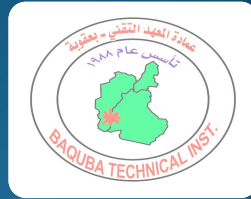


Ministry of higher Education and Scientific
Research

Middle Technical University
Technical Institute/Baquba



Anatomy

For
Students of first class of
nursing Department

By
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2017-2018

Central Idea :-

Central idea of this module include

1. Introduction & Definition of Anatomy.
2. Surface anatomy of body .
3. Anatomical position .
4. Median plane .

Performance Objectives

After studying the first module , the student will be able to:- •

Recognize the definition of anatomy . •

Recognize the surface anatomy of the body . •

Identify the anatomical position . •

Identify the median plane . •

Introduction and definition of anatomy



What is Anatomy?

- *Anatomy (= morphology): study of body's structure •
- *Physiology: study of body's function •
- **Structure reflects Function!!!* •
- *Branches of Anatomy •
 - Gross: Large structures •
 - Surface: Landmarks •
 - Histology: Cells and Tissues •
 - Developmental: Structures change through life •
 - Embryology: Structures form and develop before birth •

Levels of Organization

Each of these build upon one another to make up the next level:

Chemical level •

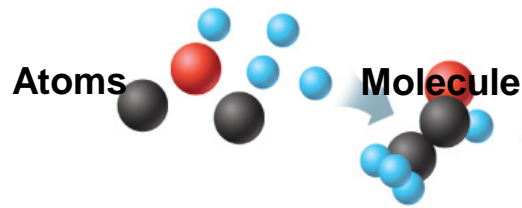
Cellular •

Tissue •

Organ •

Organ system •

Organism •



① Chemical level

Atoms combine to form molecules.



② Cellular level

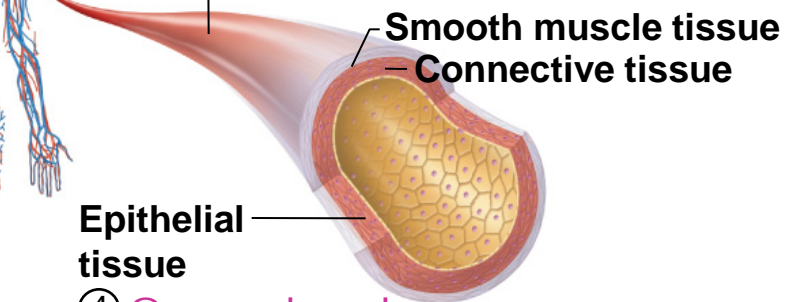
Cells are made up of molecules.



③ Tissue level

Tissues consist of similar types of cells.

Blood vessel (organ)



④ Organ level

Organs are made up of different types of tissues.



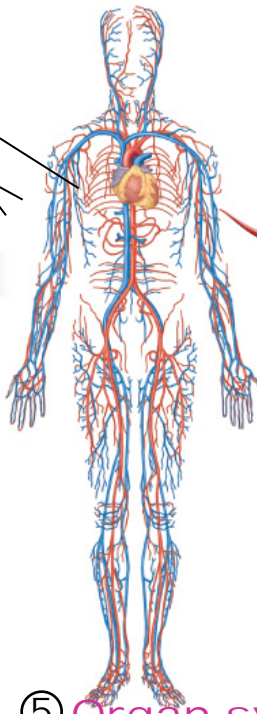
⑥ Organismal level

The human organism is made up of many organ systems.

Cardiovascular system

Heart

Blood vessels



⑤ Organ system level

Organ systems consist of different organs that work together closely.

Surface Anatomy

A branch of gross anatomy that examines shapes and markings on the surface of the body as they relate to deeper structures. •

Essential in locating and identifying anatomic structures prior to studying internal gross anatomy. •

Health-care personnel use surface anatomy to help diagnose medical conditions and to treat patients. •

