



**Anatomical
Terminology**

Overview of Anatomy

- **Anatomy** - the study of the structure of body parts and their relationships to one another
 - Gross or macroscopic
 - Microscopic
 - Developmental

Gross Anatomy

- **Regional** - all structures in one part of the body (such as the abdomen or leg)
- **Systemic** - gross anatomy of the body studied by system

Microscopic Anatomy

- **Cytology** - study of the cell
- **Histology** - study of tissues

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

GROSS ANATOMY

- **REGIONAL ANATOMY**

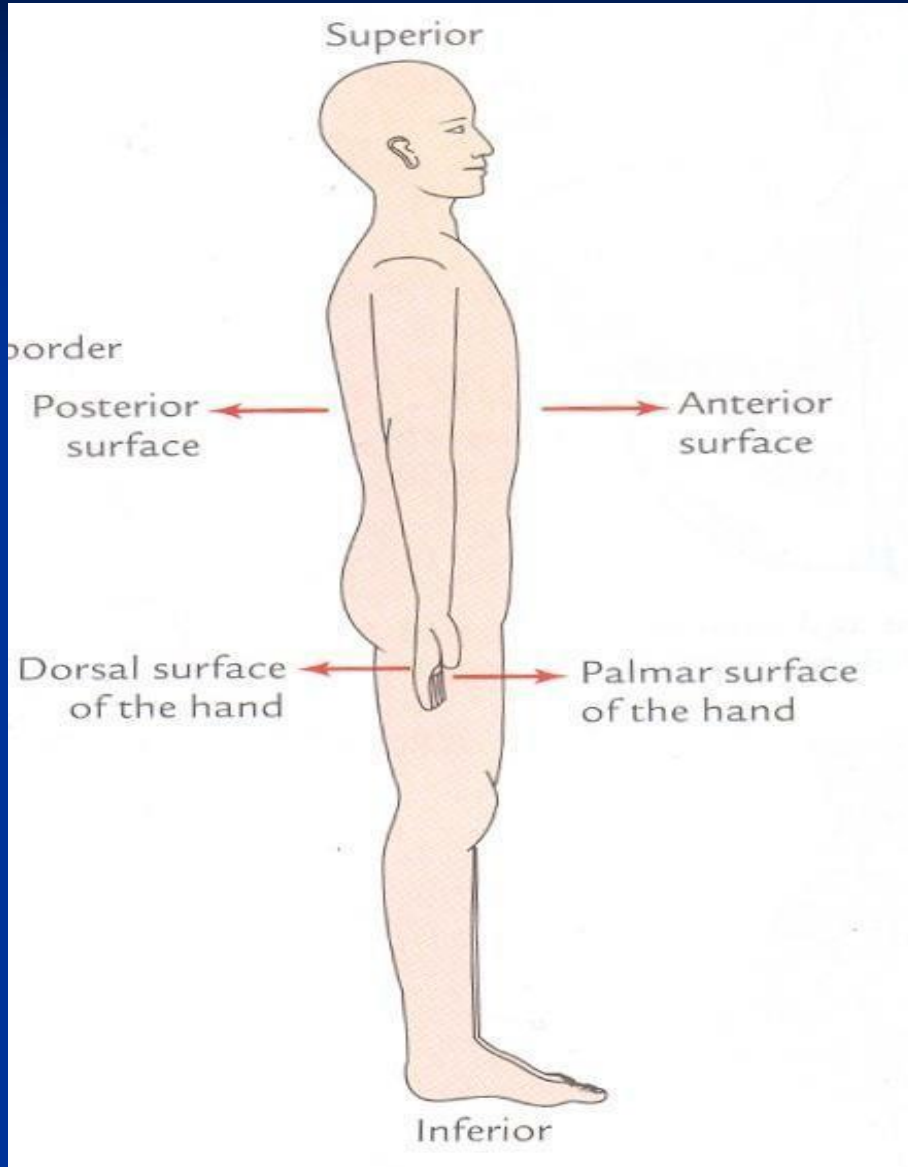
- Head and neck
- Brain
- Thorax
- Abdomen
- Upper Limb
- Lower limb

- **SYSTEMIC ANATOMY**

- Integumentary system
- Skeletal system
- Muscular system
- Nervous system
- Cardiovascular system
- Lymphatic system
- Endocrine system
- Digestive system, Respiratory system, Urogenital system

