

ANATOMICAL TERM AND POSITION

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BASIC ANATOMY

Anatomy : is the science of the structure and function of the body.

Clinical anatomy is the study of the macroscopic structure and function of the body as it relates to the practice of medicine and other health sciences

Basic anatomy is the study of the minimal amount of anatomy consistent with the understanding of the overall structure and function of the body.

TERMS RELATED TO POSITION

All descriptions of the human body are based on the assumption that the person is standing erect, with the upper limbs by the sides and the face and palms of the hands directed forward . This is the so-called anatomic position.

The various parts of the body are then described in relation to certain imaginary planes

:Median Sagittal Plane

This is a vertical plane passing through the center of the body, dividing it into equal right and left halves

:Coronal Planes

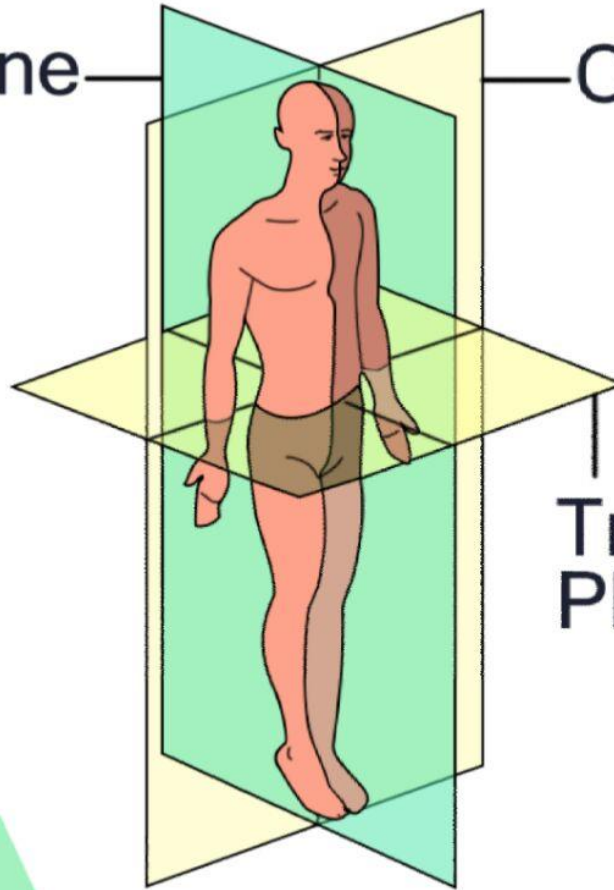
These planes are imaginary vertical planes at right angles to the median plane

:Horizontal, or Transverse, Planes

These planes are at right angles to both the median and the coronal planes

Sagittal Plane

Coronal Plane



Transverse
Plane

Body Planes

****The terms anterior and posterior are used to indicate the front and back of the body, respectively .**

To describe the relationship of two structures, one is said to be anterior or posterior to the other . it is closer to the anterior or posterior body surface.

