

SNS COLLEGE OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

**Affiliated To The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai
Coimbatore– 641035**

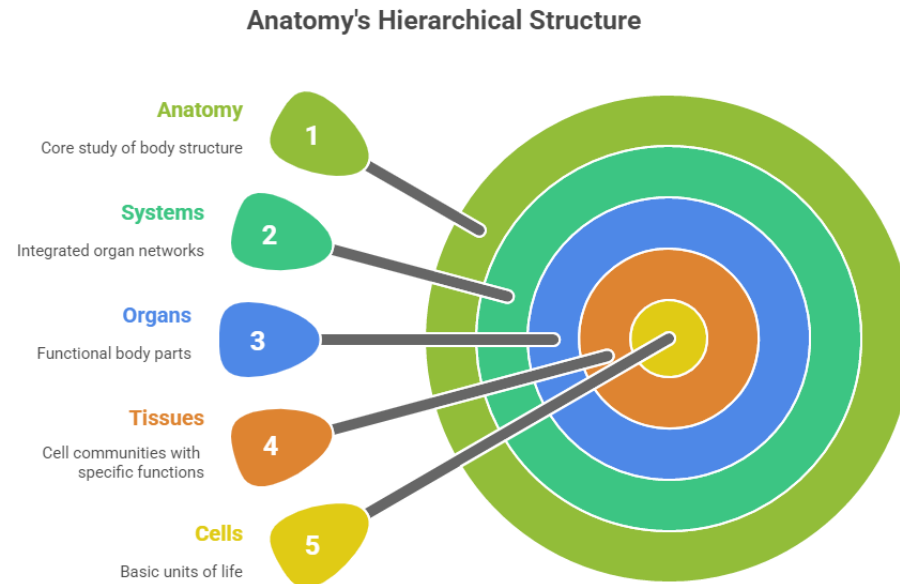
COURSE NAME: ANATOMY II

SUBJECT CODE: 6273

TOPIC: INTRODUCTION TO ANATOMY

Importance of Anatomy

- Foundation for medical sciences
- Helps understand normal and abnormal functions



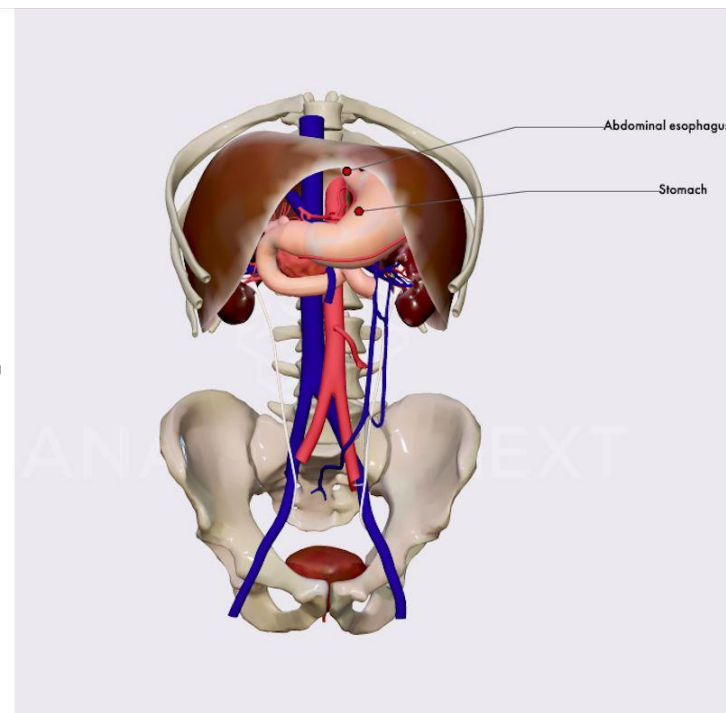
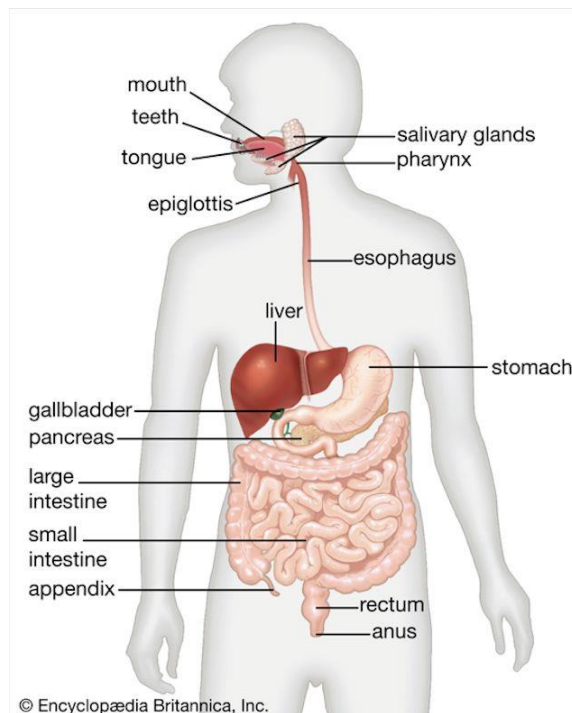
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Subdivisions of Anatomy