TERMS OF POSITION

Anatomy

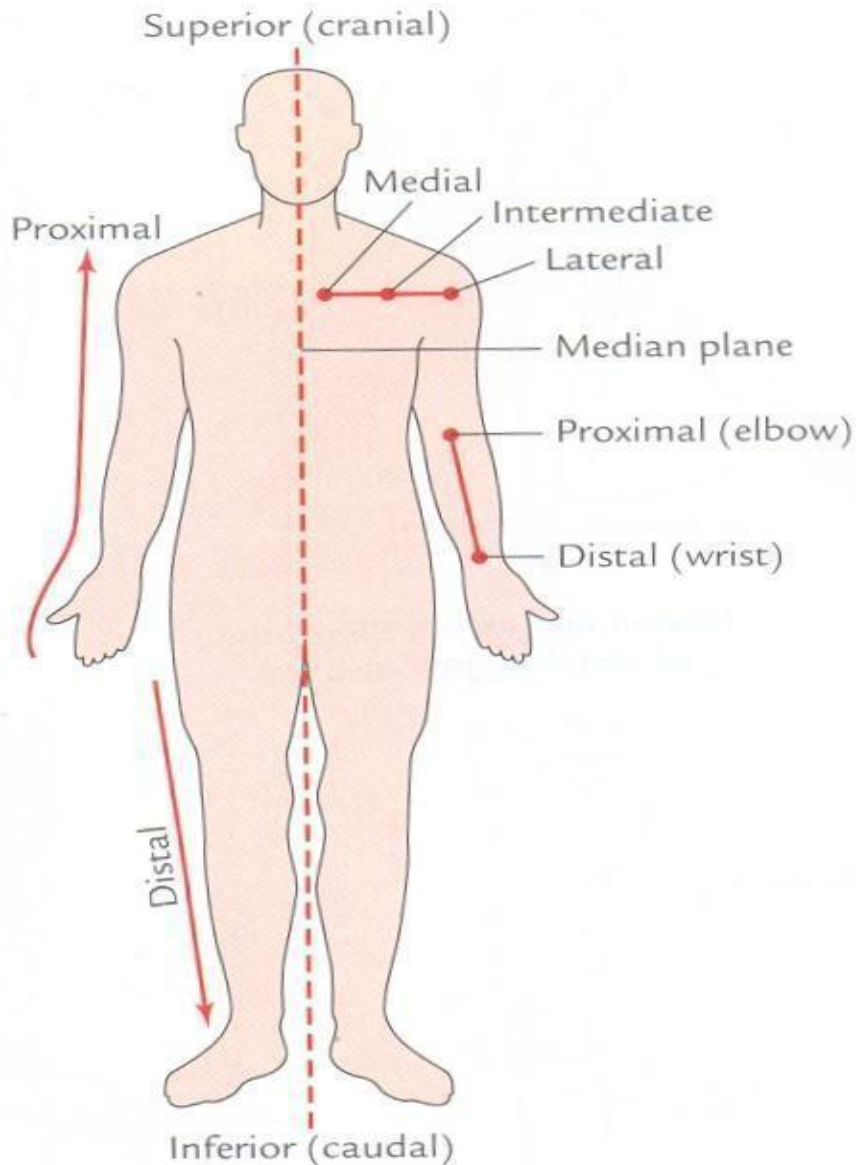


Anterior = Ventral

Intermediate = Middle

Posterior = Dorsal

TERMS OF POSITION



- **Lateral**
- **Intermediate**
- **Medial**
- **Median**

Anatomical Terms



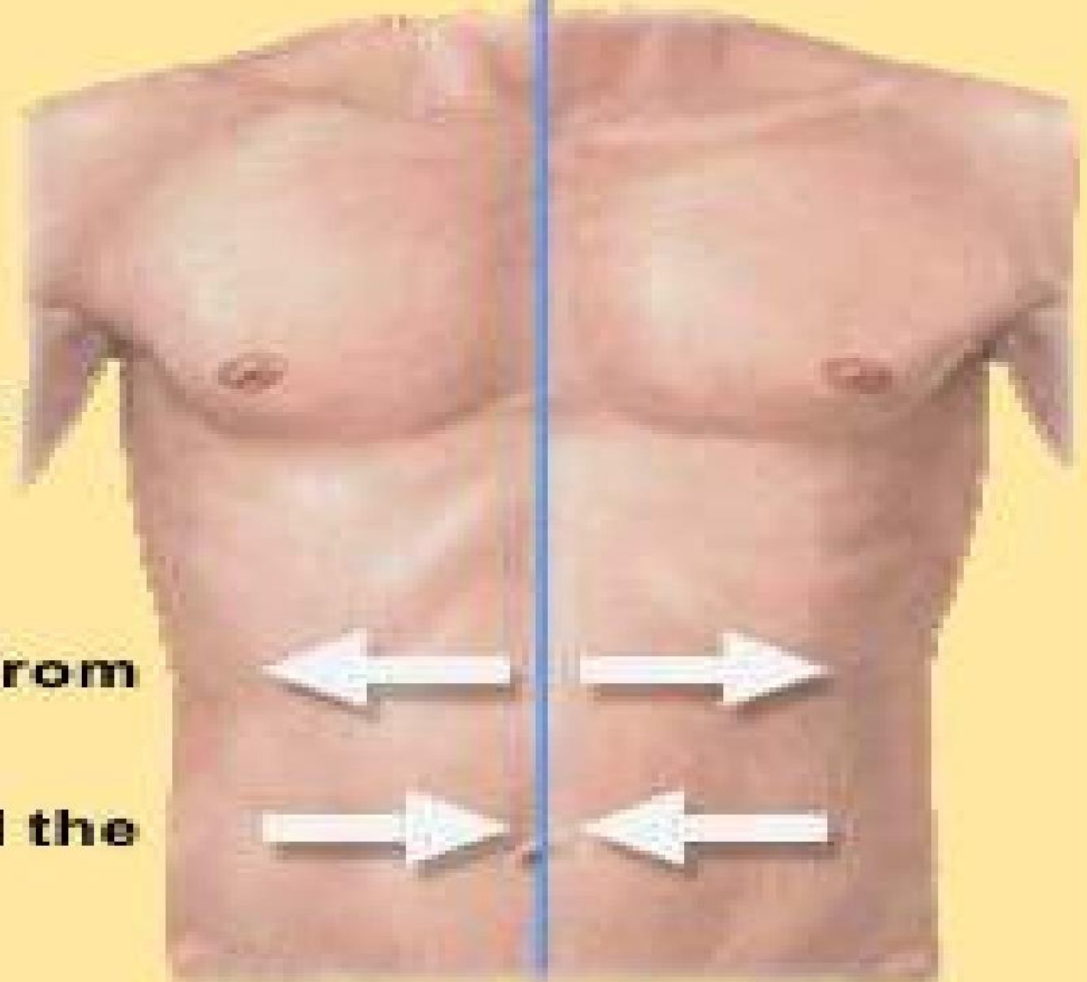
Anterior (toward the front)

