

Introduction to anatomy

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Objectives

At the end of this lecture the student must able to:

1-define anatomy and its types.

2-Knowing tools to study structure of the human body.

3-Approaches for studying anatomy.



Definition

- It is the science that study various basic structure of the human body.

or

- It is the setting (structure)of the human body in which the events of life happened (function).



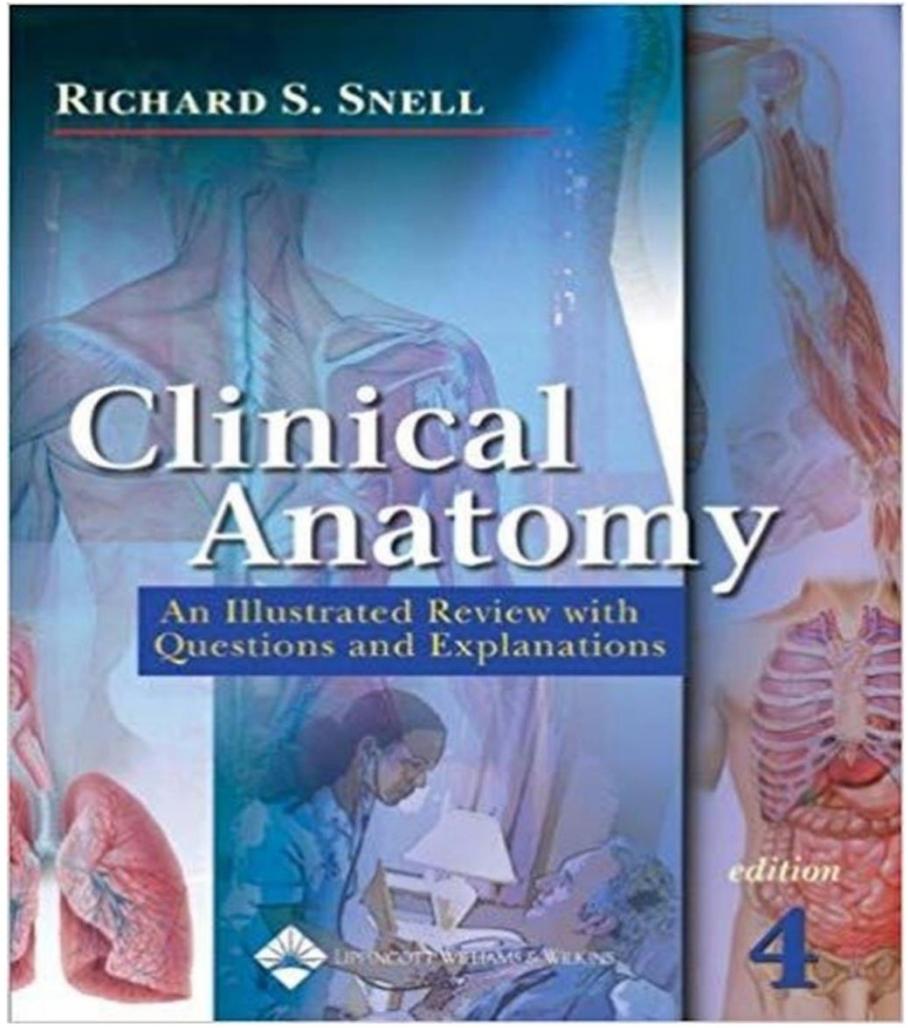
Definitions of terms used in studying types of anatomy

- **Living anatomy** : deals with living body
- **Morbid anatomy** : deals with dead body
- **Functional anatomy** : studying anatomy in relation to function.
- **Radiological anatomy** : studying anatomy by imaging such as X ray , CT scan and MRI etc..
- **Surface anatomy**: it provide knowledge of what lies under the skin , it is part of regional anatomy of exploring palpable structures.

- **Regional anatomy (topographic):**
Studying body as regions (major parts or segments).
- **Applied anatomy (clinical):**
any tool or procedure that serve the practice of medicine.
- **Neuroanatomy:**
Deals with nervous tissue.



