

* Anatomy

- Anatomy is the study of the structure of the body and the physical relationships between its constituents parts.

* Classification of the anatomy.

Anatomy

- 1 → Gross Anatomy
- 2 → Microscopic anatomy
- 3 → Human anatomy
- 4 → Phytotomy anatomy
- 5 → Zootomy anatomy
- 6 → Comparative anatomy

* Gross Anatomy

- It is the branch of anatomy has large scale focus on organs and body structure.

★ Microscopic Anatomy ★

- It is the study of microscopic structures of organs, tissue, cells.

★ Human anatomy

- It is the study of the human body.

★ Phytotomy anatomy

- It is the study of anatomical structure of plant.

★ Zoology anatomy

- Anatomical study of animals.

★ Comparative anatomy

- It is the study of the anatomy of different organism.



Physiology

→ It refers to the study of the functions of structure.

★ Anatomical Terms in anatomy

* Anatomical Position *

→ The position is used in all anatomical description to ensure accuracy and consistency.

→ The body is in the upright position then the head facing forward, the arms at the sides with the palm of the men hands facing forward and # at the feet together.

* Directional term:-

→ These terms are used to describe the location of body parts in the relation to other.

* Regional term:-

These are used to describe parts of the body.

★ Types of directional term:-

1. Medial:- Nearer to the midline.

2. Lateral:- Farther from the midline or at the side of the body.

3. Proximal :- Nearer to the point of attachment of a limb, or origin of a body part

4. Distal :- Farther from a point of attachment of a limb

5. Anterior or Ventral :-

Nearer to the front of the body.

6. Posterior

Nearer to the back of the body.

7. Superior :- Nearer the head.

8. Inferior :- Farther from the Neck.

★ Body planes of the body:

→ They divide the body into sections and used to visualize internal arrangement of the body.

1. Median plane:

When the body is divide longitudinally to through midline into right and left half, It has been divided into median plane.

2. Frontal plane:

Frontal section divides the body longitudinally into its internal and posterior section.


3. Transverse plane:

Horizontal section provides a cross section dividing the body into upper and lower parts.

★ Cavities of the body :-

The cavities, space of the body contain internal organ or viscera.

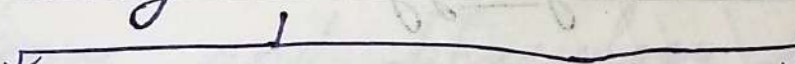
- There are ~~two~~ two types of cavities :-



Ventral cavities Dorsal cavity

1) Ventral cavity :

This is the larger cavity of the body.



(A) Thoracic cavity (B) Abdominopelvic cavity

2) Dorsal cavity :

It is the smaller cavity of the body consists of cranial cavity.

1.(A) Thoracic cavity:

It consists of heart, lungs, trachea, oesophagus etc.

1.(B) Abdominopelvic cavity:

It consists of G.I-tract, rectum, pelvis etc.

★ Scope of Anatomy and physiology

1) In Embryology

It is the study of foetus in mother womb, anatomy and physiology help out the medical practitioners to understand the foetus activity.

2. In Biochemistry :

It is the study of biochemical changes in thermodynamics and activities of cell.

3. In Biophysics

It is the study of physical reaction and moments of different types of cells in the body.

4.) Neurophysiology :

Anatomy and physiology helps the neurophysicians to understand the functional properties of a nerve cell.

5) Endocrinology :

Anatomy and physiology helps to understand hormone and how they ~~are~~ control the body function.

6) Cardiovascular physiology (CVP):

It has to ~~an~~ understand the function of heart and blood vessels.

7) Immunology:

It help out the body ~~differe~~ defence mechanism against the disease causing microorganism.

8) Respiratory physiology

It helps to ~~an~~ understand functions of air passage and lungs.