

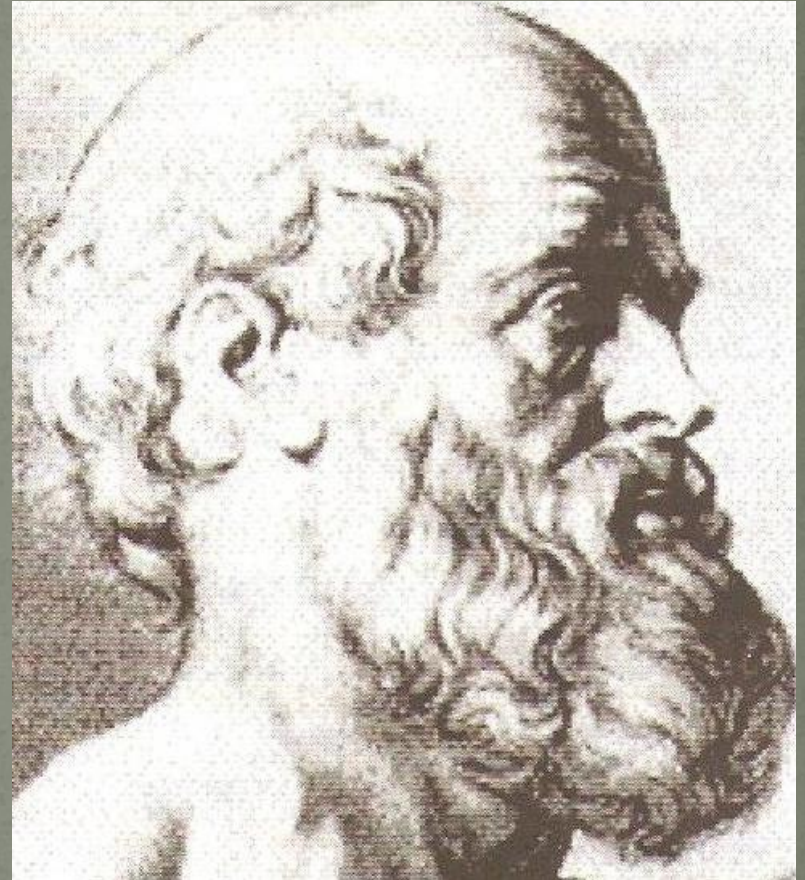
ANATOMY



HISTORY OF ANATOMY

HIPPOCRATES(460-377BC)

- Greek physician
- Father of Medicine



GRECIAN PERIOD

HEROPHILUS (about 325BC)

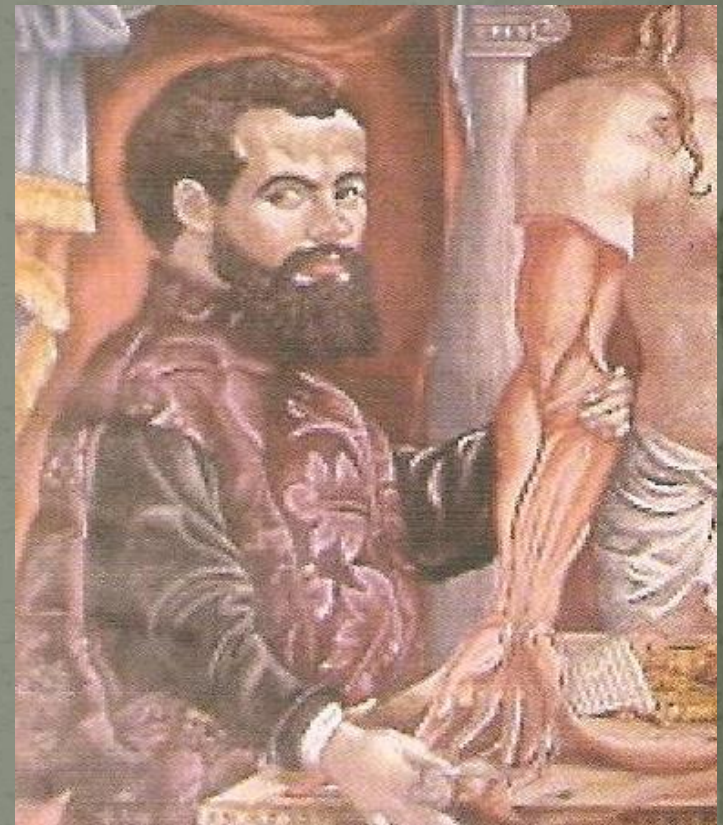
- **Father of Anatomy**
- Performed:
 - vivi-sections (dissections of living humans)
 - and - dissections of human cadavers
- Regarded brain as seat of intelligence
- First to identify nerves as sensory or motor.



SIXTEENTH CENTURY

VESALIUS(1514- 1654)

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



GENERAL ANATOMY

- Anatomy = Ana (Gr) Tome (Gr)

Apart To Cut

- Dissection = Dissecare (Latin)