Posterior (toward the back)

Lateral (away from the midline)

Medial (toward the midline)

Midline of Body



Body Cavities

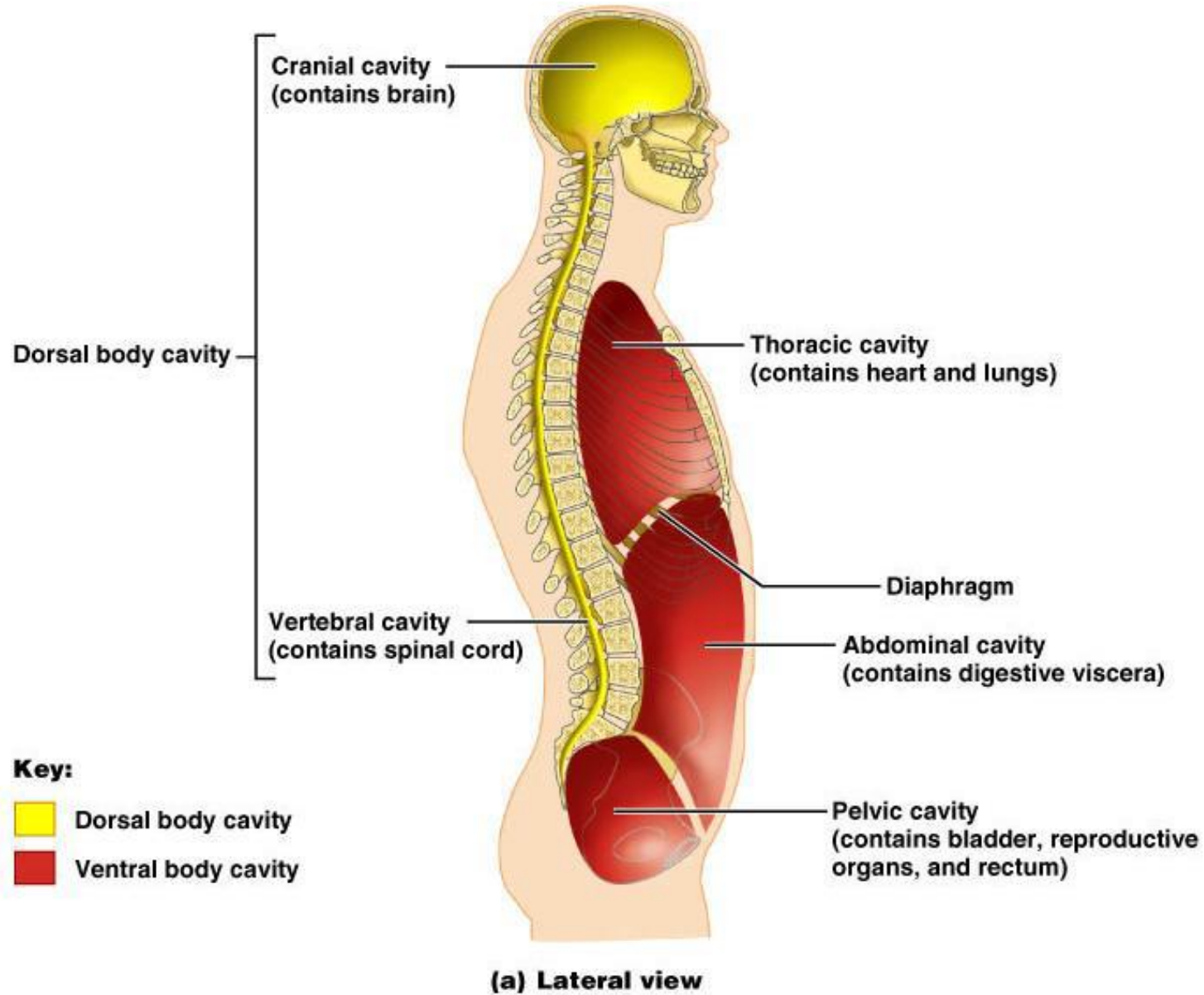


Figure 1.9a

Body Cavities

- **Dorsal cavity** protects the nervous system, and is divided into two subdivisions
 - **Cranial cavity** is within the skull and encases the brain
 - **Vertebral cavity** runs within the vertebral column and encases the spinal cord
- **Ventral cavity** houses the internal organs (viscera), and is divided into two subdivisions: - **Thoracic** and **Abdominopelvic cavities**