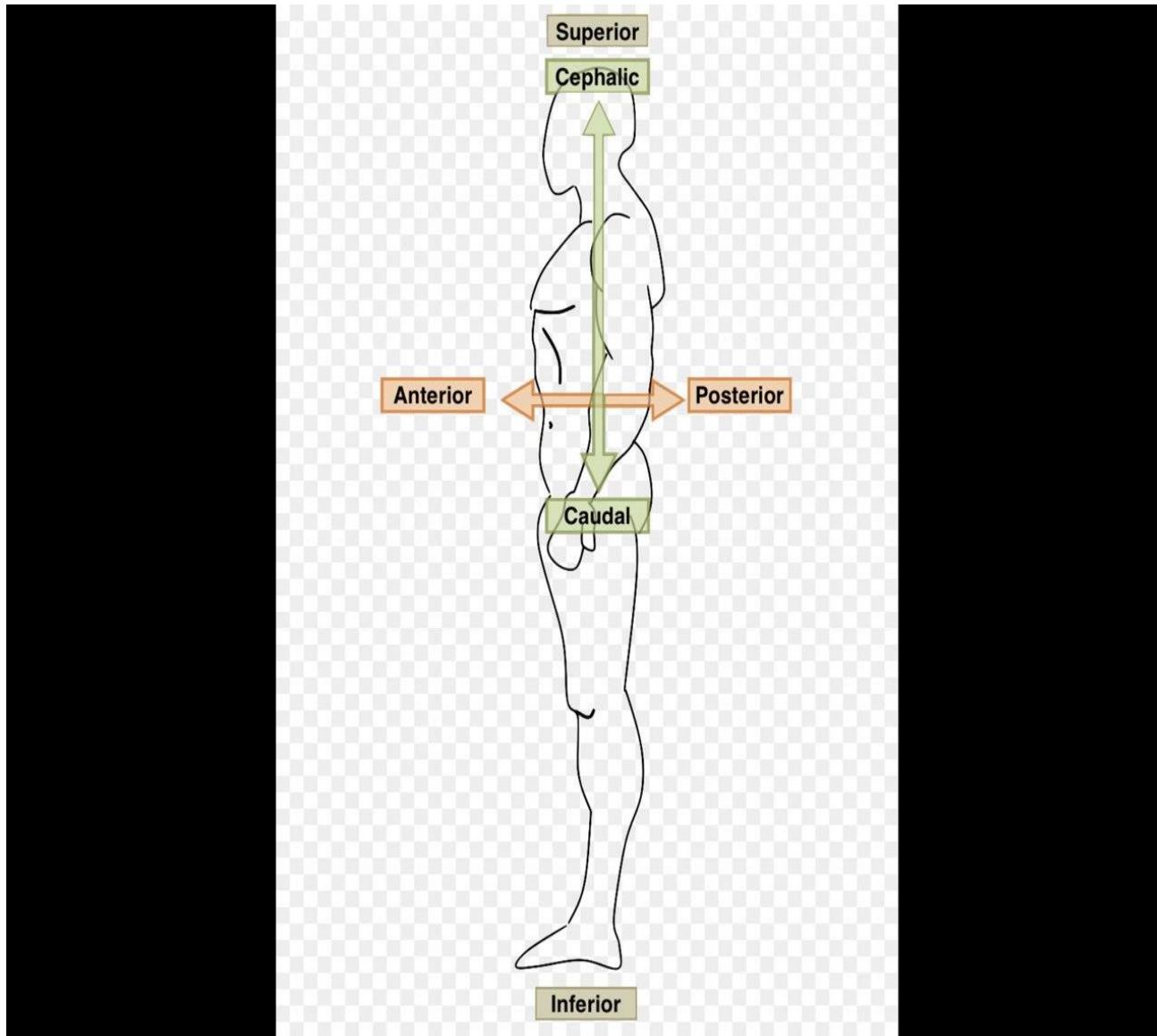
In describing the hand, the terms palmar and dorsal surfaces are used in place of anterior and posterior, and in describing the foot, the terms plantar and dorsal surfaces are used instead of lower and upper surfaces .