Surface Anatomy

four techniques when examining surface anatomy •

visual inspection •

directly observe the structure and markings of surface features •

palpation •

feeling with firm pressure or perceiving by the sense of touch) •

precisely locate and identify anatomic features under the skin •

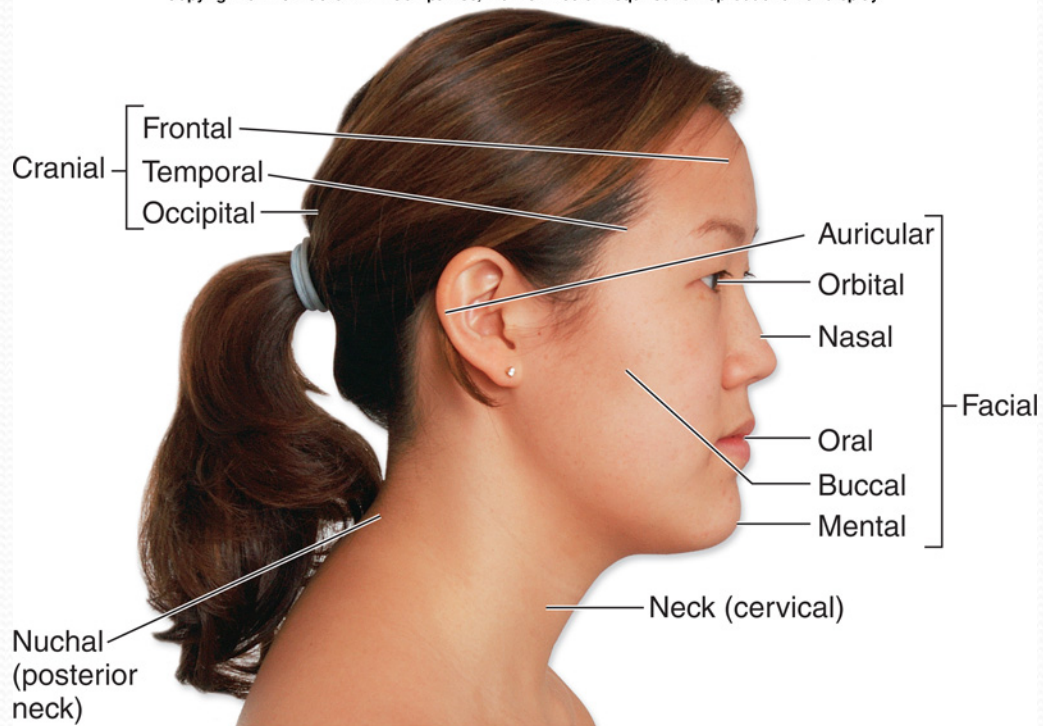
