

Introduction to Anatomy

- **Microscopic Anatomy**- Cytology, Histology
- **Gross (Macroscopic) Anatomy**-Surface, Regional, Systemic
- **Embryology, Comparative Anatomy**- Emphasizes morphology
- **Anatomical specialties**-Medical/Surgical, and Radiographic Anatomy

Physiology

- *Renal*
- *Neuro*
- *Cardiovascular*

Levels of Organization

- *Chemical*
- *Cellular*
- *Tissue*
- *Organ*
- *System*
- *Organism*

Necessary Life Functions

- **Maintaining boundaries**-internal/external
- **Responsiveness**-stimuli/response
- **Movement**-somatic/visceral
- **Growth**-increase in biomass/differentiation
- **Digestion**-breakdown of ingested food
- **Metabolism**-sum of biochemical processes
- **Excretion**-waste products
- **Reproduction**-cellular/organismal levels

The Language of Anatomy

- Anatomical position
- Axial
- Appendicular part

Body Planes and Sections

- Sagittal:mid, para
- Frontal/Coronal
- Transverse/Horizontal

Directional Terminology

- *Posterior/Dorsal*
- *Anterior/Ventral*
- *Superior/Cranial*
- *Inferior/Caudal*
- *Lateral*
- *Medial*
- *Proximal*
- *Distal*
- *Superficial*
- *Deep*

Body Cavities

- Dorsal-cranial, vertebral
- Ventral-thoracic (pleural, pericardial), abdominopelvic

Membranes in Ventral Body Cavity

- Visceral serosa
 - Parietal serosa
 - Serous fluid
 - Organ association
- Pericardium*
- Pleura*
- Peritoneum*

Abdominopelvic Regions

- *Umbilical region*
- *Epigastric region*
- *Hypogastric region*
- *Inguinal regions (right/left)*
- *Lumbar regions (right/left)*
- *Hypochondriac regions (right/left)*

Abdominopelvic Quadrants

- *Right Upper*
- *Left Upper*
- *Right Lower*
- *Left Lower*