To cut apart

SUBDIVISIONS OF ANATOMY

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

SUB – DIVISIONS OF BODY

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

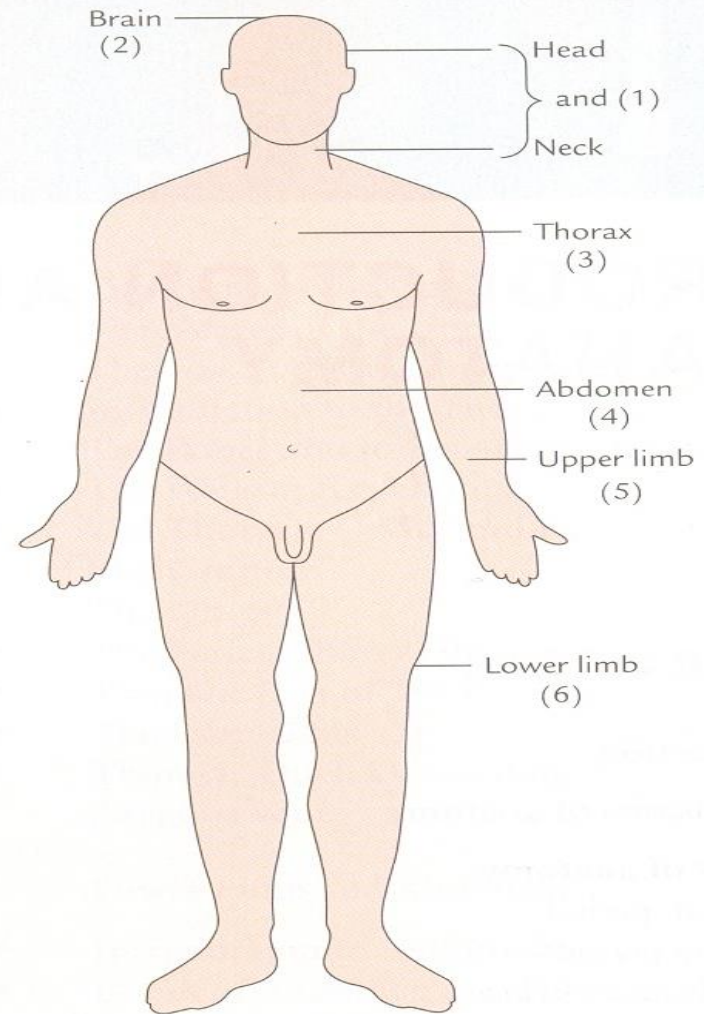
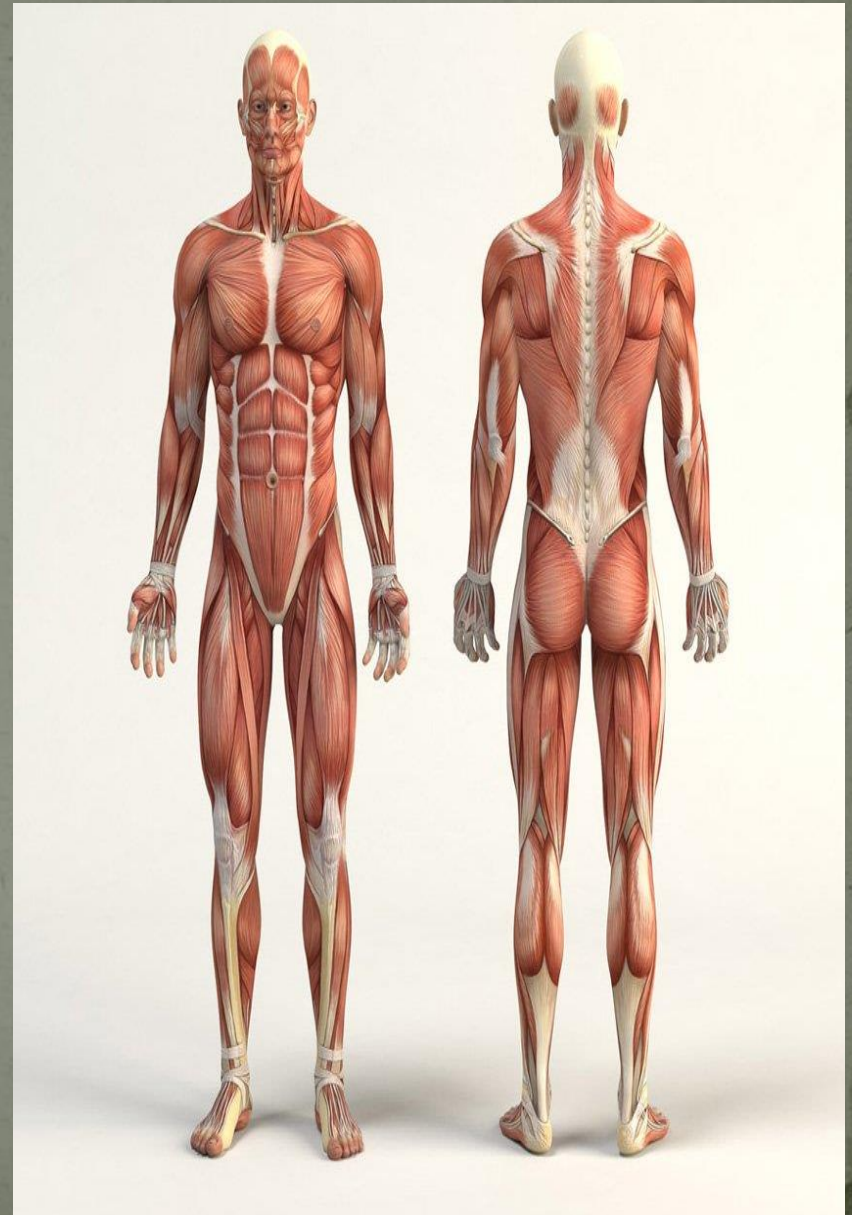


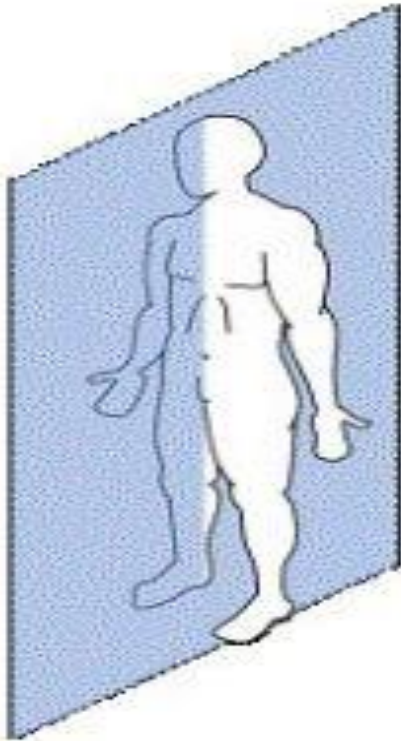
Fig. 1.1 Various regions of the body.