- Gross anatomy
- Microscopic anatomy
- Developmental anatomy
- Clinical anatomy

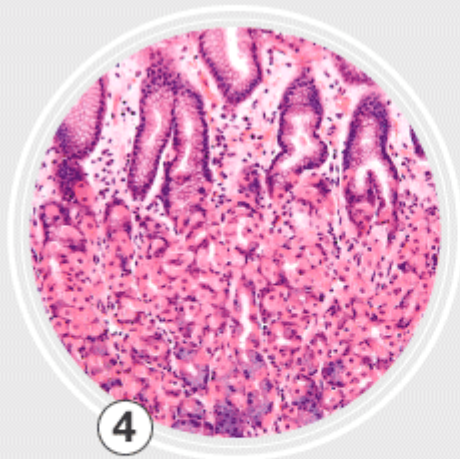
Gross Anatomy

- Study of structures visible to naked eye
- Includes regional and systemic study



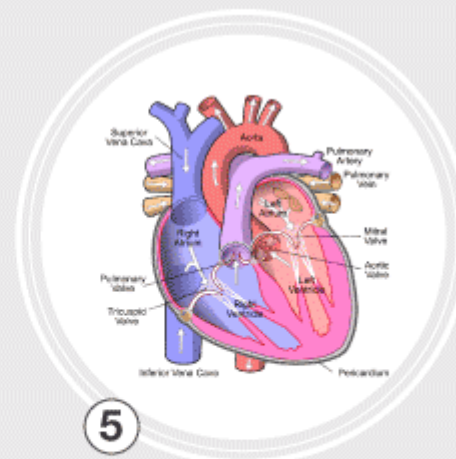
Microscopic Anatomy

- Study of tissues and cells
- Includes histology and cytology



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4 Microscopic Anatomy



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5 Gross Anatomy

Developmental Anatomy

- Study of structural changes during life span
- Includes embryology

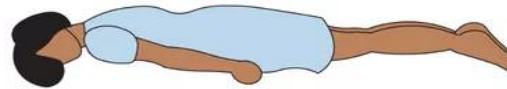


Clinical Anatomy

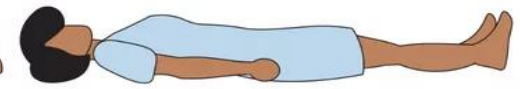
- Application of anatomy in clinical practice
- Medical imaging and diagnosis

Anatomical Position

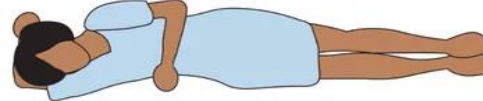
- Standard reference position
- Standing erect, face forward
- Arms at sides, palms forward
- Feet slightly apart