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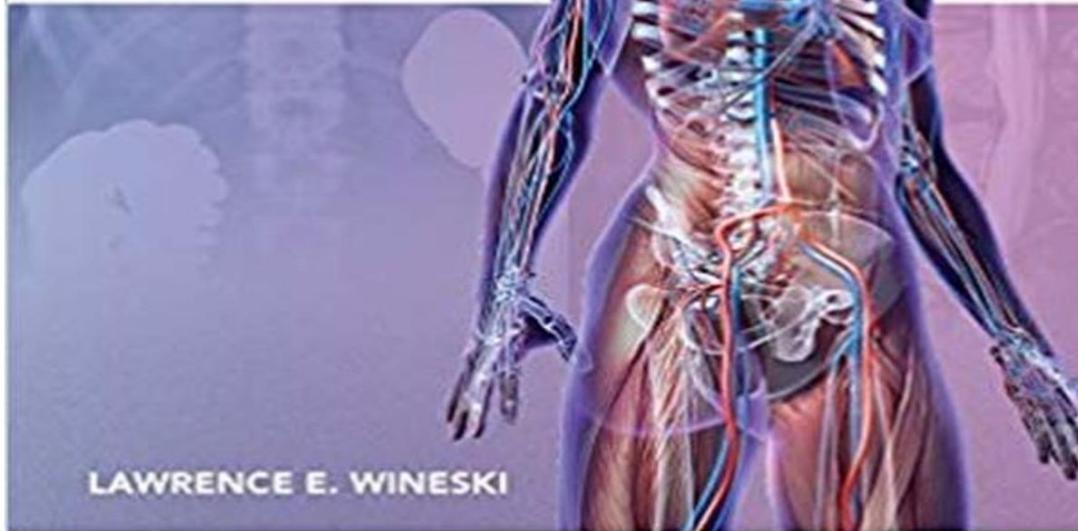