Body Cavities

- **Thoracic cavity** is subdivided into pleural cavities, the mediastinum, and the pericardial cavity
 - **Pleural cavities** – each houses a lung
 - **Mediastinum** – contains the pericardial cavity, and surrounds the remaining thoracic organs
 - **Pericardial cavity** – encloses the heart

Body Cavities

- **The abdominopelvic cavity is separated from the superior thoracic cavity by the dome-shaped diaphragm**
- It is composed of two subdivisions
 - **Abdominal cavity** – contains the stomach, small intestines, colon , pancreas, duodenum , spleen, liver, ureters and kidney.
 - **Pelvic cavity** – lies within the pelvis and contains the bladder, reproductive organs of female, and rectum

Ventral Body Cavity Membranes

- **Parietal serosa** lines internal body walls
- **Visceral serosa** covers the internal organs
- **Serous fluid** separates the serosae

Ventral Body Cavity Membranes

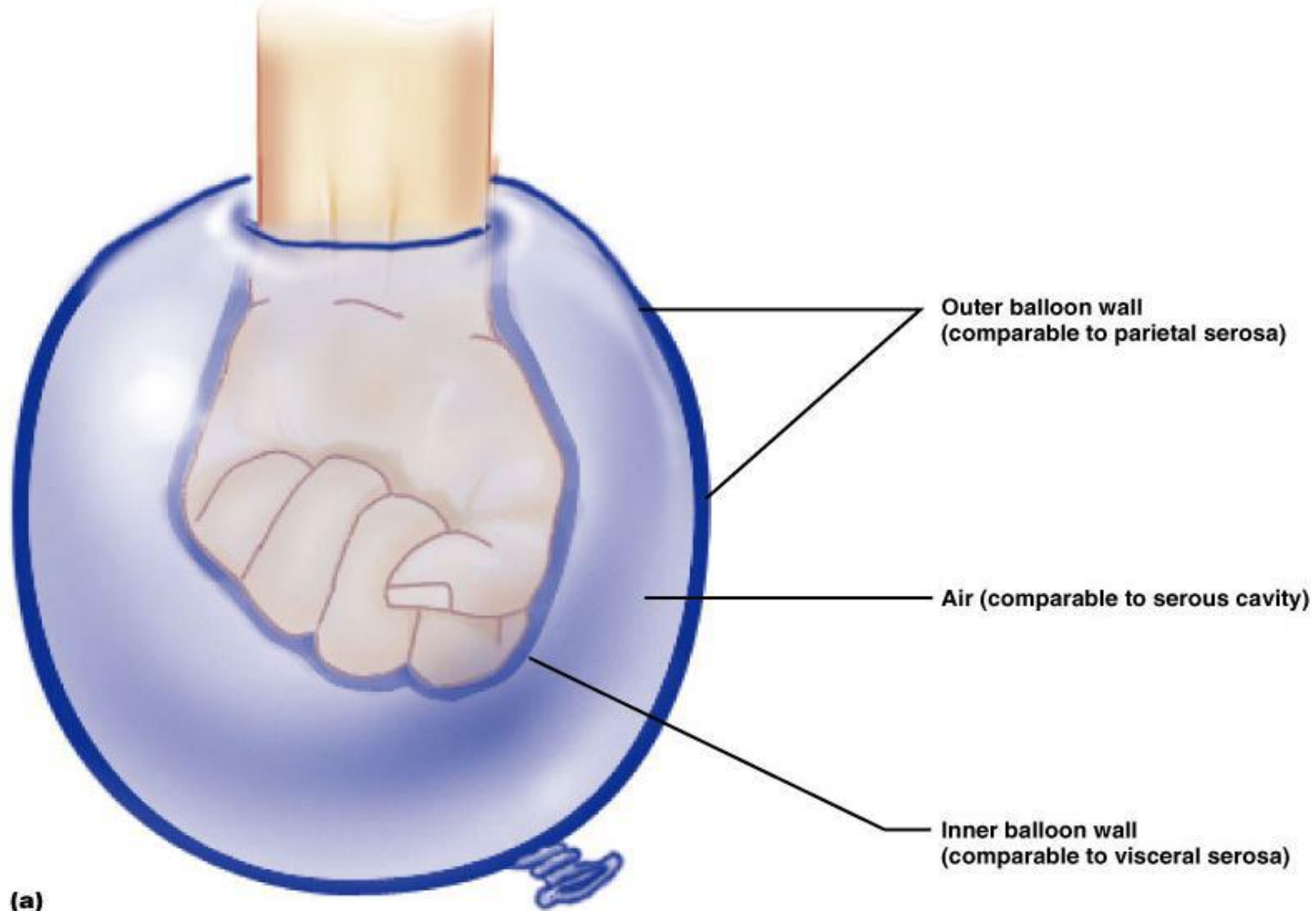
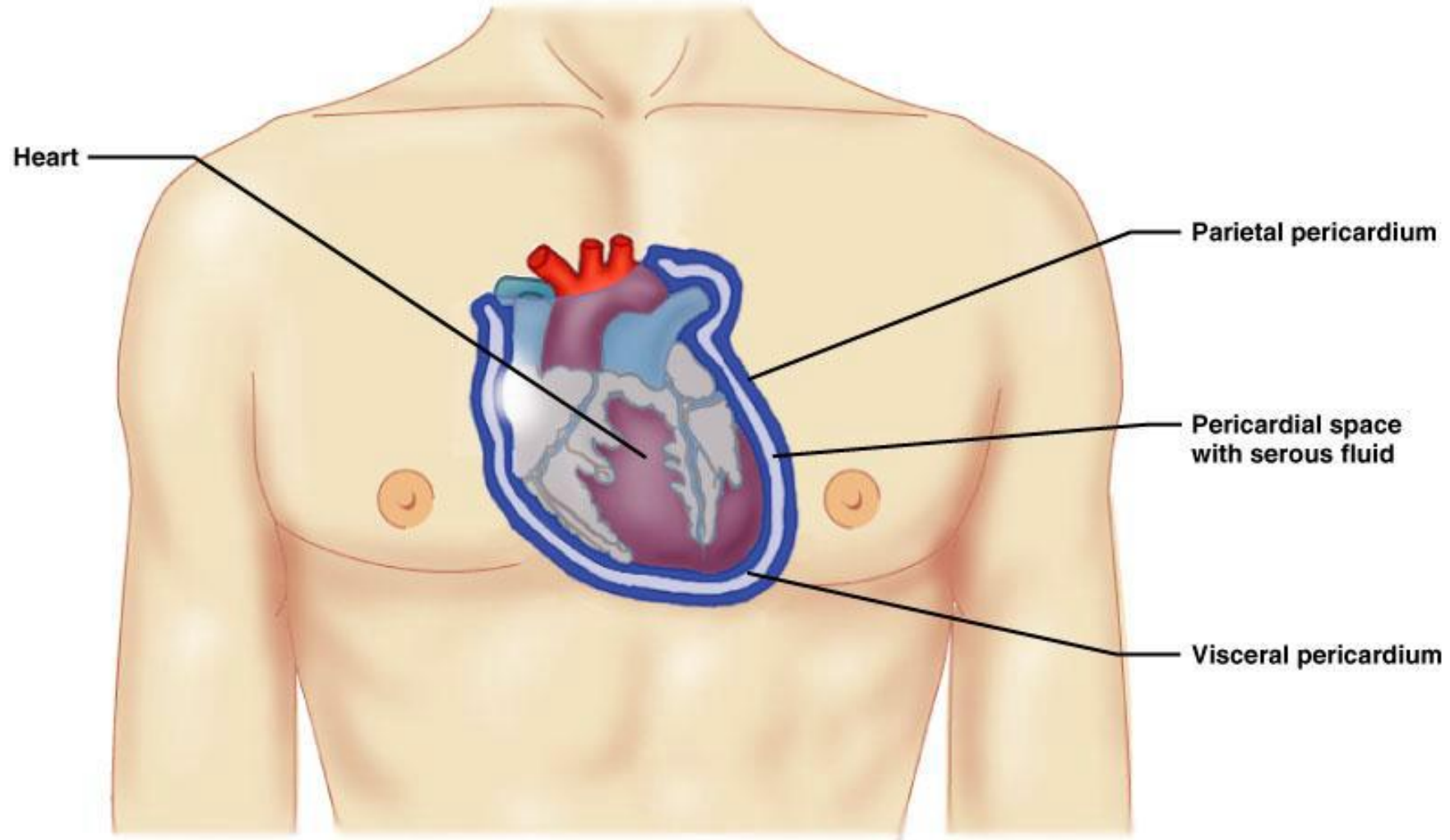