Prone



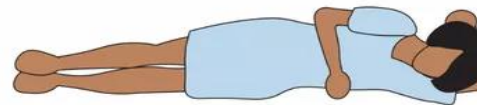
Supine



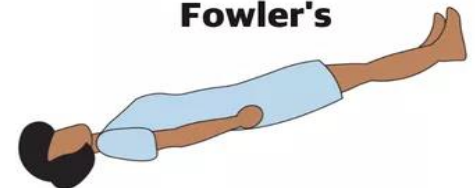
Right Lateral Recumbent



Fowler's



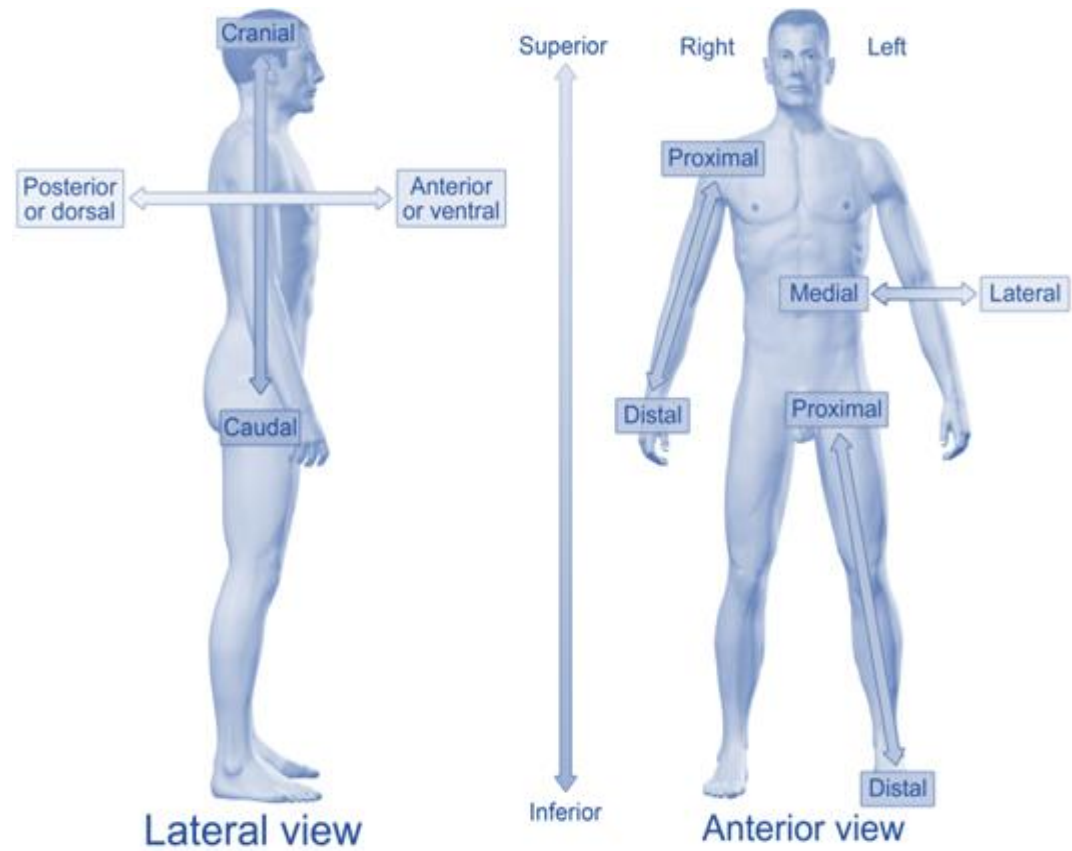
Left Lateral Recumbent



Trendelenburg

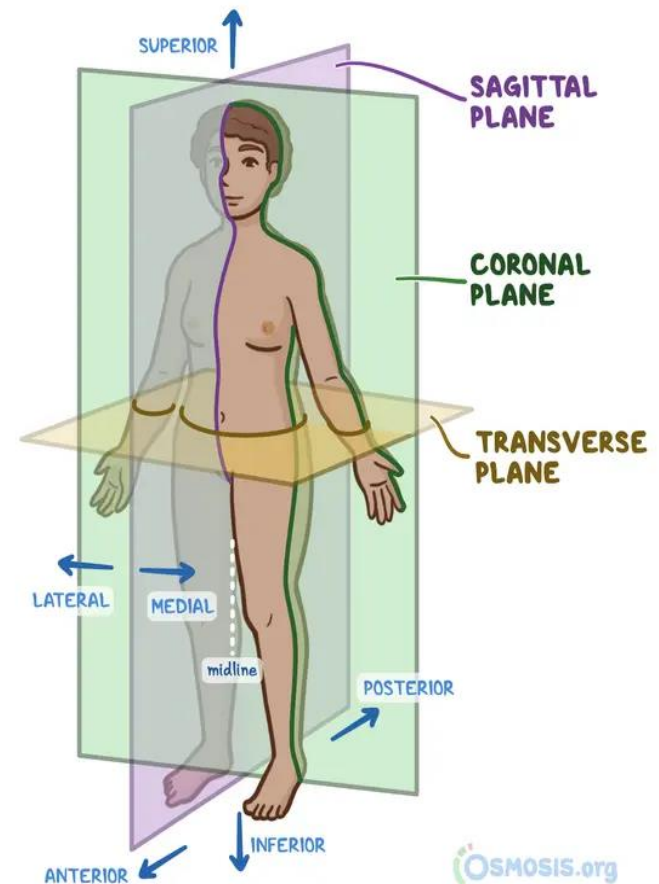
Anatomical Terms

- Superior / Inferior
- Anterior / Posterior
- Medial / Lateral
- Proximal / Distal



