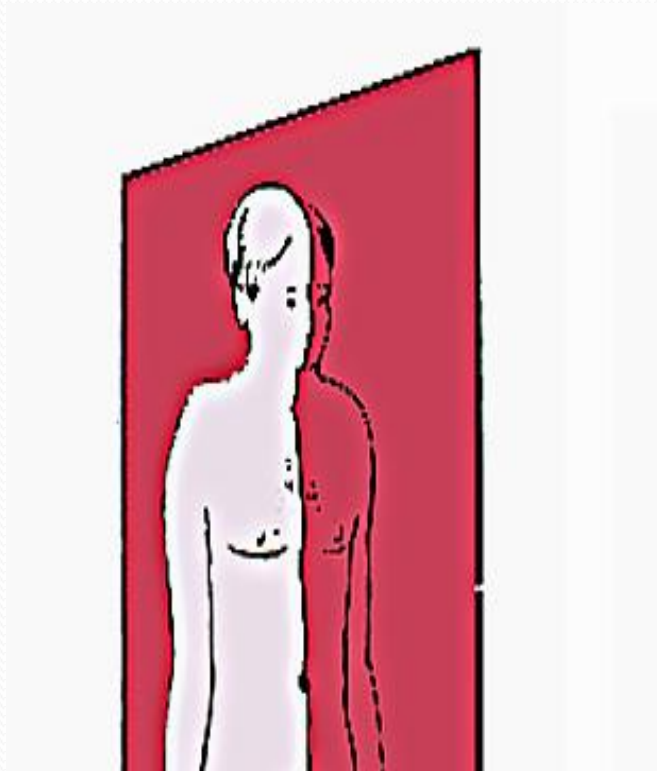
ANATOMICAL POSITION

- When the body is lying face down in the anatomical position, this is called the **prone** position.
- When the body is lying face up, this is called the **supine** position.

ANATOMICAL PLANES

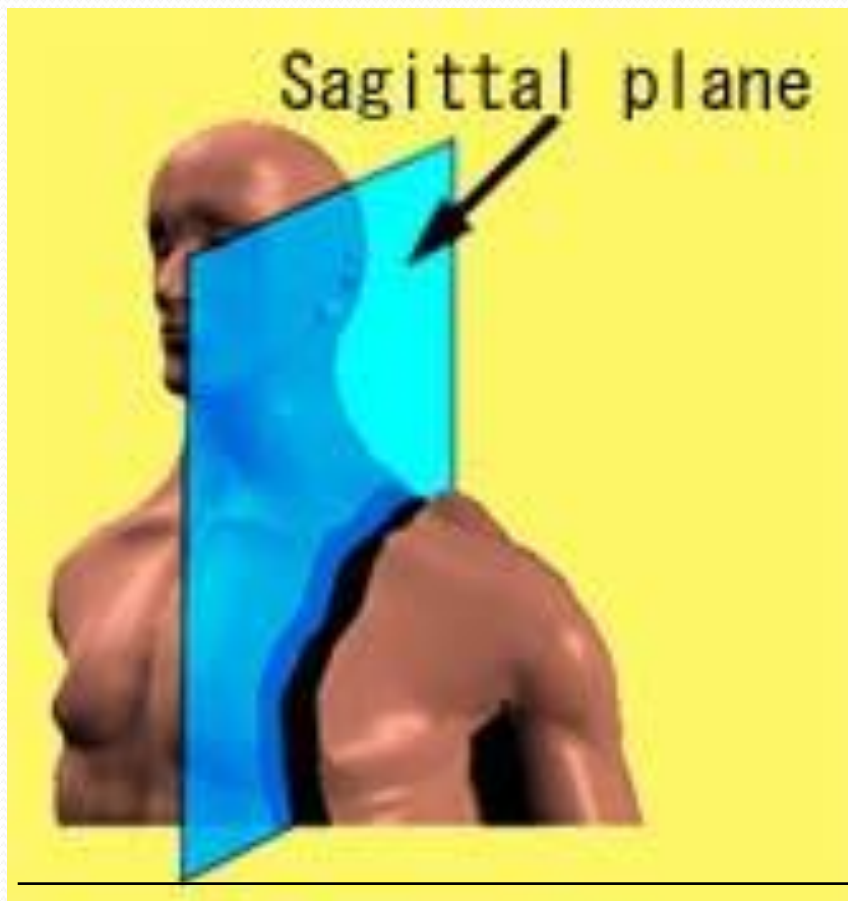
- Median Sagittal/Median plane
- Para Median /Sagittal
- Frontal (coronal)
- Horizontal (transverse)