ANATOMICAL POSITION

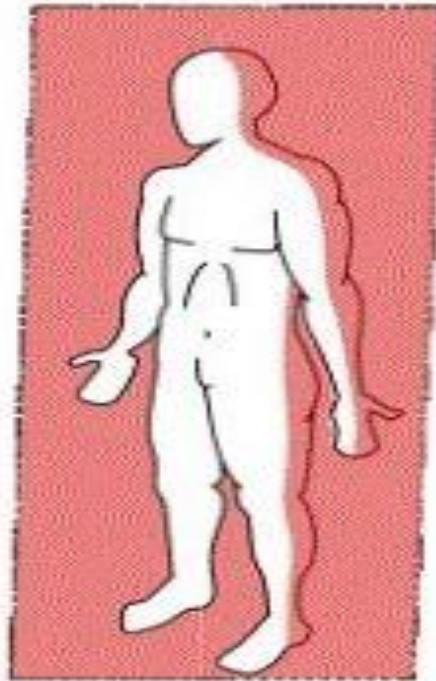
- Standing up right
- Looking straight towards horizon
- Upper limbs hanging by the side of body
- Palms facing forwards
- Lower limbs are parallel with toes pointing forwards



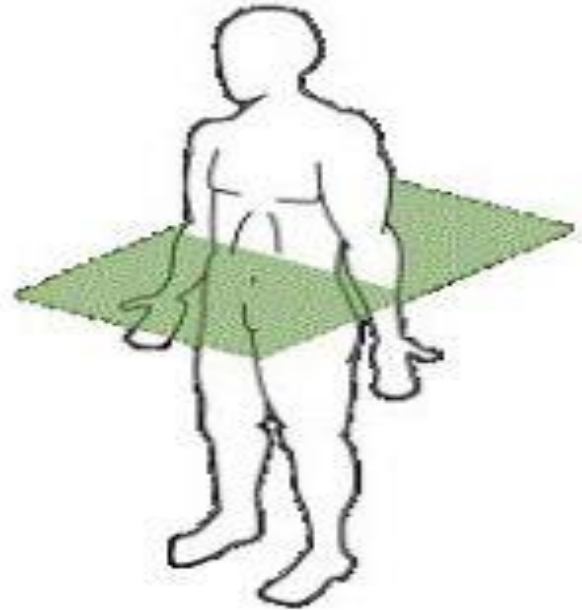
TERMS OF PLANES



Sagittal

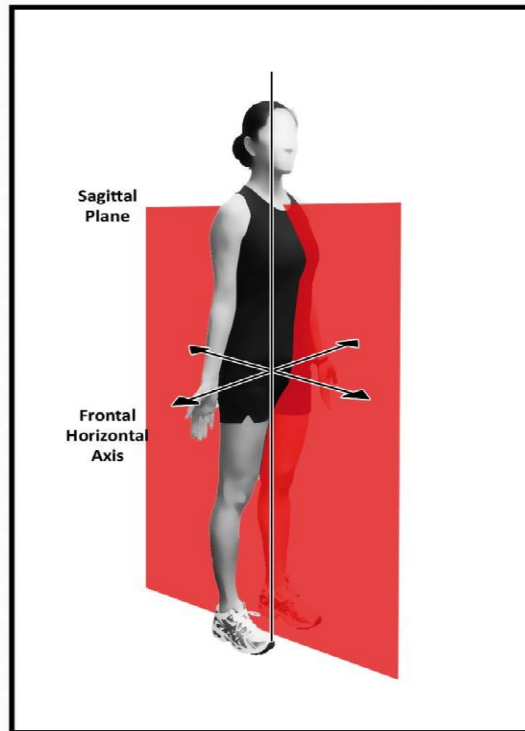


Frontal