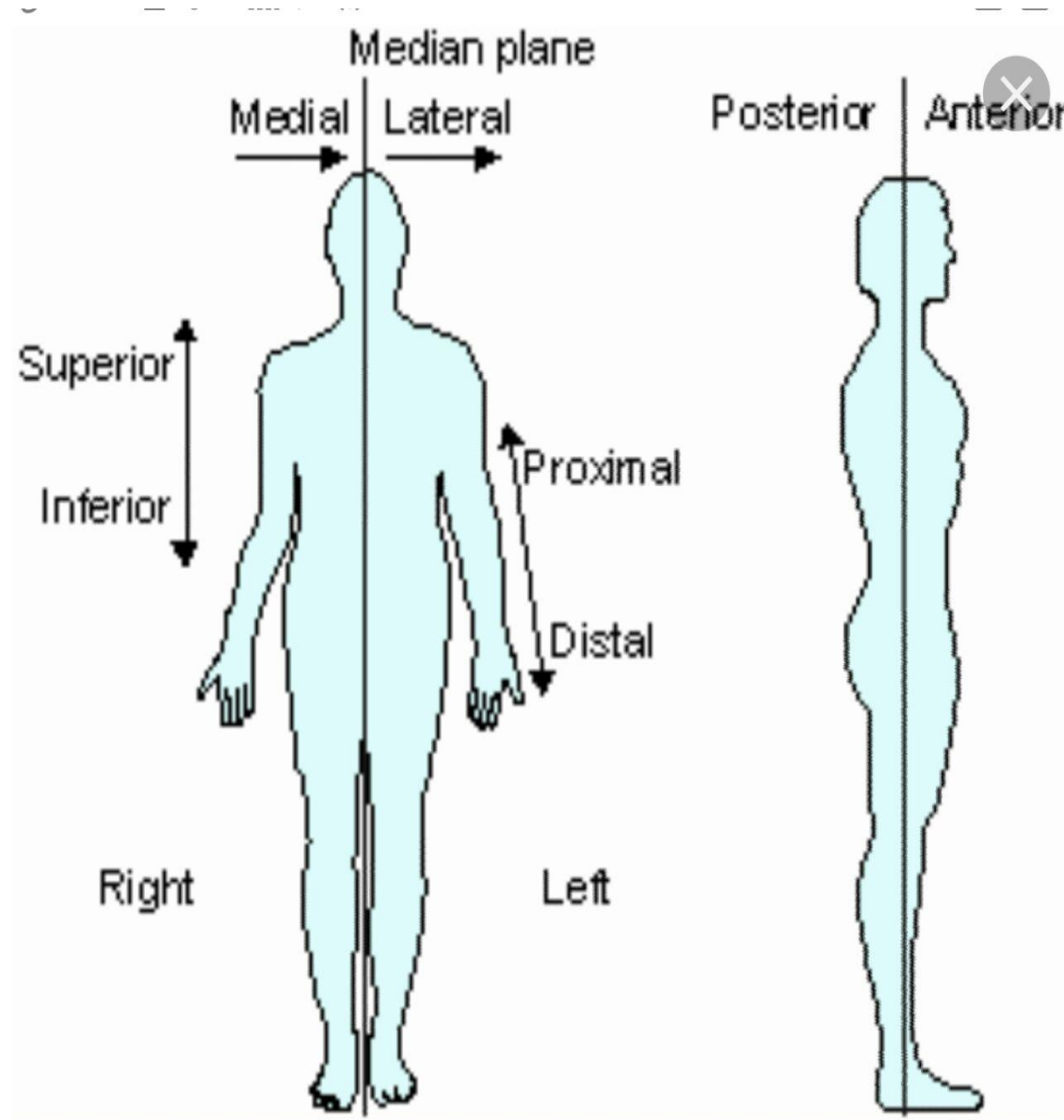
The terms proximal and distal describe the relative distances from the roots of the limbs; for example, the arm is proximal to the forearm and the hand is distal to the forearm.

The terms superficial and deep denote the relative distances of structures from the surface of the body, and

the terms superior and inferior denote levels relatively high or low with reference to the upper and lower ends of the body.**

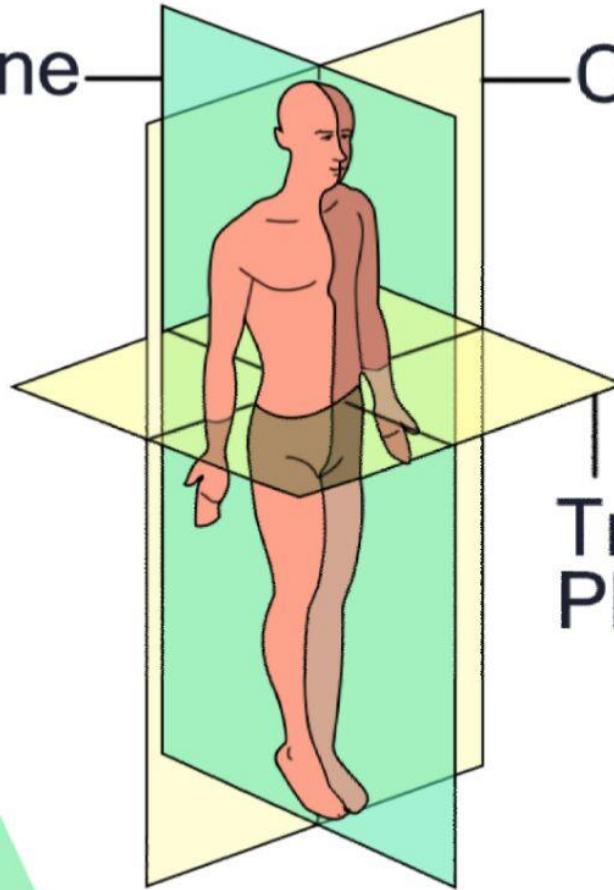
****The terms internal and external are used to describe the relative distance of a structure from the center of an organ or cavity; for example, the internal carotid artery is found inside the cranial cavity and the external carotid artery is found outside the cranial cavity.**