Figure 1.10a

Ventral Body Cavity Membranes

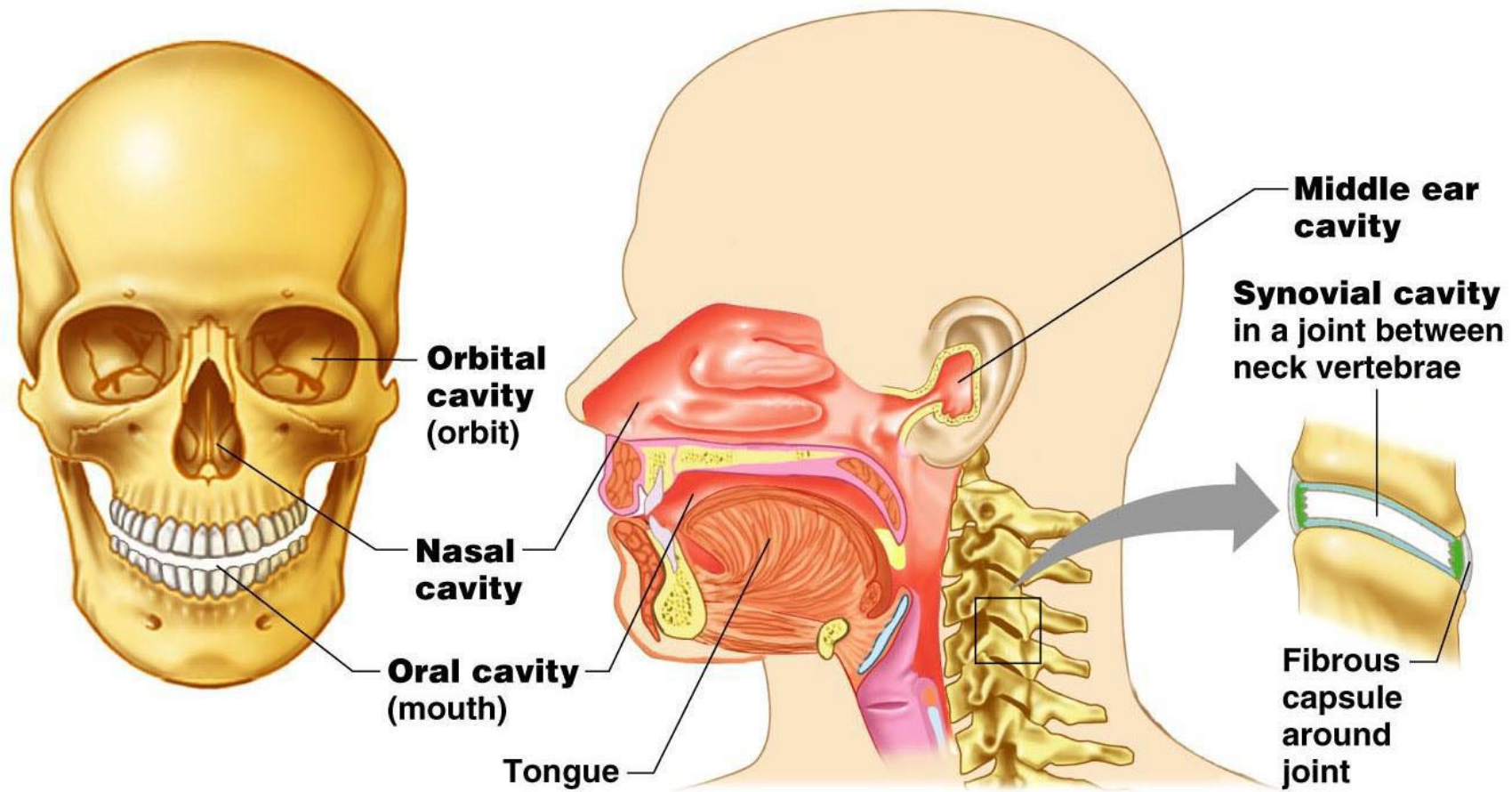


(b)

Figure 1.10b

Other Body Cavities

- **Oral and digestive** – mouth and cavities of the digestive organs
- **Nasal** – located within and posterior to the nose
- **Orbital** – house the eyes
- **Middle ear** – contain bones (ossicles) that transmit sound vibrations
- **Synovial** – joint cavities



Abdominopelvic Regions

- Umbilical
- Epigastric
- Hypogastric
- Right and left iliac or inguinal
- Right and left lumbar
- Right and left hypochondriac

