



لجان الدفوعات

ANATOMY

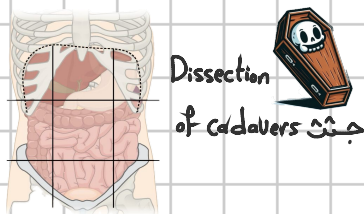
MORPHINE ACADEMY

MORPHINE
ACADEMY

Discipline, and method used:

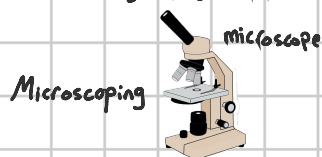
Gross anatomy

with the eyes



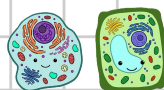
Histology

Study of cells and tissues with magnifying instrument



Cytology

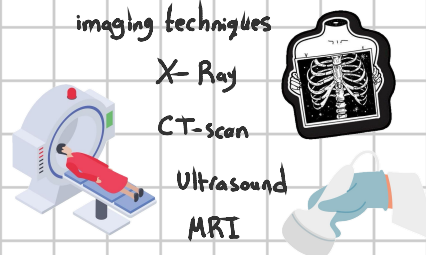
Branch of histology
Study of cells



Microscopy

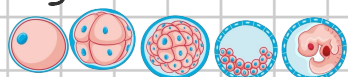
Radiographic

Study body structures using imaging techniques



Embryology

Study of human development



Imaging and dissection

Surface anatomy

Study of surface marking of the internal organs



Sectional anatomy

Study through body sections

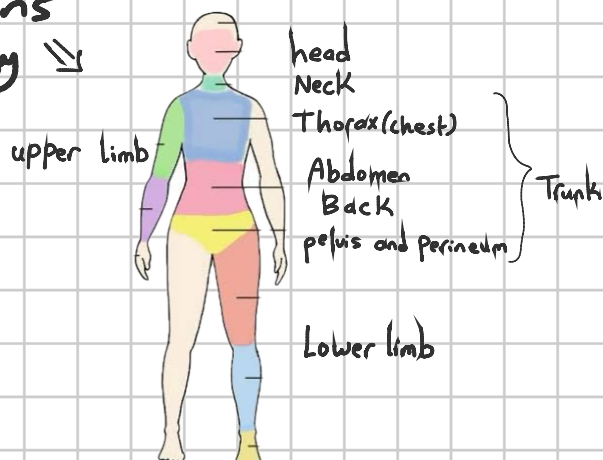


Anatomy is studied in two ways:

1. Regional Anatomy

Study of structures present in a specific region

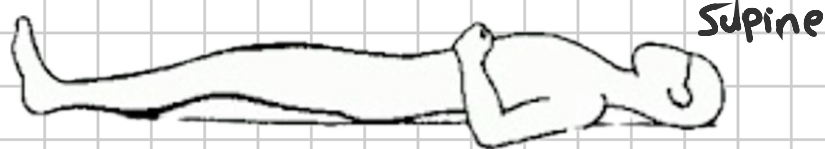
Major regions of the body



2. systemic Anatomy

study of structures that form a system

lying down



prone



Structural levels



1 chemical

(Simplest level)

Includes atoms

most important atoms



molecules (two or more atoms)

small H₂O large DNA

2 Cellular

(Simplest structural and functional)