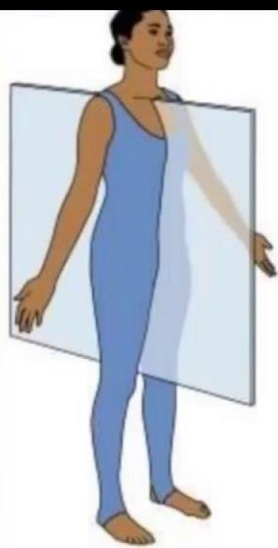
Sagittal Plane

Coronal Plane

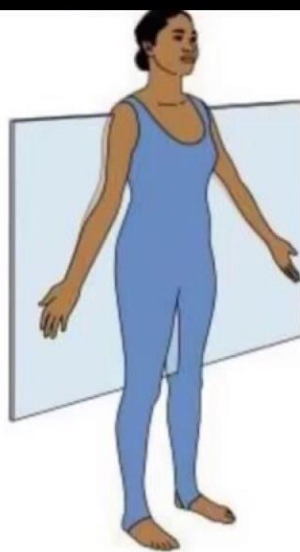


Transverse
Plane

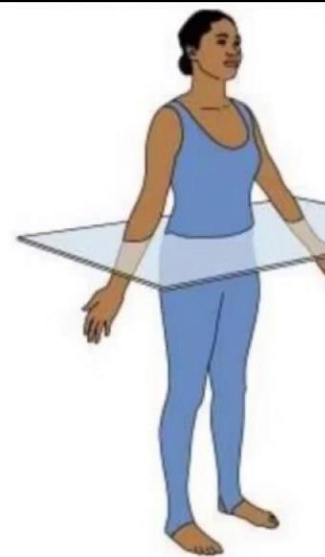
Body Planes



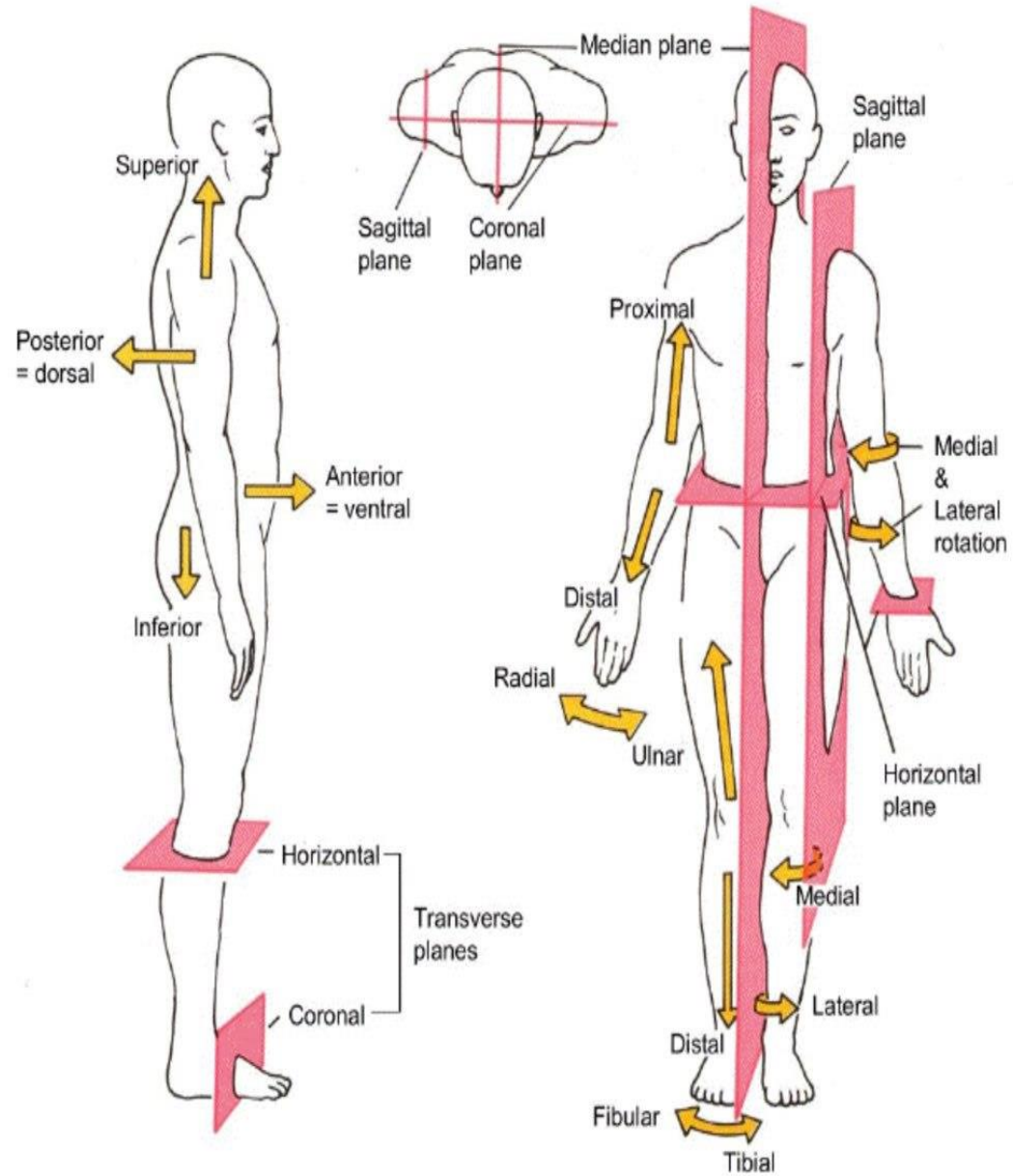
Sagittal



Frontal



Transverse



Terms Related to Movement

A site where two or more bones come together is known as a joint.