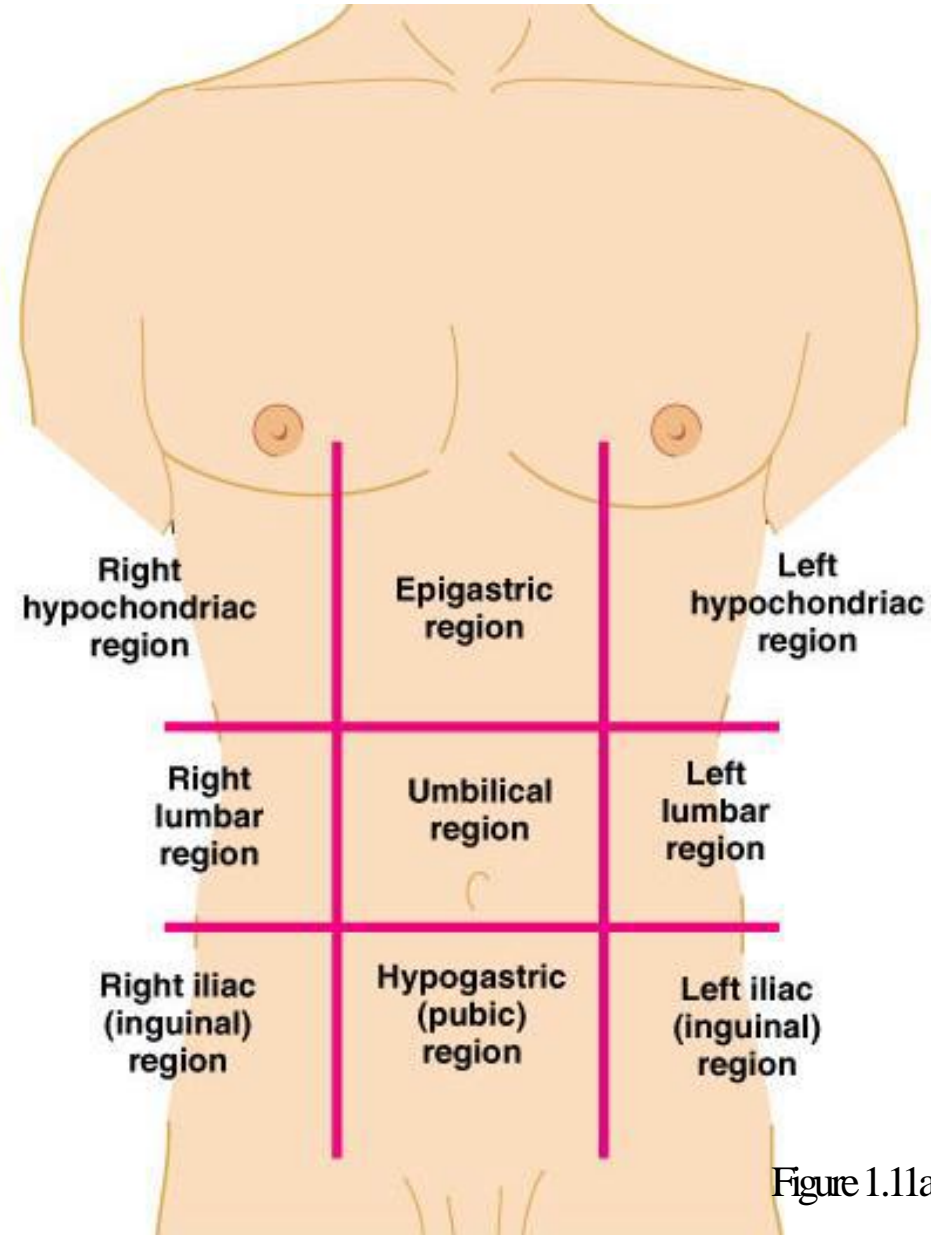


Figure 1.11a

Organs of the Abdominopelvic Regions

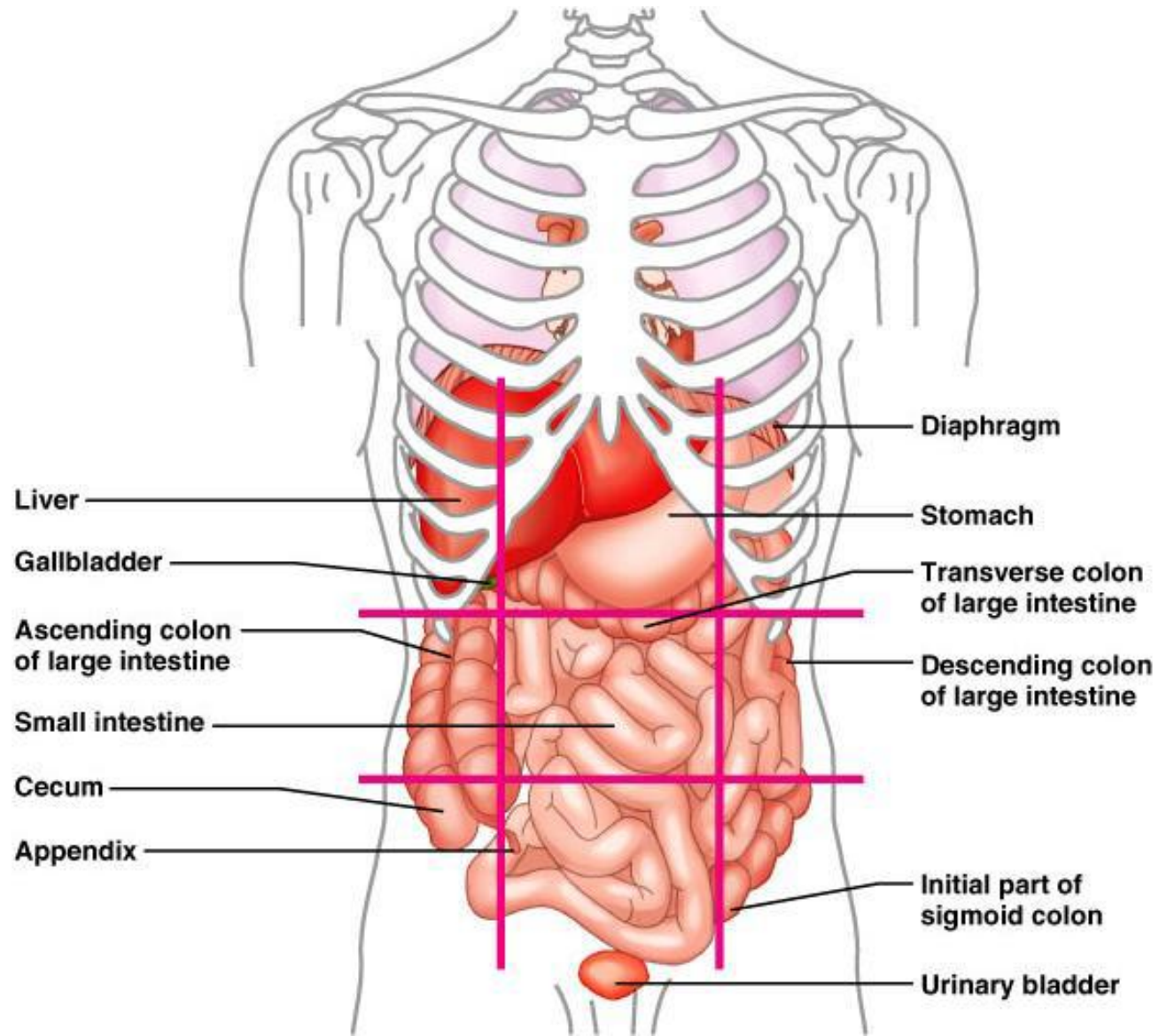