Formed of various molecules

4 organ level

Formed from several types of tissues

has specific shape and function

3 Tissue level

Cells with materials surrounding them

has certain function

Basic body tissues

epithelial
connective
muscular
nervous

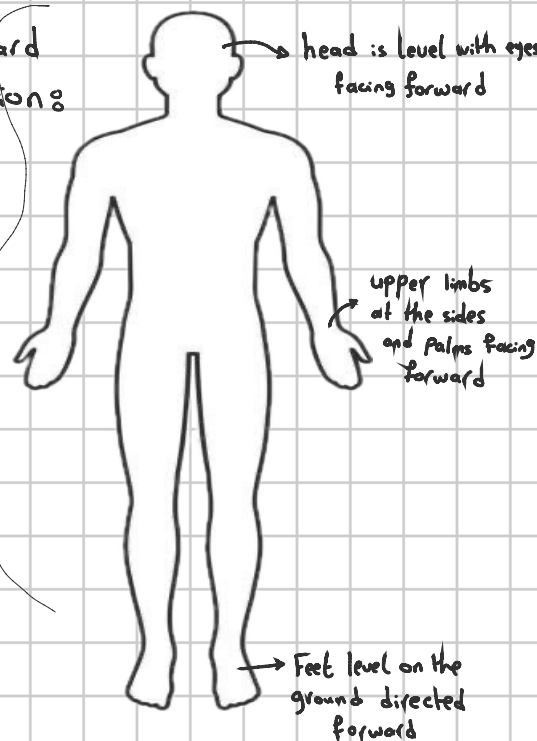
5 system level

Consist several organs

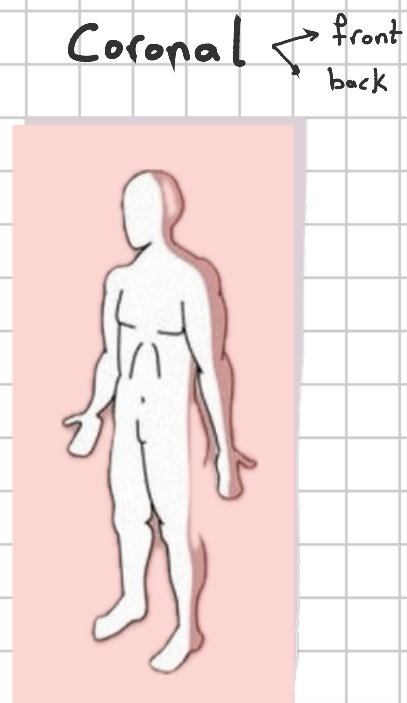
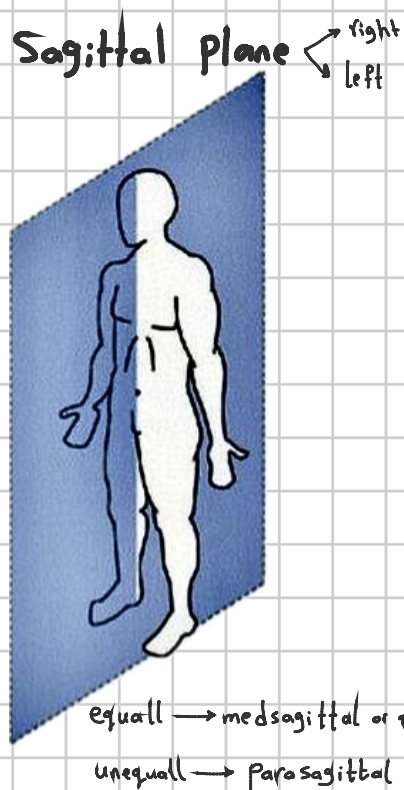
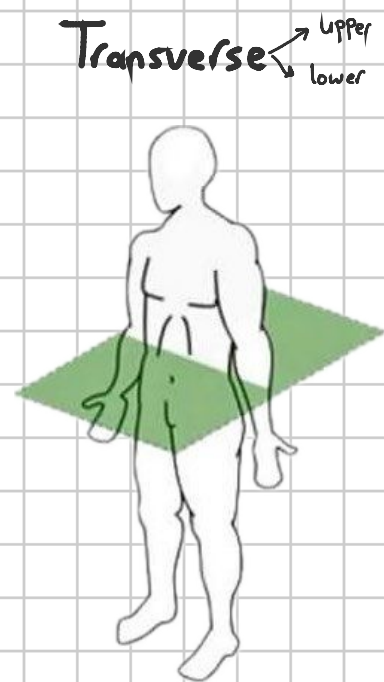
6 organism level