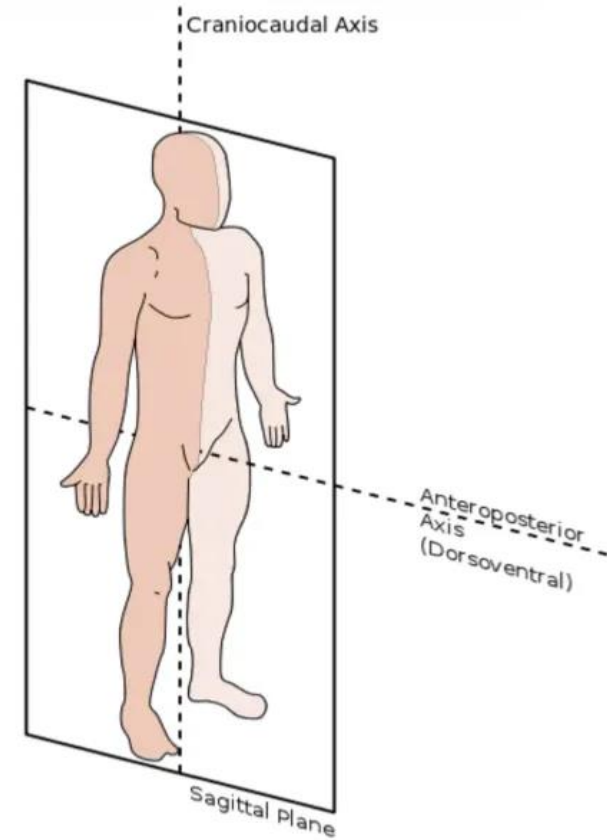
Anatomical Planes

- Sagittal plane
- Frontal (coronal) plane
- Transverse (horizontal) plane



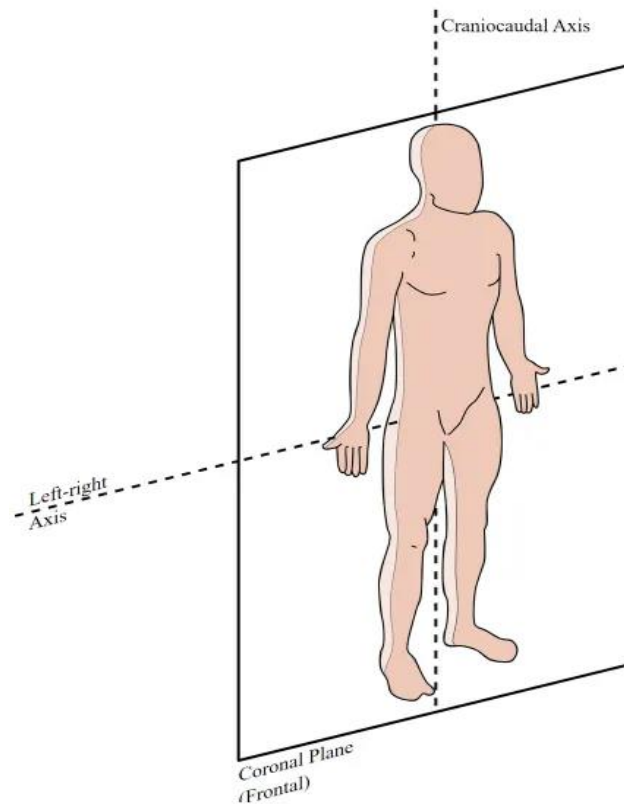
Sagittal Plane

- Divides body into right and left parts
- Mid-sagittal and para-sagittal