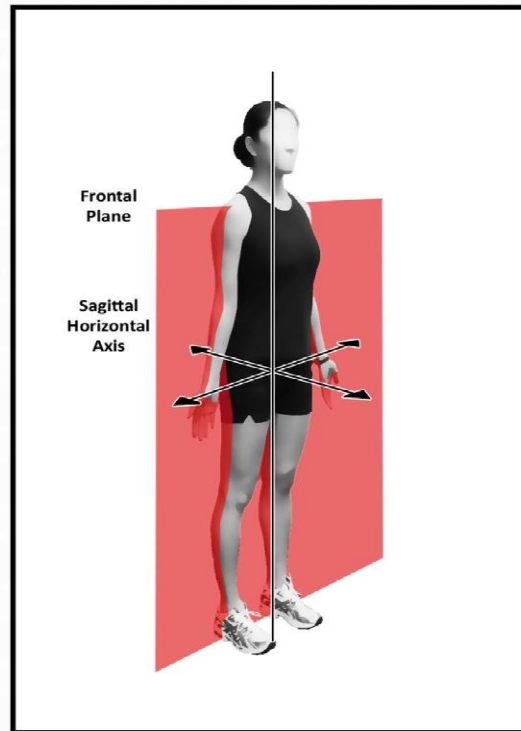


Transverse

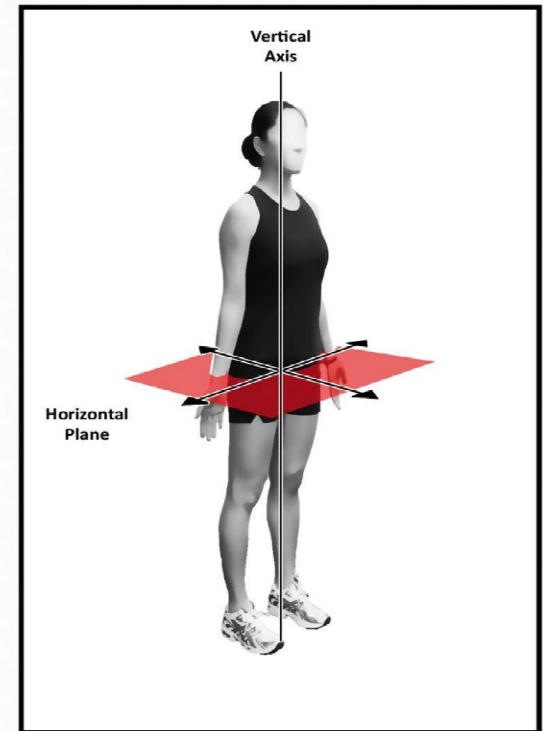
PLANES & AXES OF MOVEMENT



**SAGITTAL PLANE &
SAGITTAL HORIZONTAL AXIS**

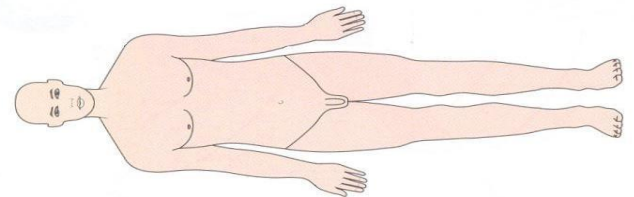
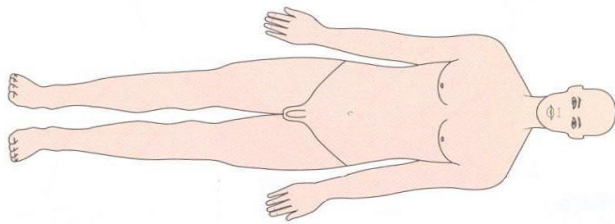
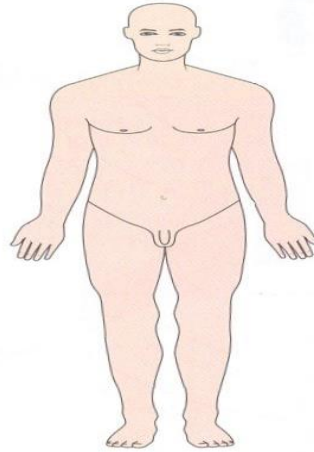
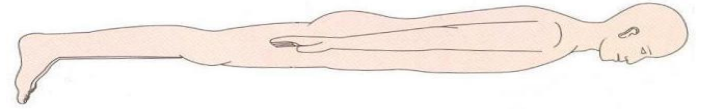
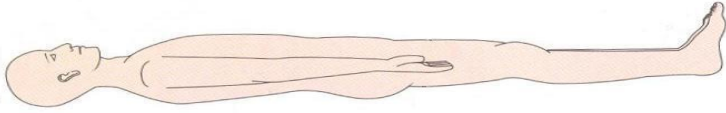