Standard Position

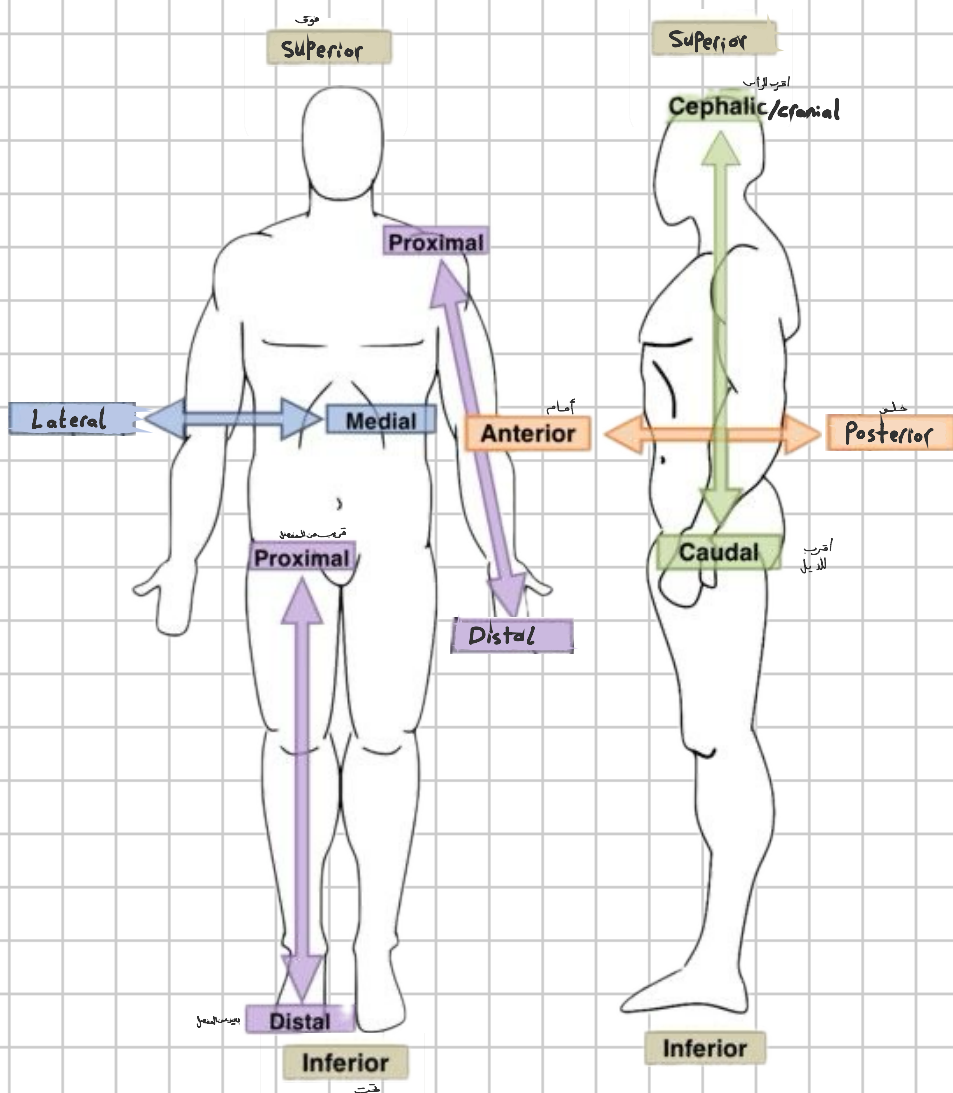
The subject stands erect



Anatomical planes :



Directional terms :



Lateral Farther from midline

Medial Nearer to the midline

Median In the midline plane

Ipsilateral On the same side of the body's midline

Contralateral On the opposite side of the body's midline

Superficial تكون اقرب السطح closer to or on surface of body

Deep away from surface

Ventral أقرب البطن towards the belly

Dorsal أقرب الظهر towards the back

* باقي terms بالشكل

by Maryam