MEDIAN PLANE

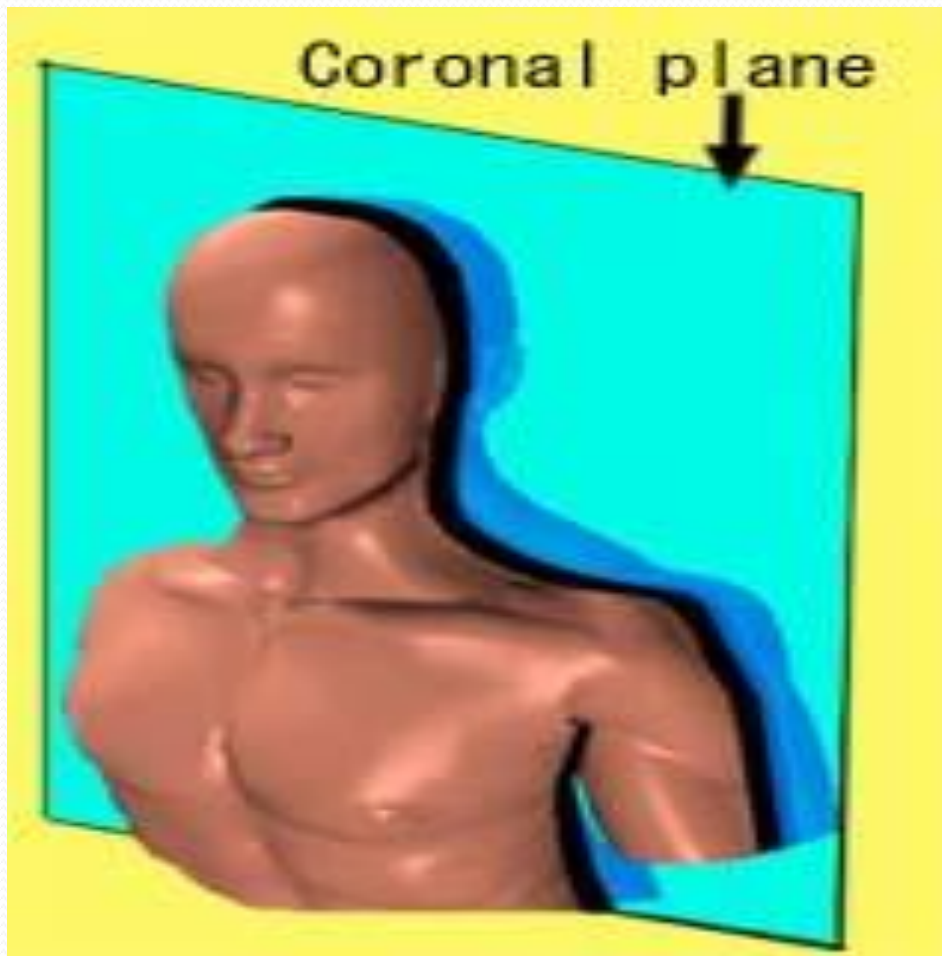


- Vertical plane, passing through the center of body, dividing it into two equal halves right and left

PARAMEDIAN PLANE



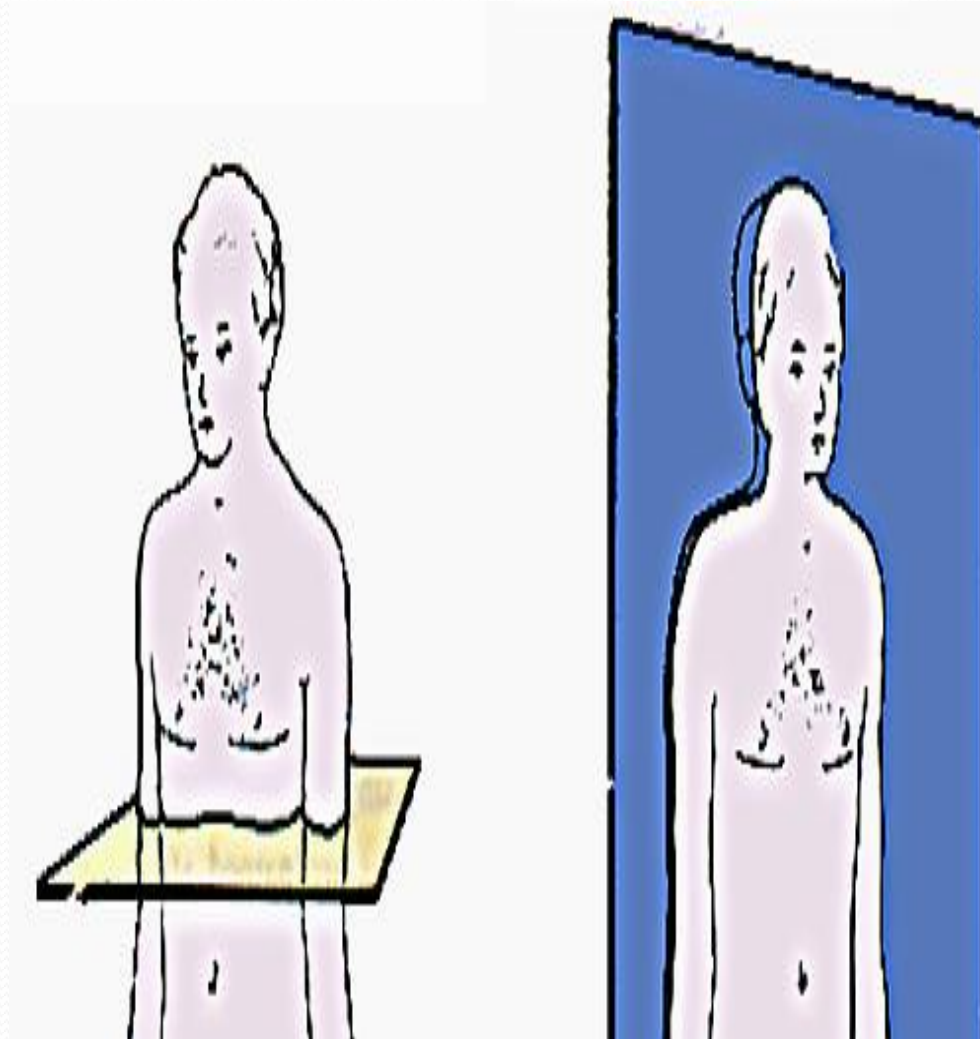
- Vertical, parallel to median plane



- Vertical, perpendicular to median plane
- separates the body into Anterior and Posterior parts