**FRONTAL PLANE &
FRONTAL HORIZONTAL AXIS**



**TRANSVERSE PLANE &
VERTICAL AXIS**

TERMS OF POSTURE

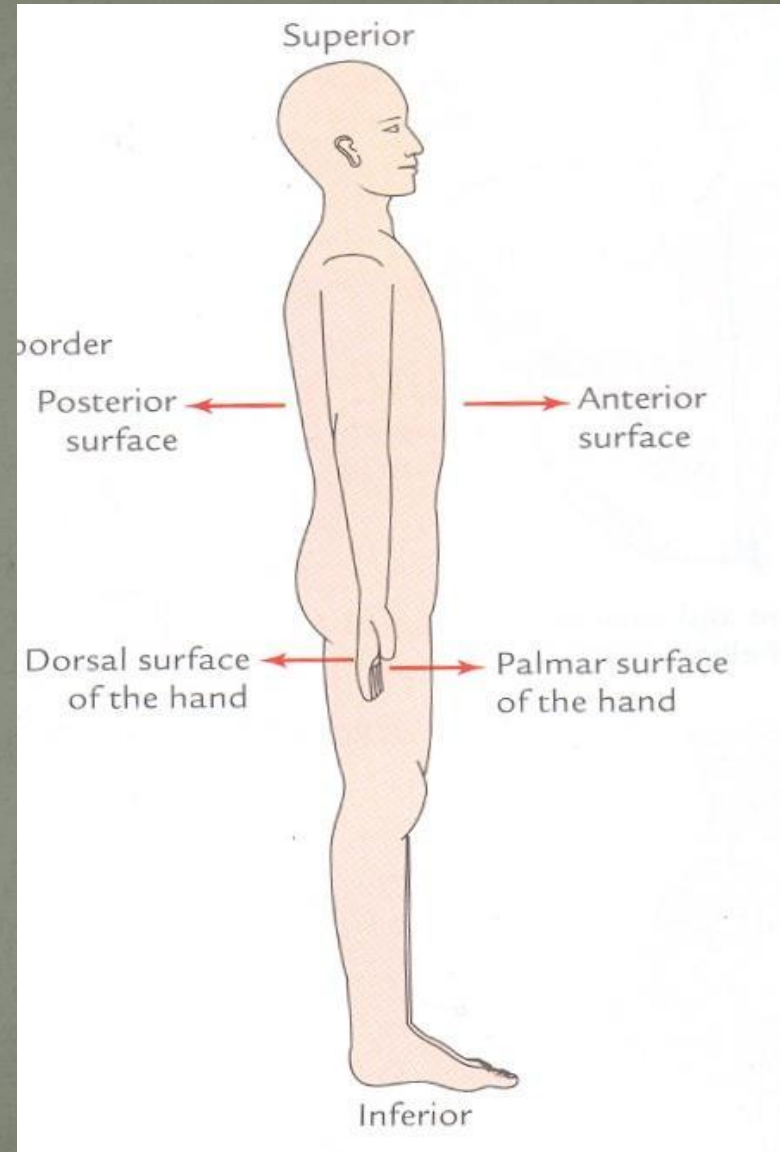


TERMS OF POSITION

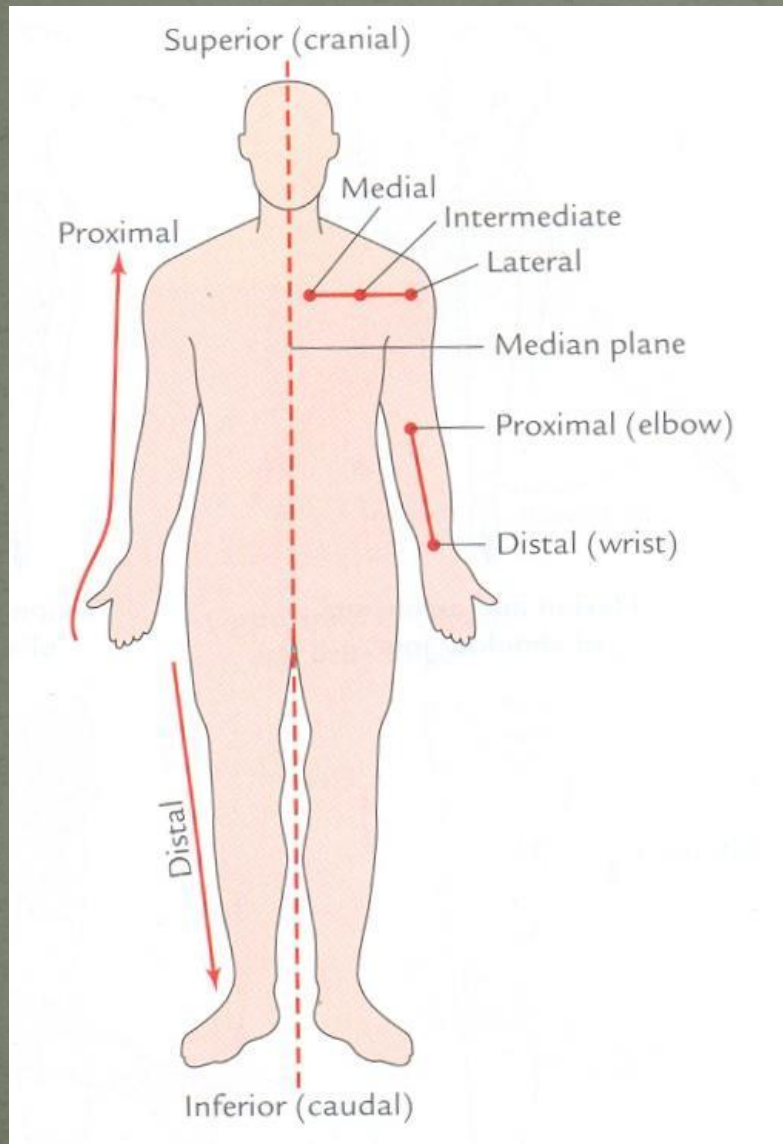
Anterior = Ventral

Intermediate = Middle

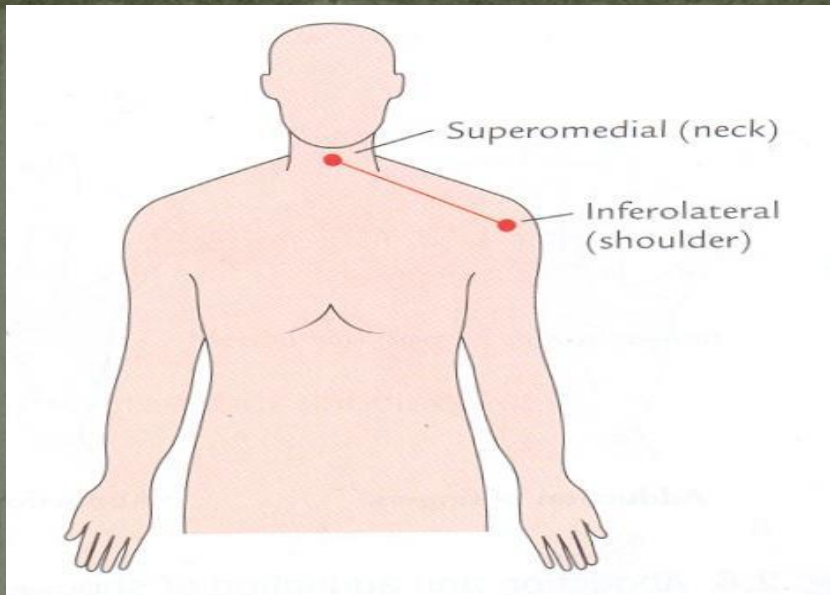
Posterior = Dorsal



TERMS OF POSITION

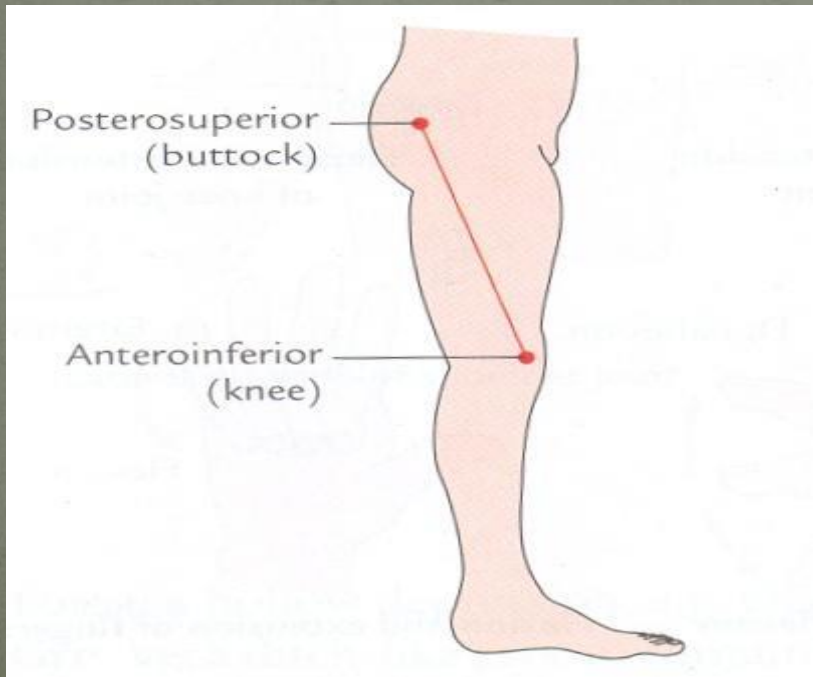


- Lateral
