Anatomy is the oldest scientific discipline in the field of medicine. It is derived from the Greek verb “Anatomein”, which translates to “to cut open, to dissect.”

Anatomy is the oldest scientific discipline in the field of medicine. It is derived from the Greek verb “Anatomein”, which translates to “to cut open, to dissect.”

Defined as the science concerned with the body structure of living beings, revealed by the dissection of parts, Anatomy is fundamental for understanding the physiology and pathological processes that affect the human being.

When studying anatomy, understanding its subdivisions becomes essential. Anatomy is studied using different approaches, including regional, systematic, clinical/applied anatomy, microscopic anatomy, and radiological anatomy.

In regional anatomy, we learn about the body structure in terms of major parts or segments. These parts include the Head and neck, Brain, Thorax, Abdomen, Upper limb, and lower limb.

The Skeleton System consists of the axial and appendicular skeleton of the body.

The muscular system consists of the axial and appendicular muscles of the body.

The nervous system comprises the central and the peripheral nervous system with subdivisions.

The cardiovascular system is a system of organs that includes the heart, blood vessels, and blood that circulates throughout the entire body of a human.

The cardiovascular system is a system of organs that includes the heart, blood vessels, and blood that circulates throughout the entire body of a human.

Lastly, the lymphatic system is complementary to the circulatory system. It consists of an extensive network of lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, lymphatic or lymphoid organs, and lymphoid tissues.

Understanding human anatomy also includes knowing how it is relevant to us in medical practice. That is where clinical anatomy comes in.

The third subdivision of anatomy, microscopic anatomy or histology, involves learning about the microscopic structure of biological tissue. It is the microscopic counterpart to gross anatomy, which looks at larger structures visible without a microscope.

The final subdivision of anatomy is radiological anatomy. It is a method of visualizing the inner body structures with the help of X-rays.

After having this background on the anatomical subdivisions, let us get into the specifics of the study of anatomy, namely, the anatomy of the upper and lower limbs, and the anatomy of the head and neck.