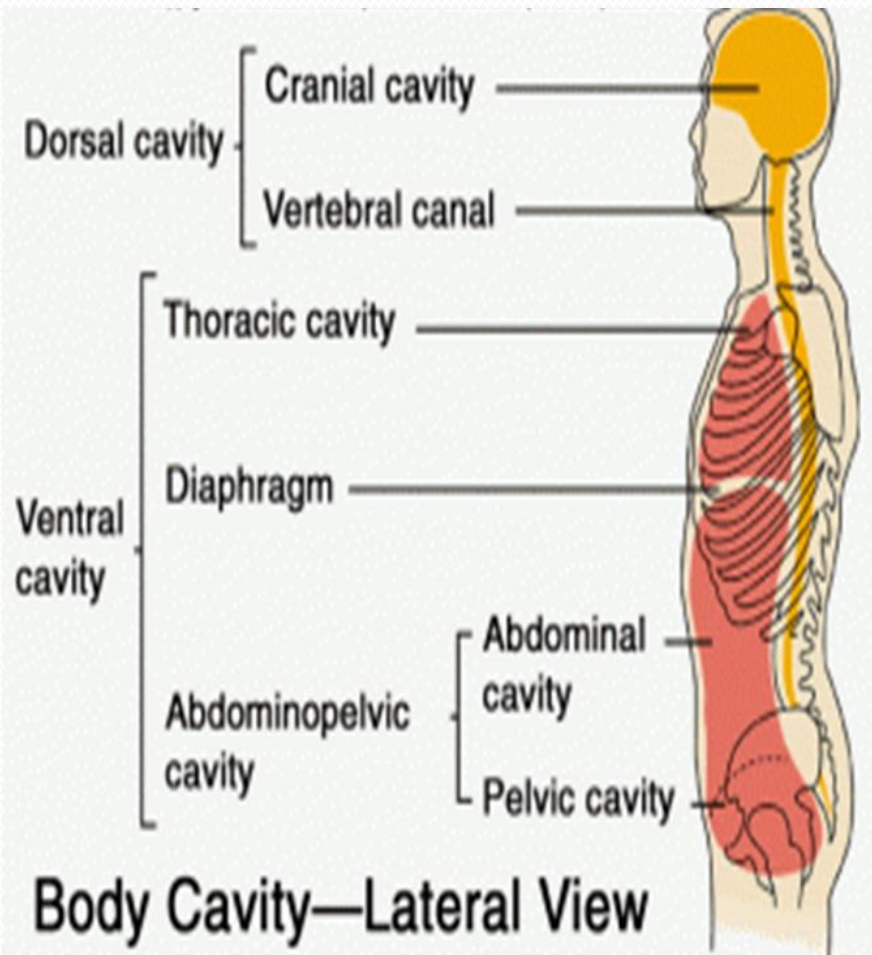
- Parallel to floor, perpendicular to median & coronal plane
- Separates the body into Superior and Inferior parts



ANATOMICAL TERMS RELATED TO POSITION

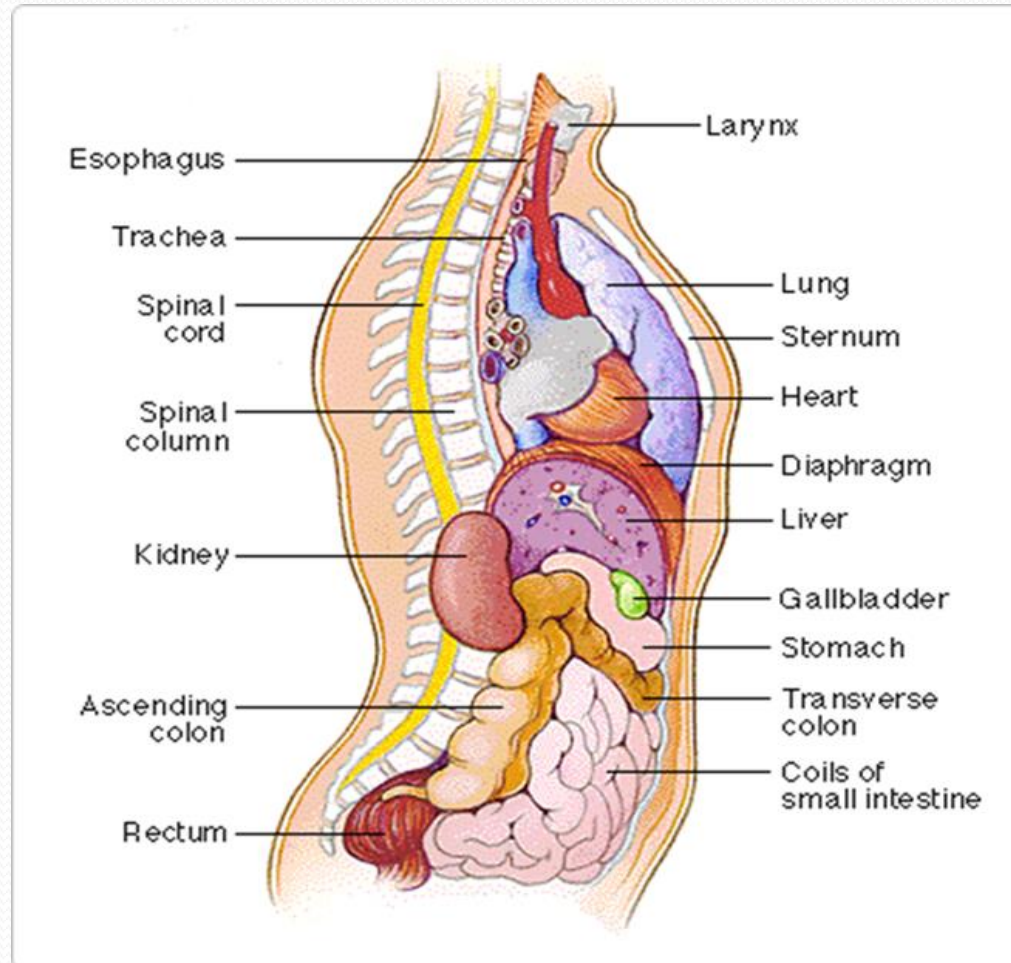
- VENTRAL/ANTERIOR(palmar).....DORSAL/POSTERIOR
- CEPHALIC/SUPERIOR.....CAUDAL/INFERIOR(planter)
UPPER LOWER
- MIDDLE/MEDIUS/INTERMEDIATE
- SUPERFICIAL..... DEEP
- PROXIMAL.....DISTAL
- IPSILATERAL..... CONTRA LATERAL
- EXTERNAL..... INTERNAL
- MEDIAL (ulnar/tibial).....LATERAL(radial/fibular)