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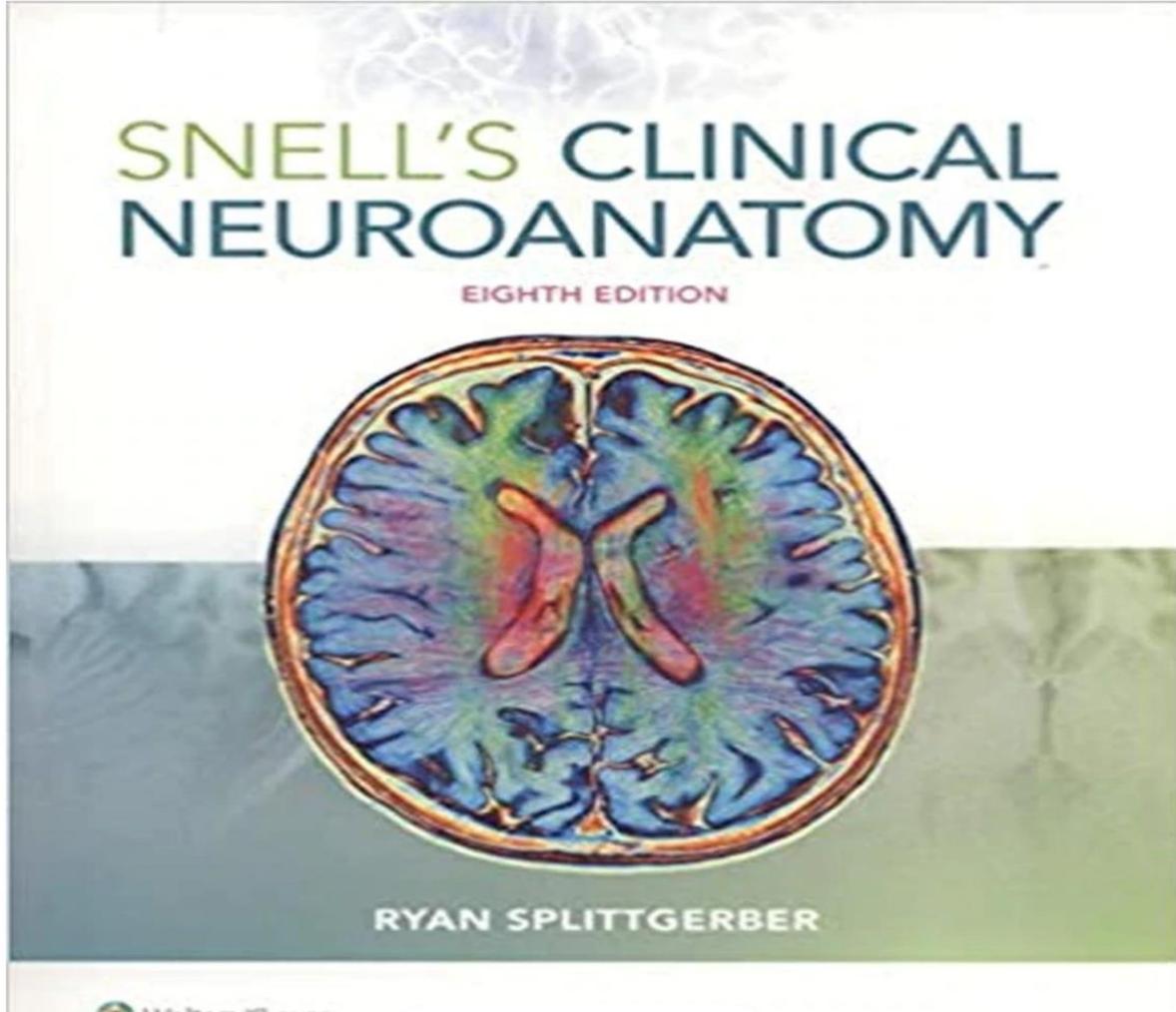
SNELL'S CLINICAL ANATOMY BY REGIONS

TENTH EDITION



LAWRENCE E. WINESKI

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Few notes about :

❖ living anatomy

Deals with living individuals and study their anatomy

By using 4 tools which makes the basics of physical examination used by internists and surgeons .

The 4 tools are :