- Intermediate
- Medial
- Median



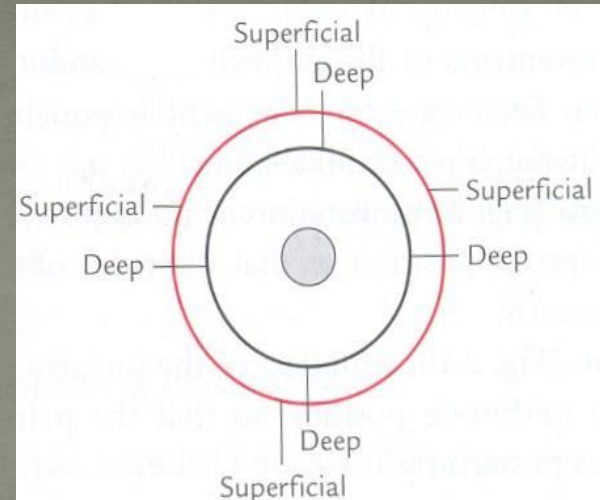
Combination of Terms:

- Supero medial
- Infero lateral
- Postero superior
- Antero inferior

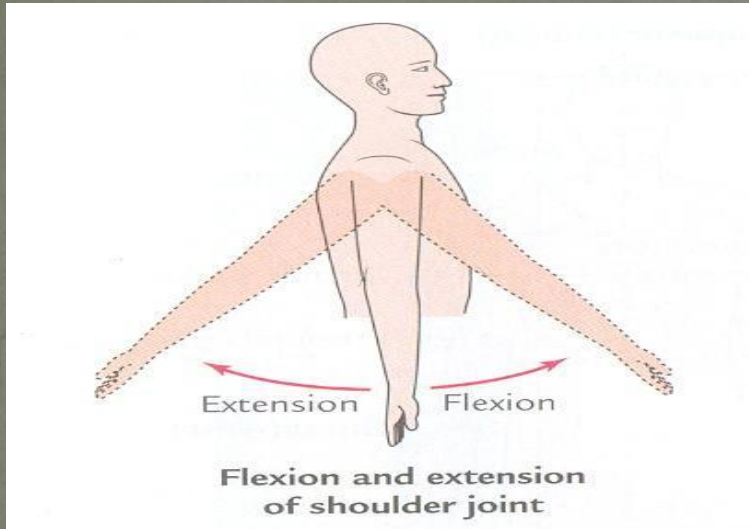


OTHER TERMS

- For solid organs:
- -Superficial
- -Deep
- For hollow organs:
- -Interior
- -Exterior
- For indicating the side:
- -Ipsilateral
- -Contralateral