ANTERIOR/POSTERIOR



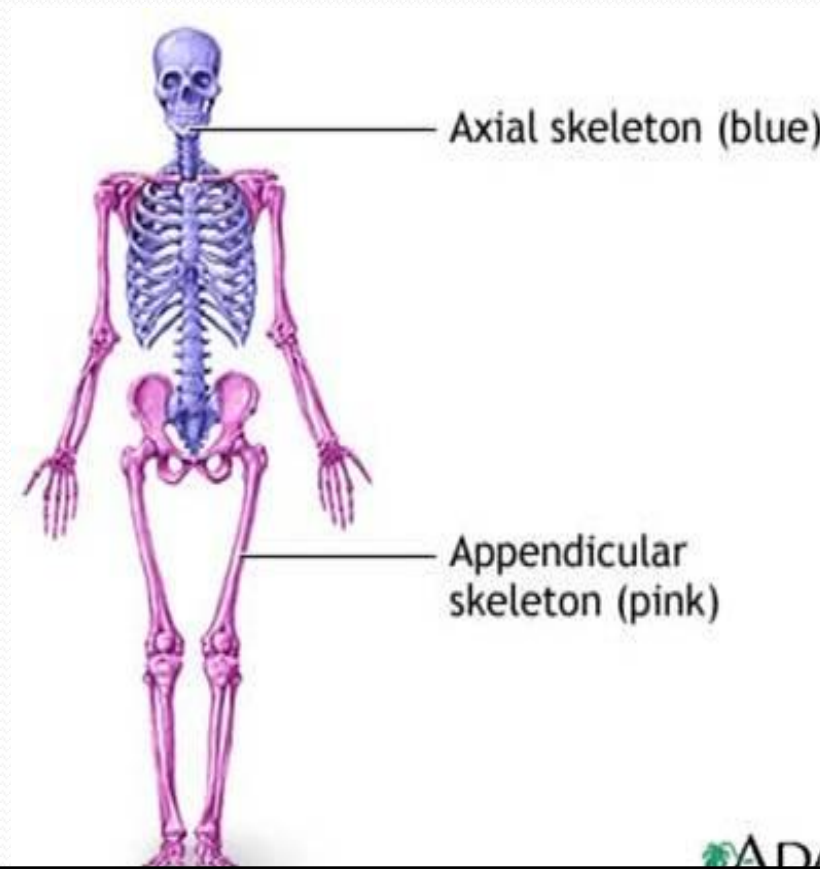
- **Anterior (ventral)**
closer to the anterior surface of the body
- **Posterior (dorsal)**
closer to the posterior surface of the body
- **reference point --**
frontal or coronal plane

DORSAL/VEVTRAL



SUPERIOR/INFERIOR

- Superior (*closer to the head*)
- Inferior (*closer to the feet*)
- reference point -- horizontal plane



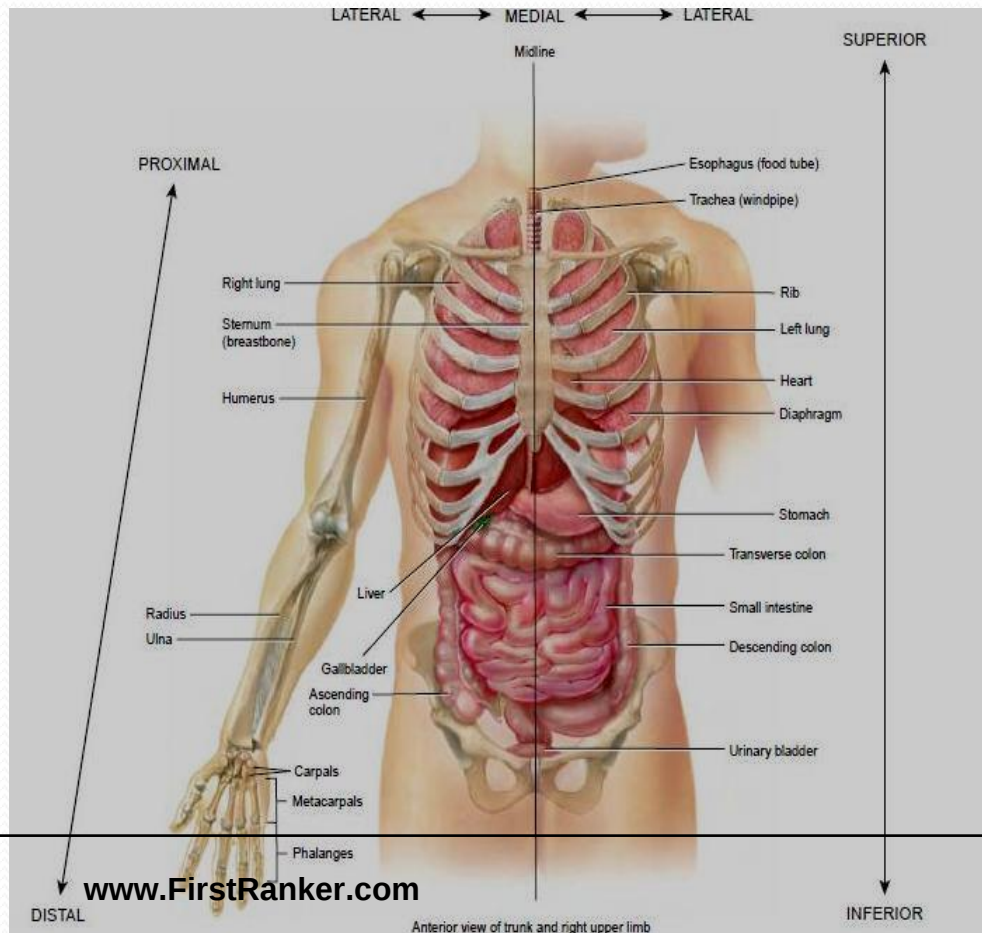
SUPERFICIAL/DEEP

- Reference point is surface of body



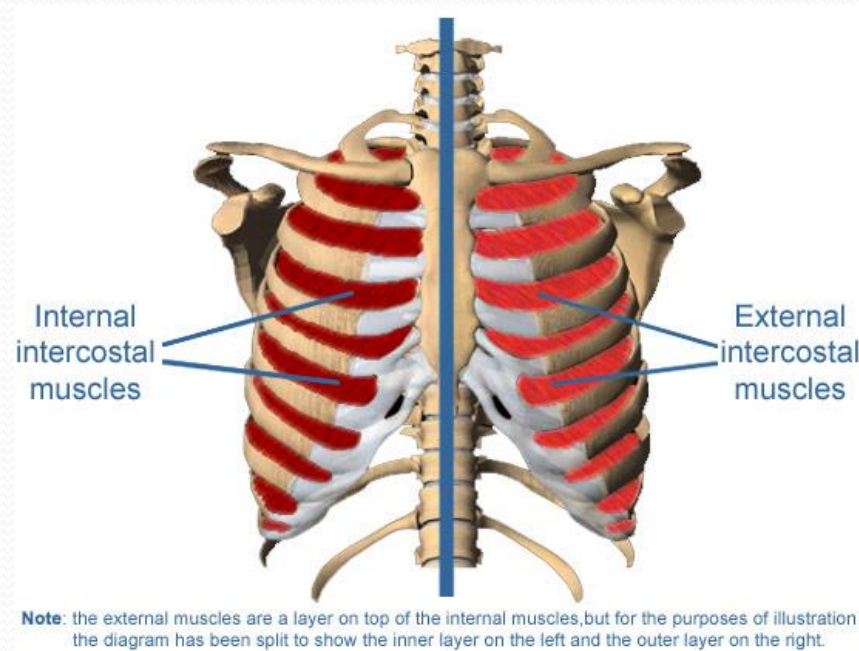
PROXIMAL/DISTAL IPSILATERAL/ CONTRA LATERAL