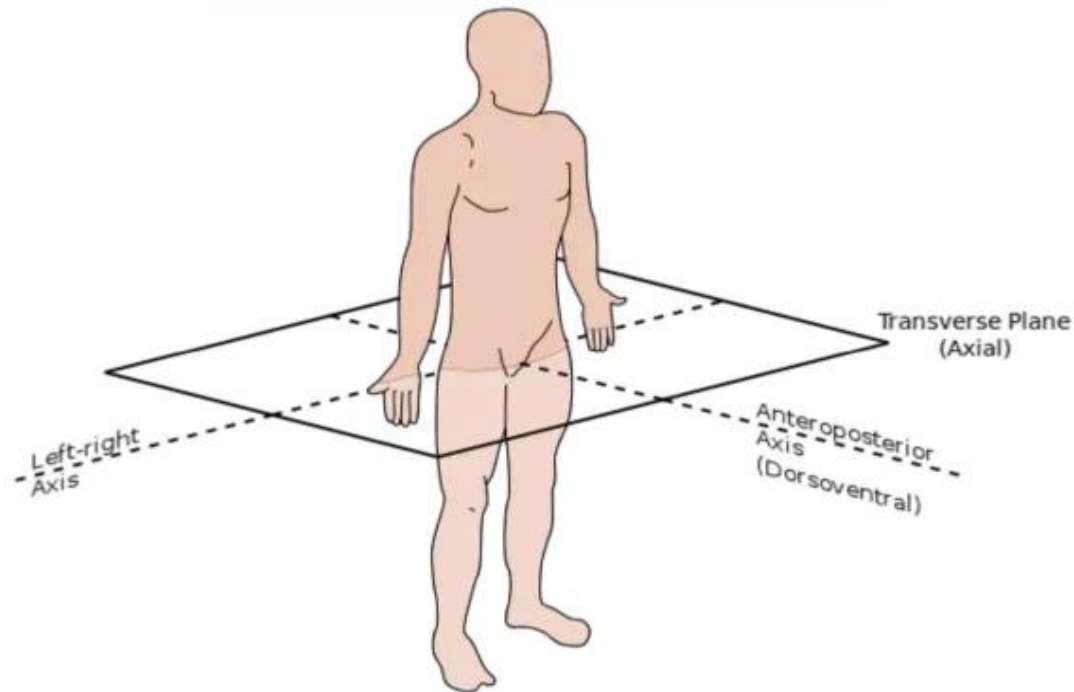
Frontal Plane

- Divides body into anterior and posterior parts



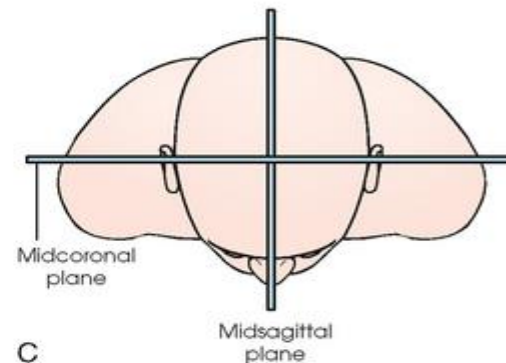
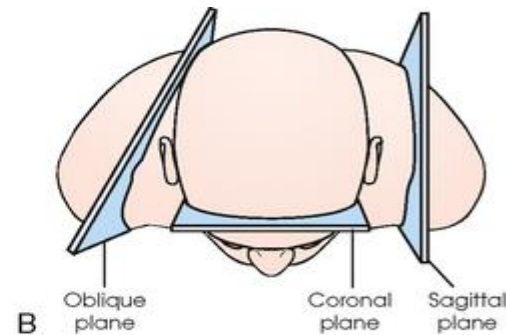
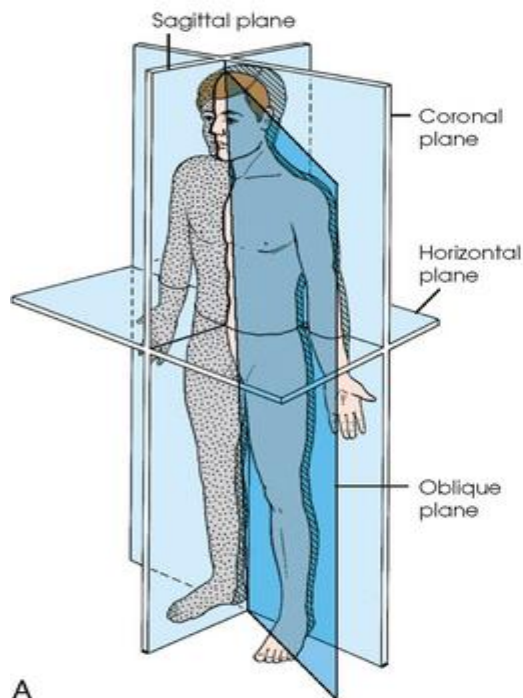
Transverse Plane