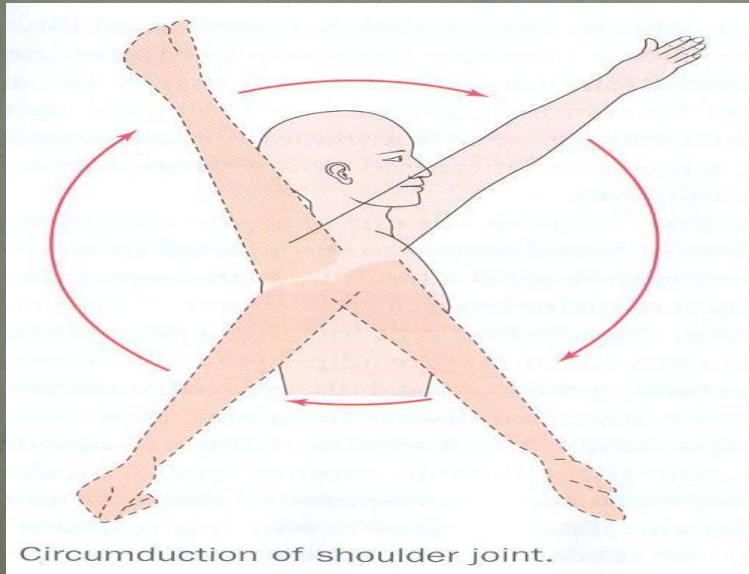


TERMS OF MOVEMENT



Flexion: - Moving part is carried forwards

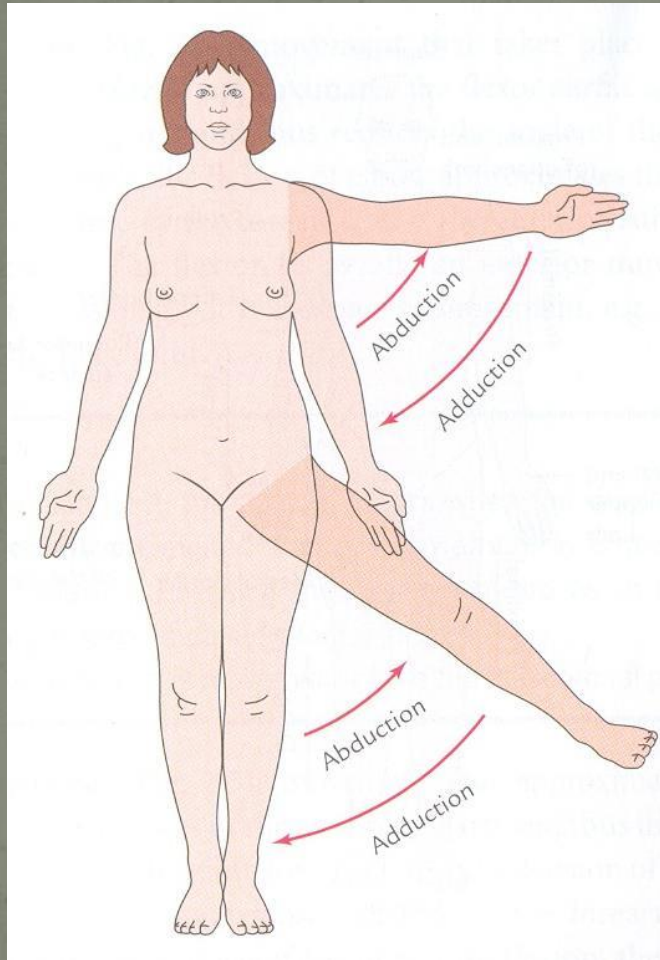
- Movement on the transverse axis



Extension- Moving part is carried backwards

- Movement on the transverse axis.

Circumduction: Moving part forms the base of a cone



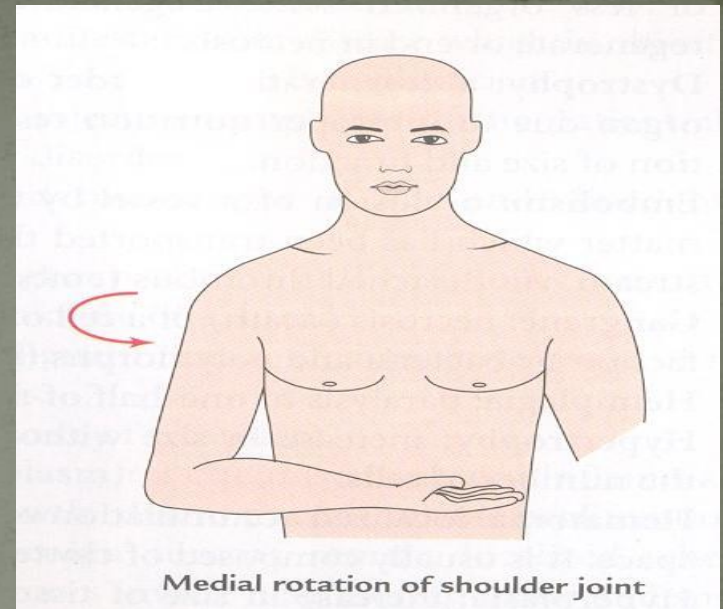
Abduction: - Moving part is carried away from the body/ reference line.

- Movement on antero – posterior axis.

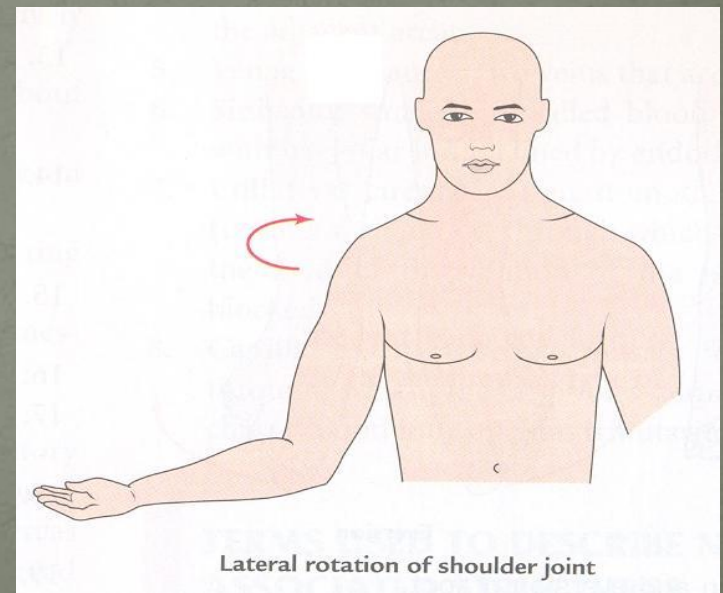
Adduction: - Moving part is carried towards the body / reference line.

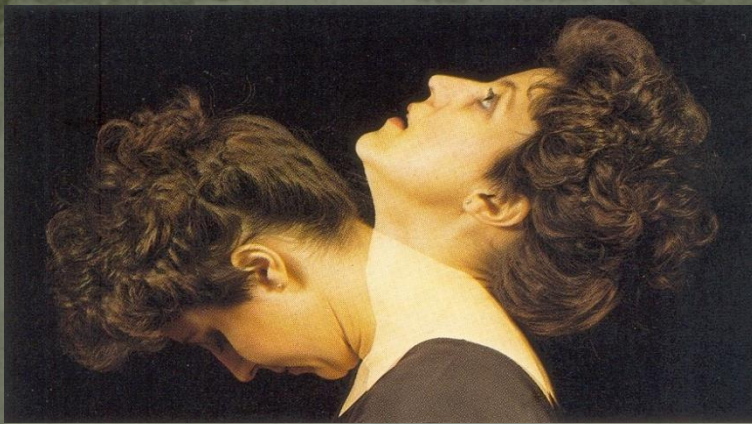
-Movement on antero – posterior axis.

- **Medial Rotation –**
- - Moving part is rotated towards the mid line.
- - Movement on vertical axis.



- **Lateral Rotation –**
- - Moving part is rotated away from the mid line.
- - Movement on vertical axis.





