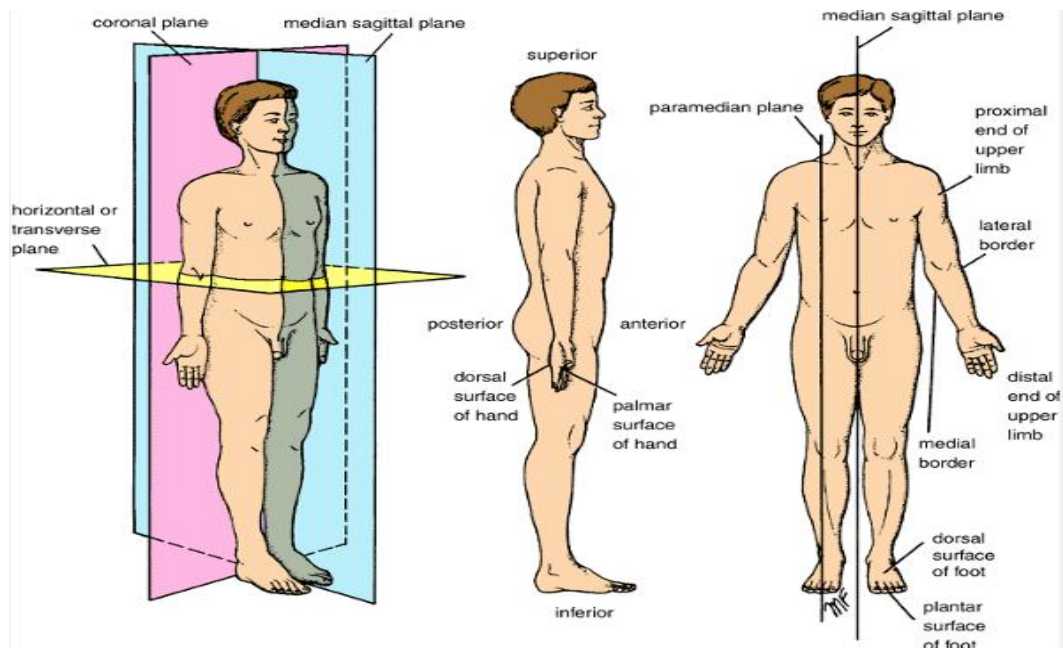


## Introduction of General Anatomy

- **Anatomy** is the science of the **structure and function of the body**.
- **Basic anatomy** is the science that study of the **minimal amount of anatomy**
- **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.



## Descriptive Anatomic Terms

### 1. ANATOMIC POSITION

The person is standing erect, with the upper limbs by the sides and the face and palms of the hands directed forward

### 2. Median sagittal plane

Dividing the body into equal right and left halves.

### 3. Paramedian plane

Planes situated to one or the other side of the median plane and parallel to it

### 4. Coronal planes

Imaginary vertical planes at right angles to the median plane

### 5. Horizontal, or transverse, planes

Imaginary vertical planes at right angles to both the median and the coronal planes.

### 6. Medial

Nearer to the median plane of the body.

### 7. Lateral

Farther away from the median plane of the body.

### 8. Anterior

Are used to indicate the front of the body

### 9. Posterior

Are used to indicate the back of the body

**In describing the hand,**

### 10. Palmar

Surfaces are used in place of anterior.

**In describing the hand,**

### 11. Dorsal

Surfaces are used in place of posterior.

### 12. Proximal

Distances from the roots of the limbs.. (nearer)

### 13. Distal

Distances from the roots of the limbs.. (away from)

### 14. Superficial

Distances of structures from the surface of the body (nearer)

### 15. Deep

Distances of structures from the surface of the body (away from)

### 16. Superior

levels relatively high with reference to the upper ends of the body.

### 17. Inferior

levels relatively low with reference to the lower ends of the body.

### 18. Internal

distance of a structure from the center of an organ (nearer)

### 19. external

distance of a structure from the center of an organ (away from)

## Terms Related to Movement

### 20. Joint

A site where two or more bones come together

### 21. Flexion

Is a movement that takes place in a **sagittal plane**& it is usually an **anterior movement**.

### 22. Extension

Is a movement that takes place in a **sagittal plane**& it is usually a posterior direction

### 23. Lateral flexion

is a movement of the trunk in the coronal plane

### 24. Abduction

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

### 25. Adduction

is a movement of a limb toward the body in the coronal plane. In the fingers and toes,

### 26. Rotation

Is the term applied to the movement of a part of the body around its long axis.

### 27. Medial rotation

Is the movement that results in the anterior surface of the part facing medially.

### 28. Lateral rotation

Is the movement that results in the anterior surface of the part facing laterally