- Inspection
- Palpation
- Auscultation
- Percussion

inspection means examination by eyes
only



Palpation by using hands



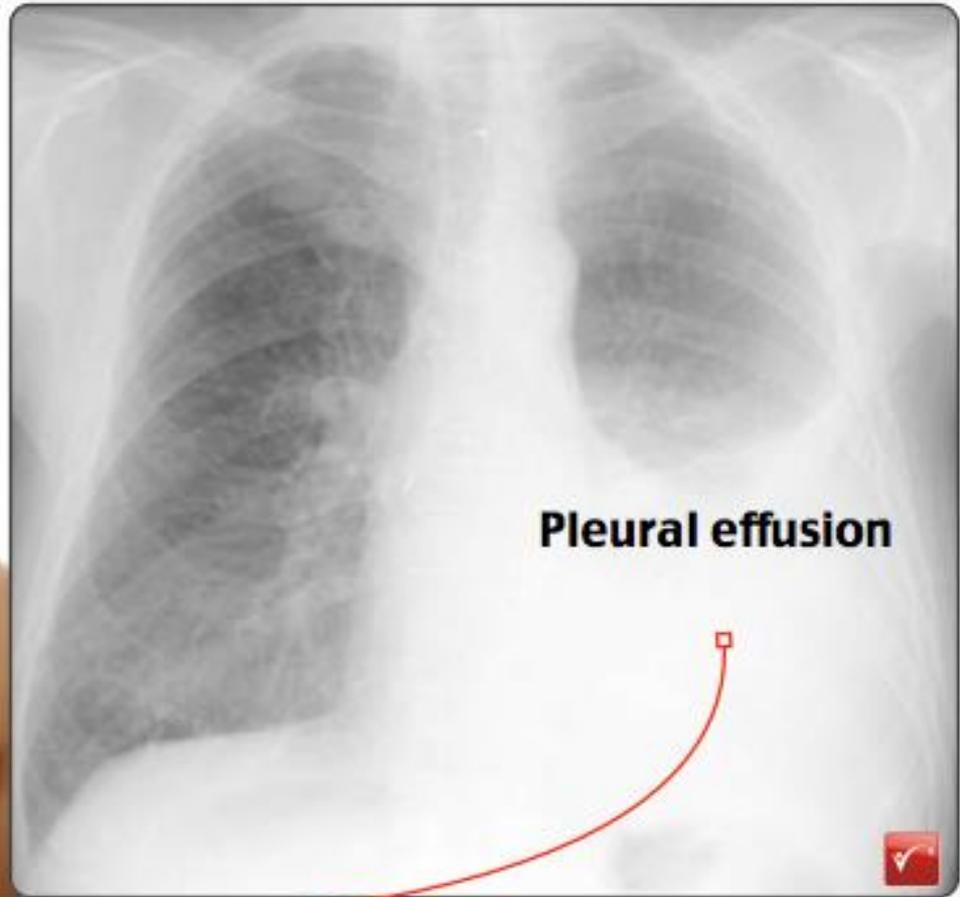
Auscultation by using stethoscope



Percussion is by listening to the knocking



Dullness to percussion



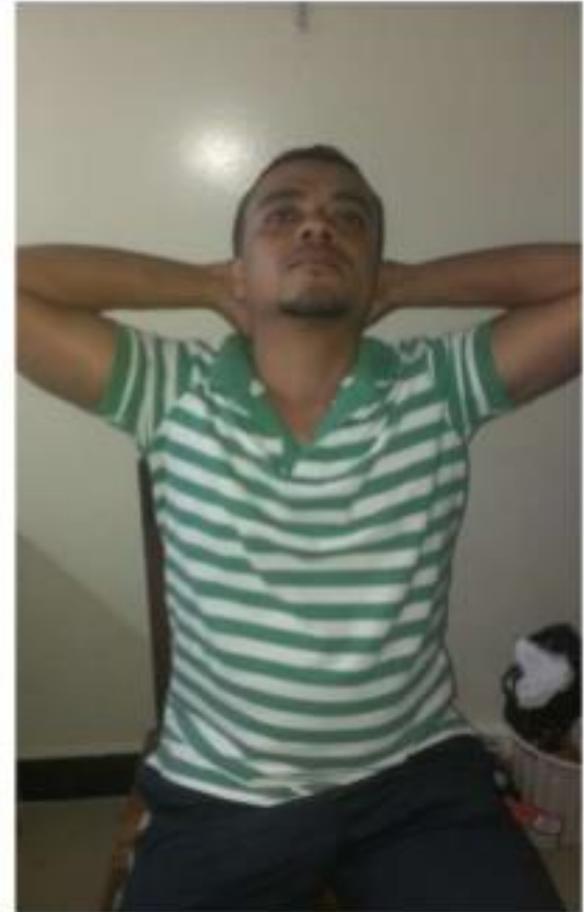
Pleural effusion



More examples for specialized people only

Inspection:

- Normal thyroid gland is not obvious on inspection.
- It can be seen only when the gland is swollen.
- In case of obese and short necked individuals inspection of the thyroid gland becomes difficult.
- To render inspection easier one can follow *Pizzilo's method* in which the hands are placed behind the head and the patient is asked to push his/ her head backwards against her clasped hands on the occipitus.