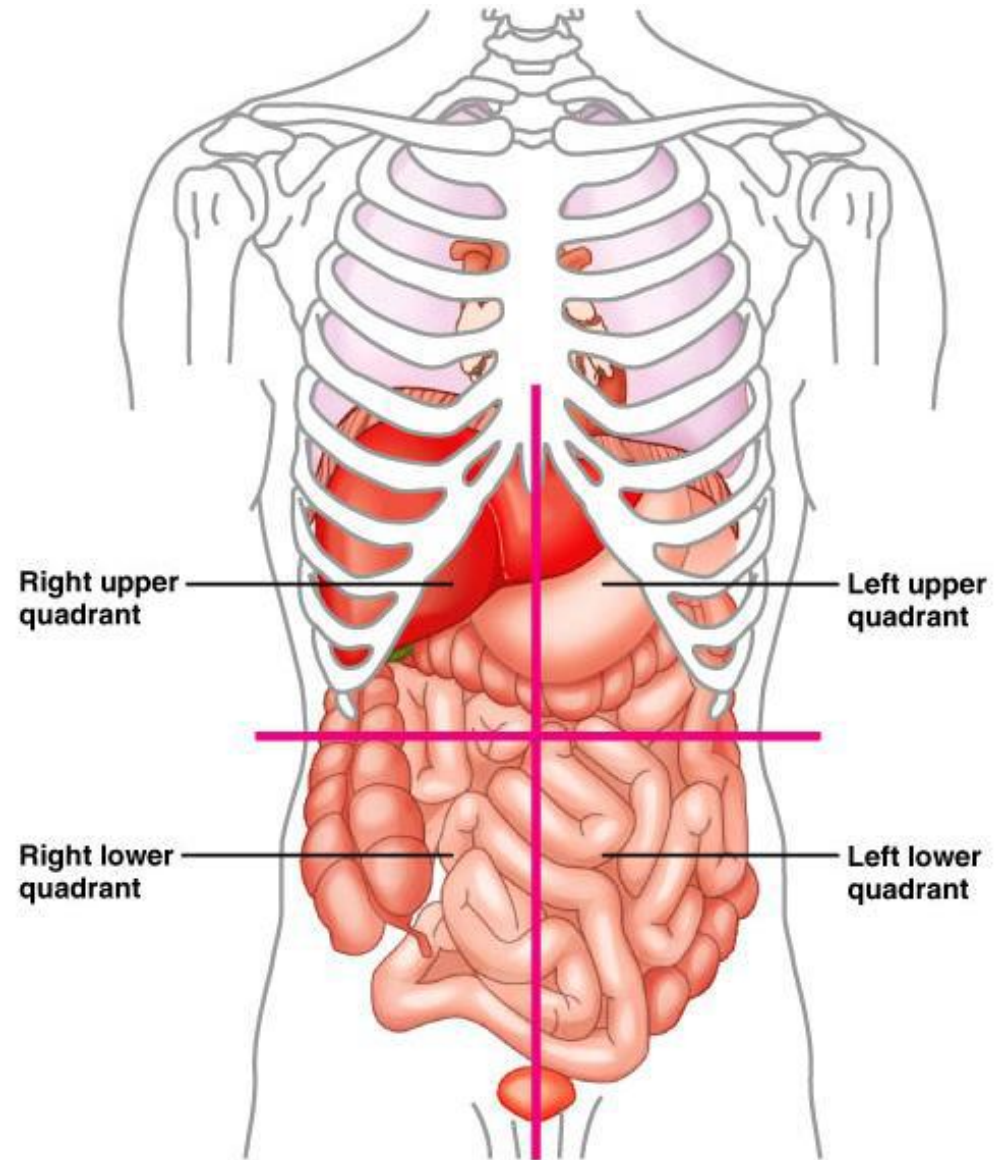


Figure 1.11b

Abdominopelvic Quadrants

- Right upper (RUQ)
- Left upper (LUQ)
- Right lower (RLQ)
- Left lower (LLQ)



Thank

You ALL