- Proximal closer to root of limbs
- Distal further away from the root of limbs
- Reference point -- the origin of a structure

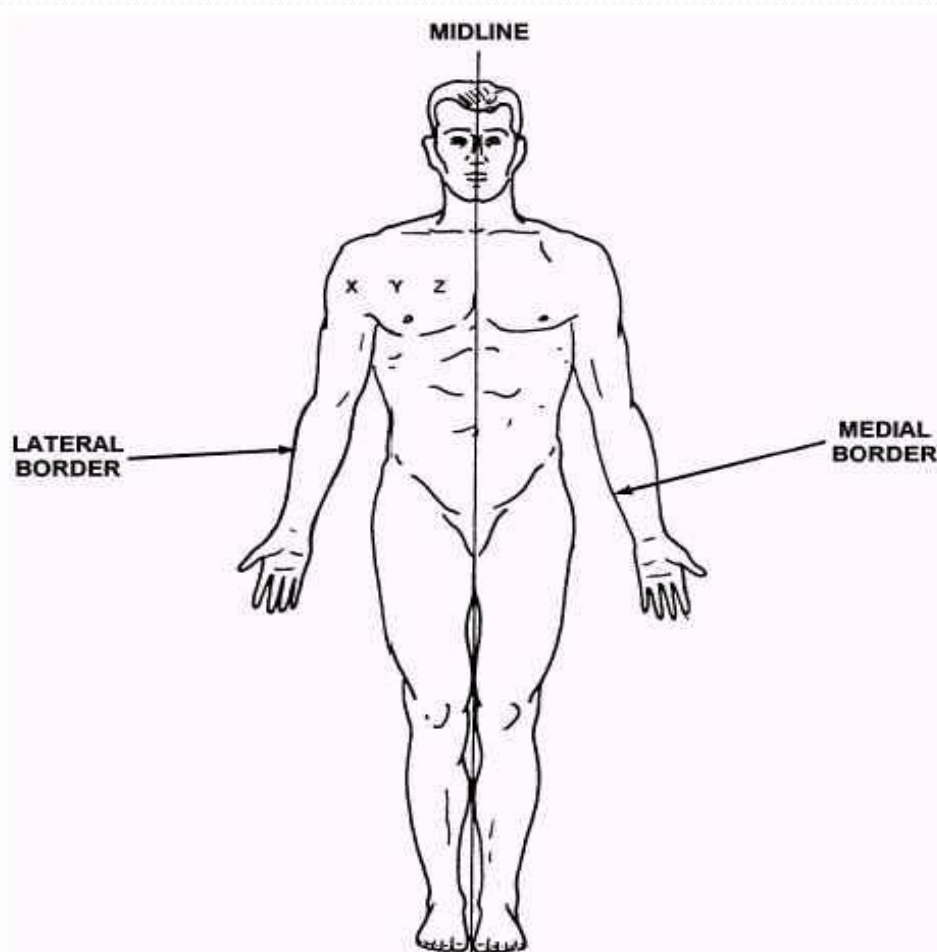


EXTERNAL/INTERNAL

- refers to a hollow structure (external being outside and internal being inside)



MEDIAL/LATERAL



TERMS RELATED TO MOVEMENT

JOINT

Movements of trunk in sagittal plane:

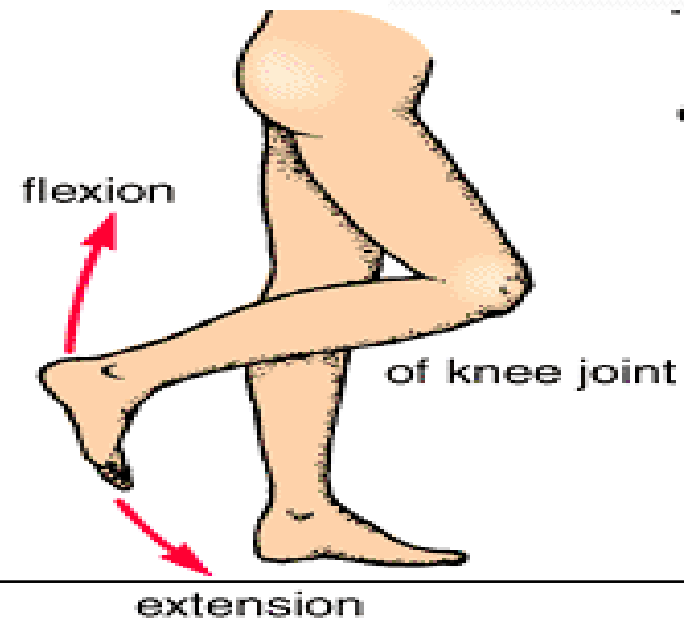
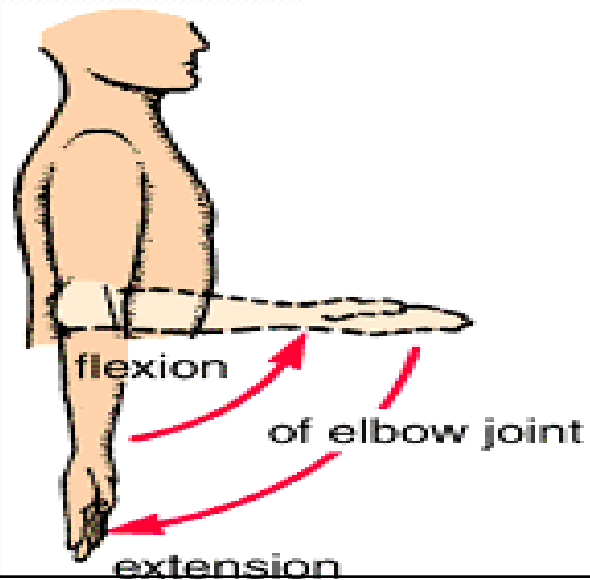
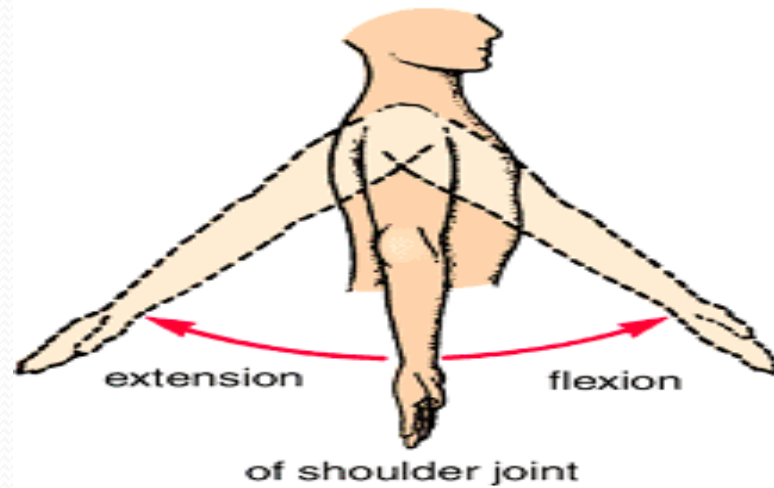
- FLEXION (bending anteriorly).....EXTENSION (straightening posteriorly)
- PLANTER FLEXION ----- DORSIFLEXION