Some joints have no movement (sutures of the skull), some have only slight movement (superior tibiofibular joint), and some are freely movable (shoulder joint)

****Flexion is a movement that takes place in a sagittal plane.**

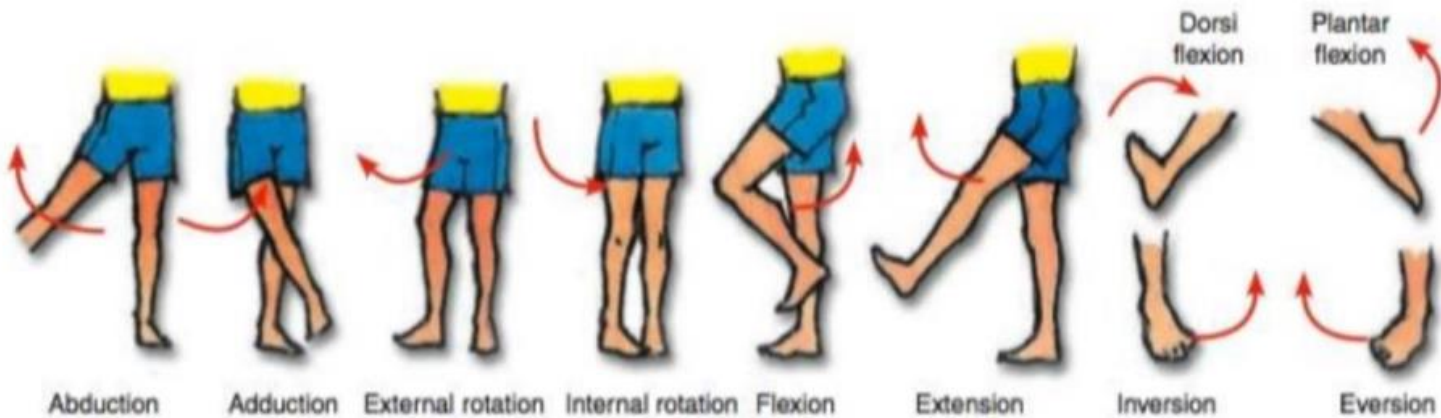
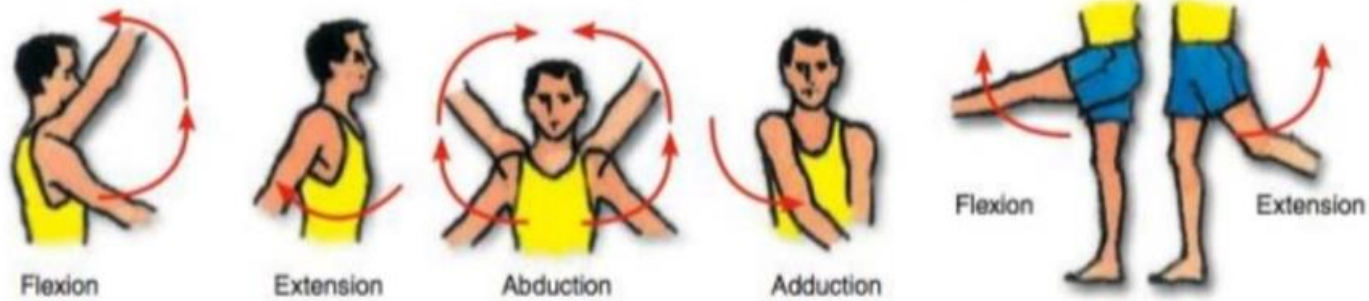
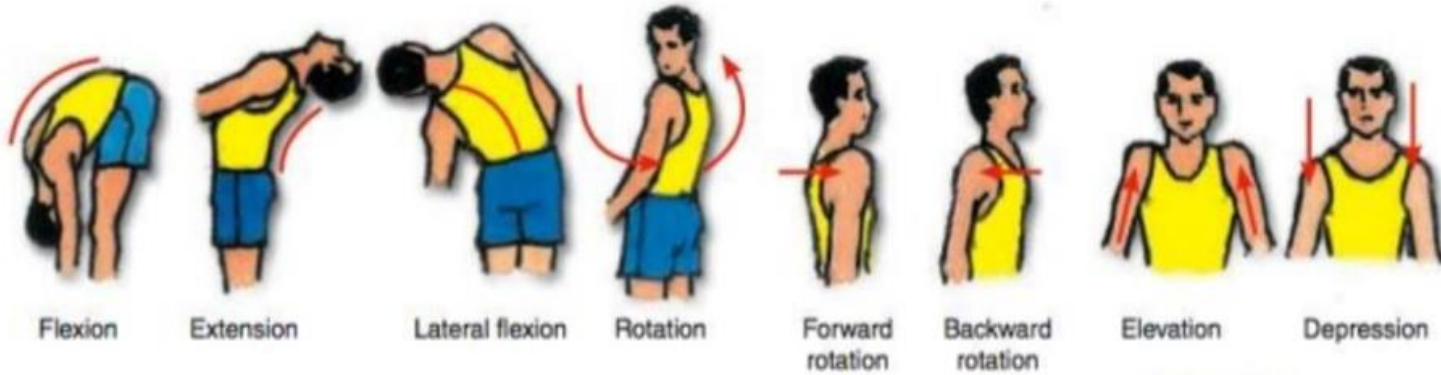
Extension means straightening the joint and usually takes place in a posterior direction .