NECK:

- Flexion
- Extension



ROTATION:

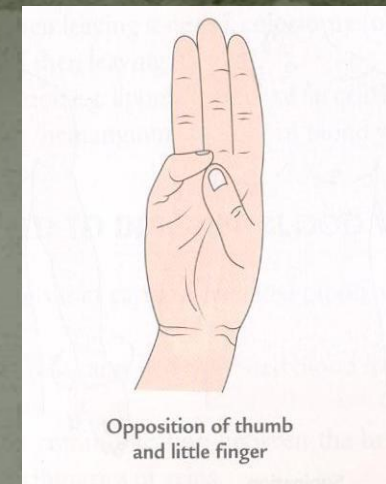
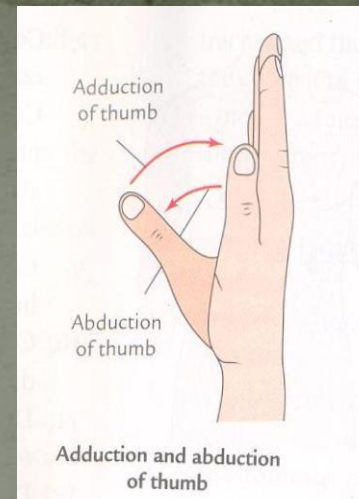
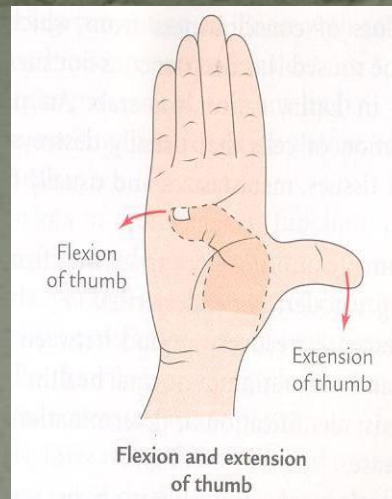
- Right
- Left



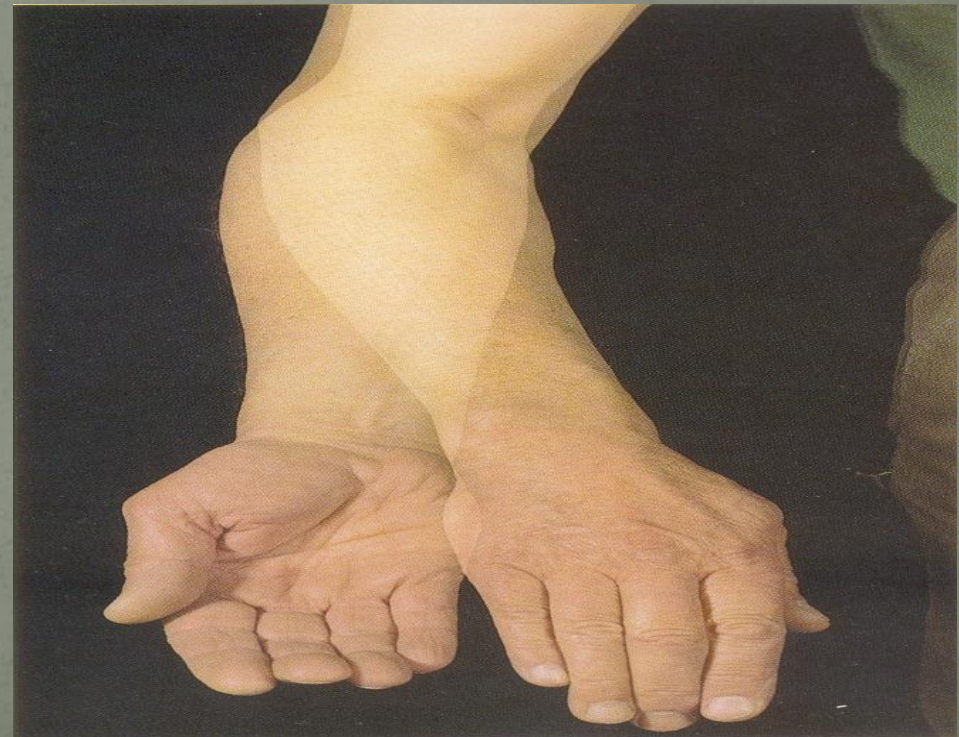
- LATERAL FLEXION

- Right
- Left

- **Thumb:**
- **Flexion**
- **Extension**
- **Abduction**
- **Adduction**
- **Opposition**

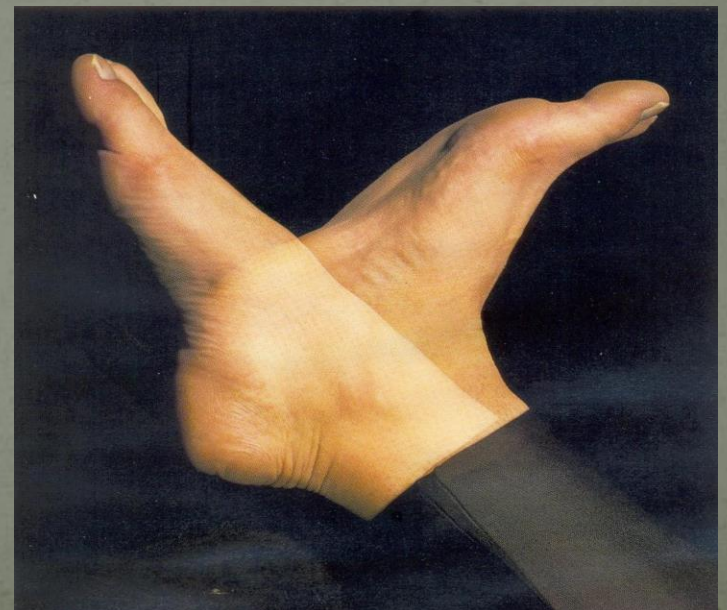


- **Forearm:**
- **Pronation – Forearm is rotated that the palm faces towards ground.**
- **Supination – Forearm is rotated that the palm faces above.**
- **Mid Prone Position**



FOOT –

- Inversion – Sole of the foot faces medially.
- Eversion – Sole of the foot faces laterally.
- Dorsiflexion – A movement of foot in which the dorsal surface of foot comes closure to the front of leg.
- Plantarflexion – A movement of foot in which the dorsal surface of foot goes away from the front of leg.



THANK YOU