Movements of trunk in coronal plane:

- ADDUCTION (Towards the median plane).....ABDUCTION
- LATERAL FLEXION

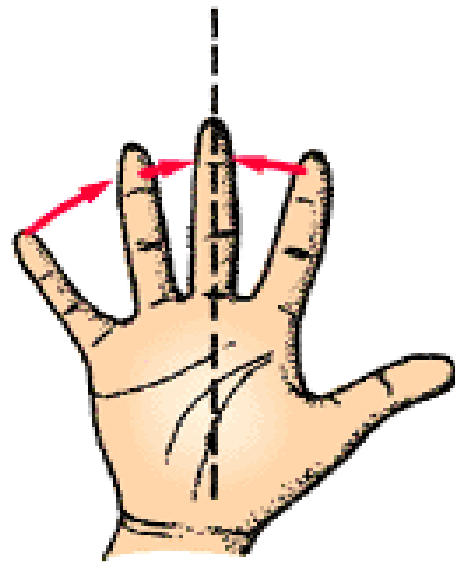
Movements of a part of body around its long axis:

- MEDIAL ROTATION (Anterior surface of part facing medially).....LATERAL ROTATION

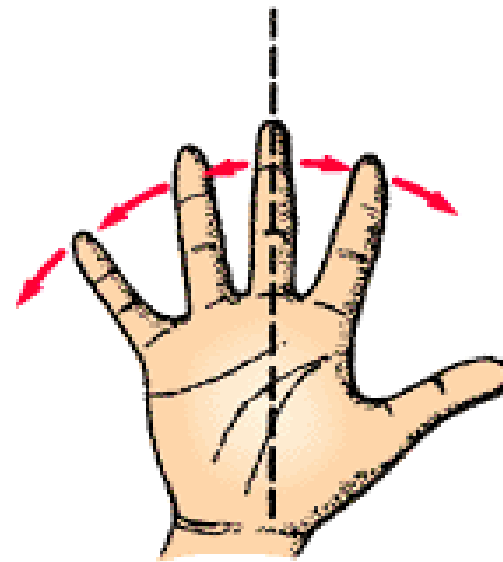


ABDUCTION & ADDUCTION

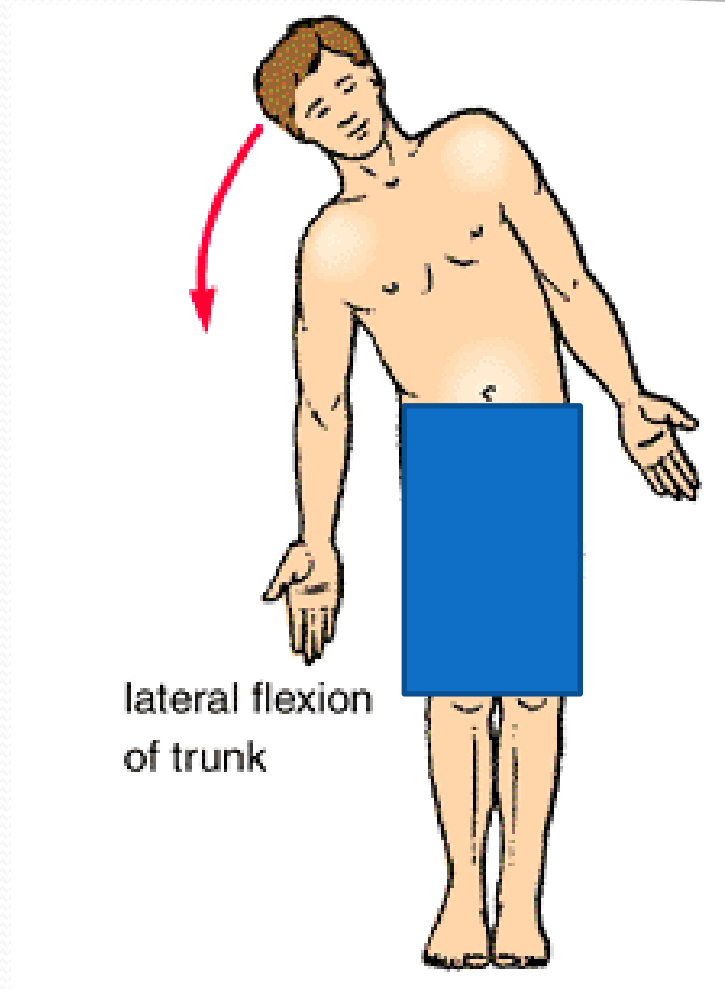


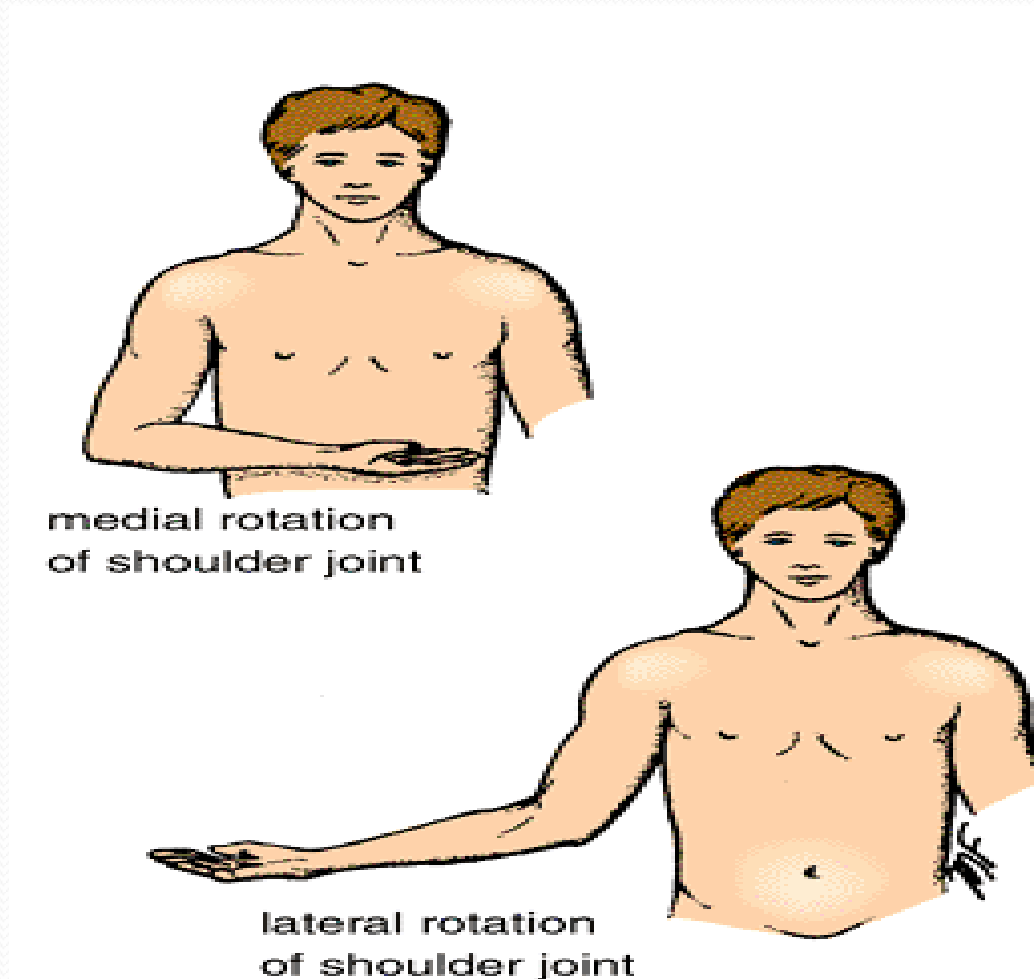


adduction of fingers



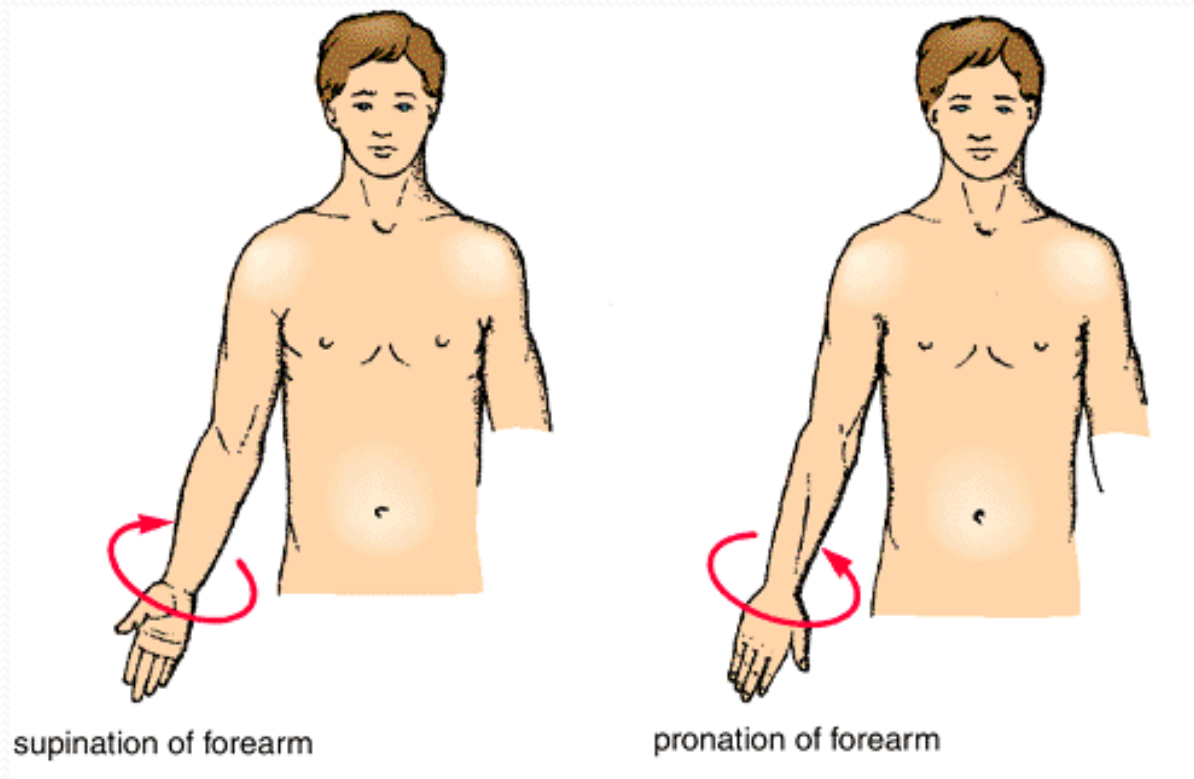
abduction of fingers

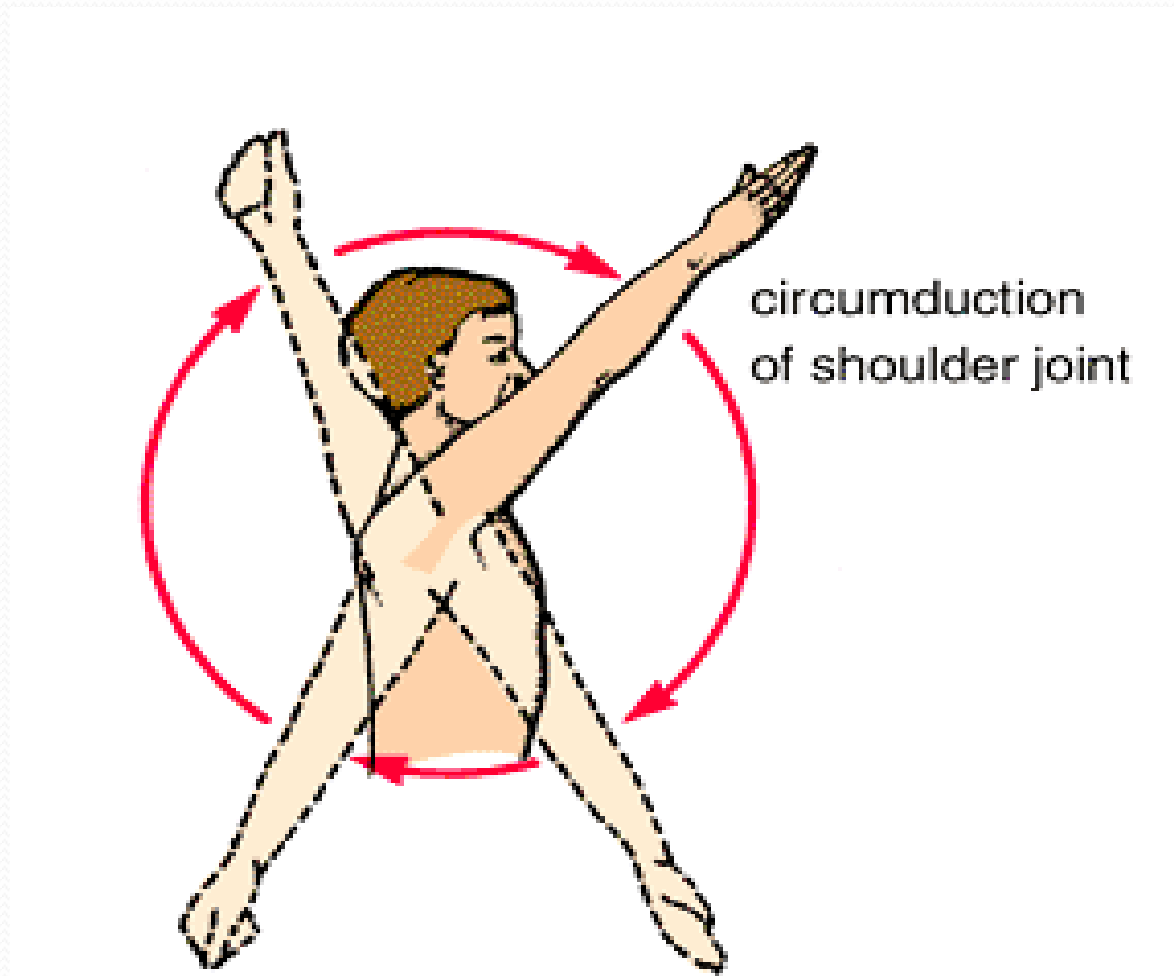


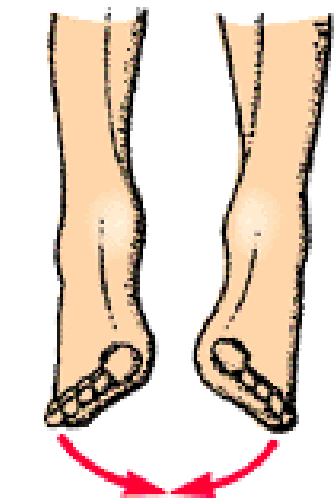


TERMS RELATED TO MOVEMENT