Lateral flexion is a movement of the trunk in the coronal plane .

Abduction is a movement of a limb away from the midline of the body in the coronal plane .

Adduction is a movement of a limb toward the body in the coronal plane .

Rotation is the term applied to the movement of apart of the body around its long axis.



ANATOMICAL POSITIONS

Supine: Horizontal position with the face oriented up

Prone: Horizontal position with the face oriented down

Right lateral recumbent: Horizontal position with the right side oriented down

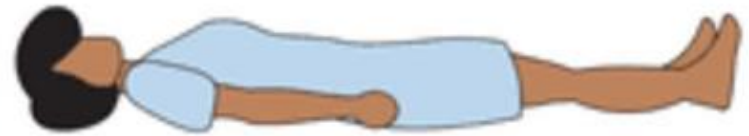
Left lateral recumbent: Horizontal position with the left side oriented down

Fowler's position has a person sitting up (straight or with a slight lean)

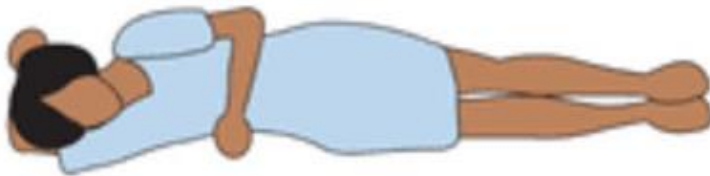
Trendelenburg's position has the person in a supine position, with the head about 30 degrees lower than the feet.



Prone



Supine



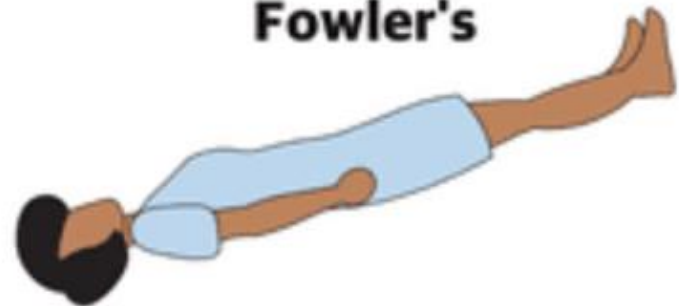
Right Lateral Recumbent



Fowler's



Left Lateral Recumbent



Trendelenburg

THE END