Neck Examination

Inspection

- look from the front and the side looking
- pay particular attention to the area of the thyroid
- look for any obvious abnormalities



❖ Regional anatomy

The main body regions of the human body are :

Head , neck , trunk and paired upper and lower limbs

The trunk more subdivided into :

Thorax

Abdomen

Back

Pelvis / perineum

Each one of these may be more subdivided

Into several parts for focusing attention to specific area

For example upper limbs may be further subdivided into
brachium (arm)

antebrachium (forearm).....etc

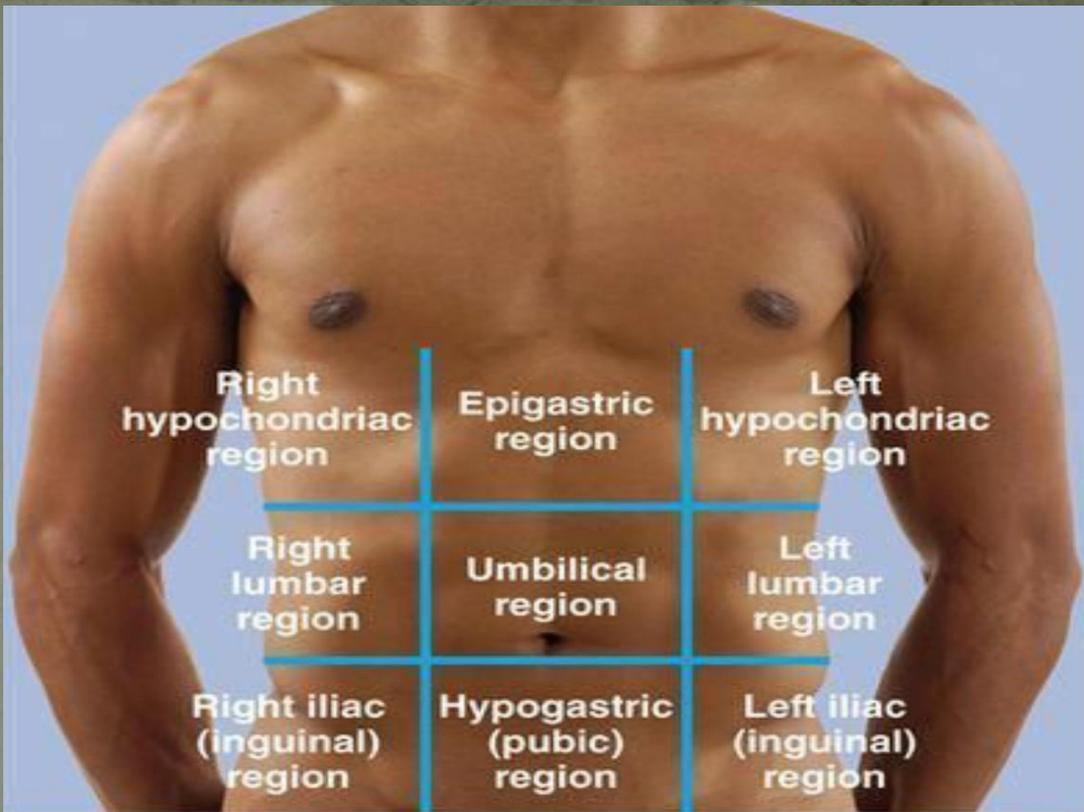
Other examples

Eye (orbital) region

Neck region

Face region

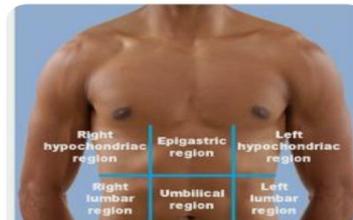
Inguinal region etc



(a) Nine regions delineated by four planes



Visual search



❖ **diagnosis**

During the clinical practice these types of anatomy may intermingled with each other for one patient

For example you may auscultate a patient by stethoscope

and ask him to do a chest x-ray , in this situation it is a living anatomy

surface anatomy

radiological anatomy

clinical anatomy

The three main approaches for studying anatomy are :

- Regional anatomy
- Systemic anatomy
- Clinical anatomy

Modern anatomy is functional anatomy

So : our study of anatomy in this term will be

Functional human gross anatomy

Gross mean macroscopic the reverse of microscopic

the end