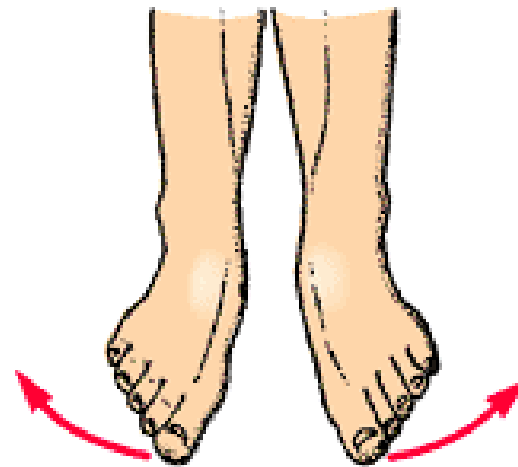
- **PRONATION** (medial rotation of forearm).....**SUPINATION**
- **CIRCUMDUCTION** (Flexion/extension/abduction/ adduction)
- **INVERSION** (Sole faces medially) **EVERSION**
- **PROTRACTION** (To move forward).....**RETRACTION**
- **PROTRUSION**.....**RETRACTION**
- **DEPRESSION**.....**ELEVATION**







inversion of foot



eversion of foot

The terms "posterior", "ipsilateral", and "supine" mean:

1. Superior, same side, and lying face down
2. Dorsal, opposite side, and lying on back
3. Ventral, same side and lying face down
4. Dorsal, same side, and lying on back
5. Distal, opposite side, and lying face down

The anatomical plane that divides the body into equal right and left halves is the:

1. Horizontal.
2. Median.
3. Transverse.
4. Sagittal.
5. Coronal.

The word caudal is a directional term that indicates "_____".

- A. Towards the head end of the body
- B. Away from the head
- C. Towards the midline of the body
- D. Away from the midline of the body

The hand is located at the _____ end of the forearm.

A. proximal

B. medial

C. Interior

D. distal

Coronal plane runs _____, dividing the body or any of its parts into anterior and posterior portions.

- A. crosswise
- B. from front to back
- C. from side to side
- D. through midline

THANK YOU