- Divides body into superior and inferior parts



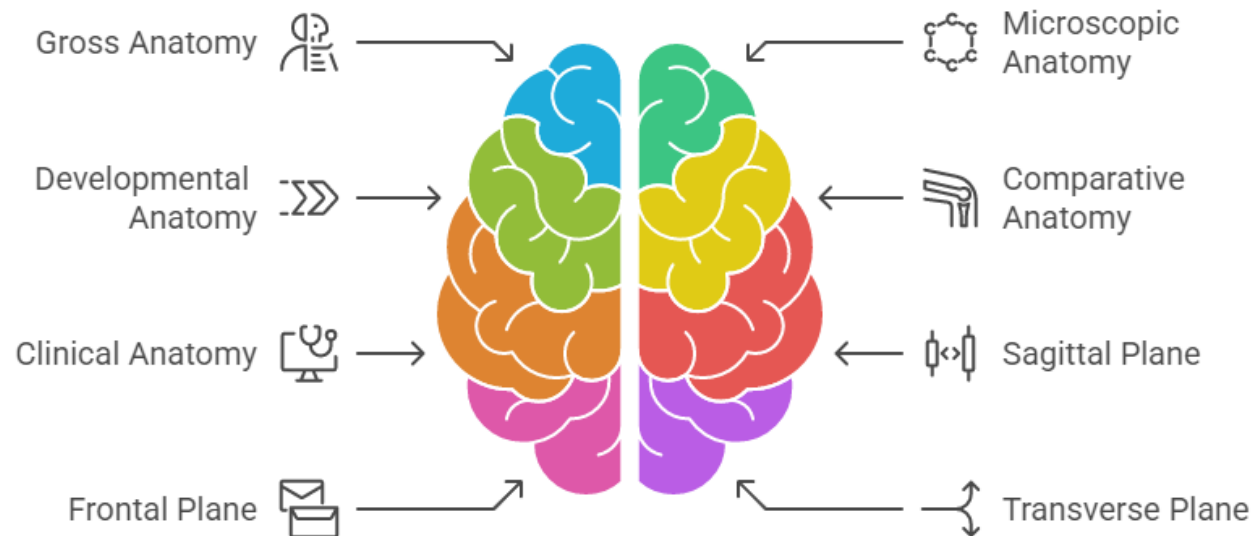
Importance of Planes

- Used in imaging
- Helps describe locations of organs



Summary

Exploring the Structure of the Body



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In class assessment

1. Define anatomy in your own words.
2. List three main subdivisions of anatomy.
3. What is the difference between gross anatomy and microscopic anatomy?
4. Define the midsagittal plane.
5. Name the three cardinal planes of the human body.
6. What does surface anatomystudy?
7. Differentiate between systemic anatomyand regional anatomy.

In class assessment

1. T/F: The frontal plane divides the body into anterior and posterior parts.
2. T/F: Microscopic anatomy includes histology and cytology.
3. T/F: Systemic anatomy studies the body by regions.
4. T/F: The transverse plane cuts the body into upper and lower parts.
5. T/F: Developmental anatomy includes embryology.

Thank you