percussion •

tap sharply on specific body sites to detect resonating vibrations •

auscultation •

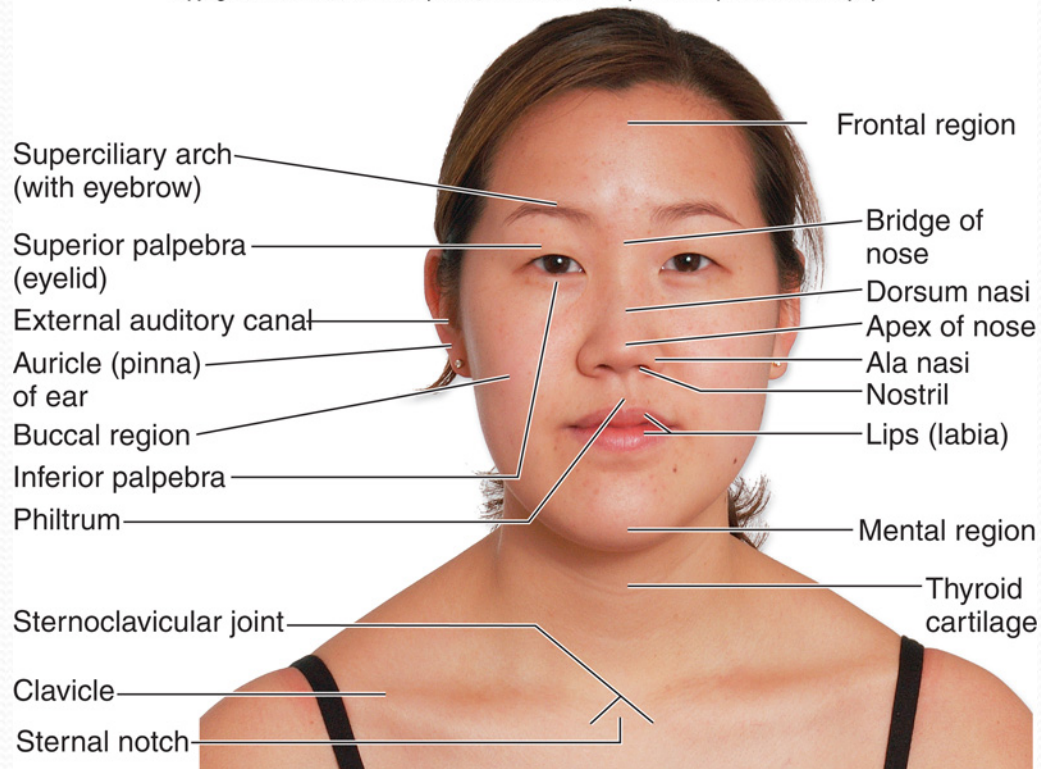
listen to sounds emitted from organs •

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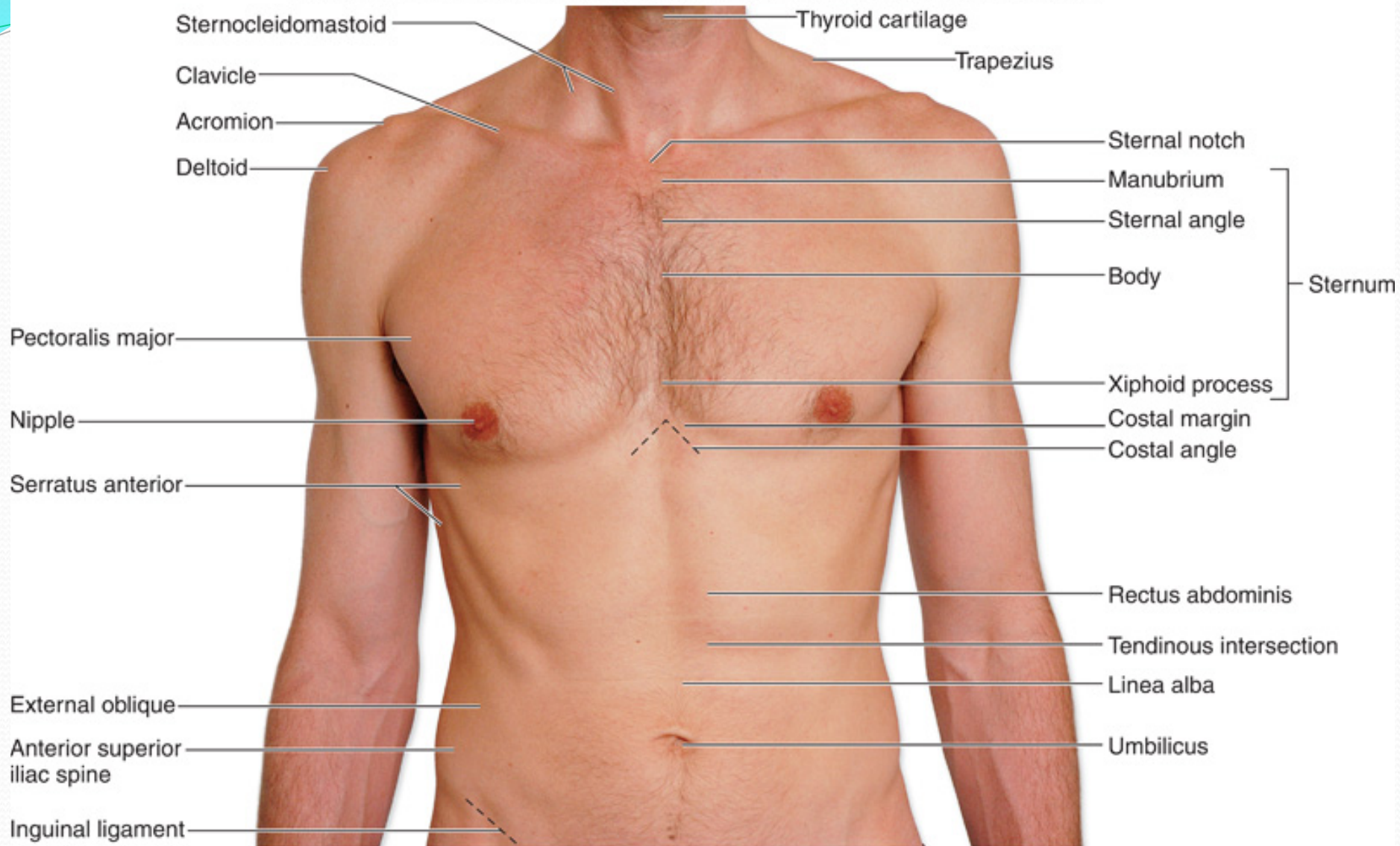
(a) Lateral view

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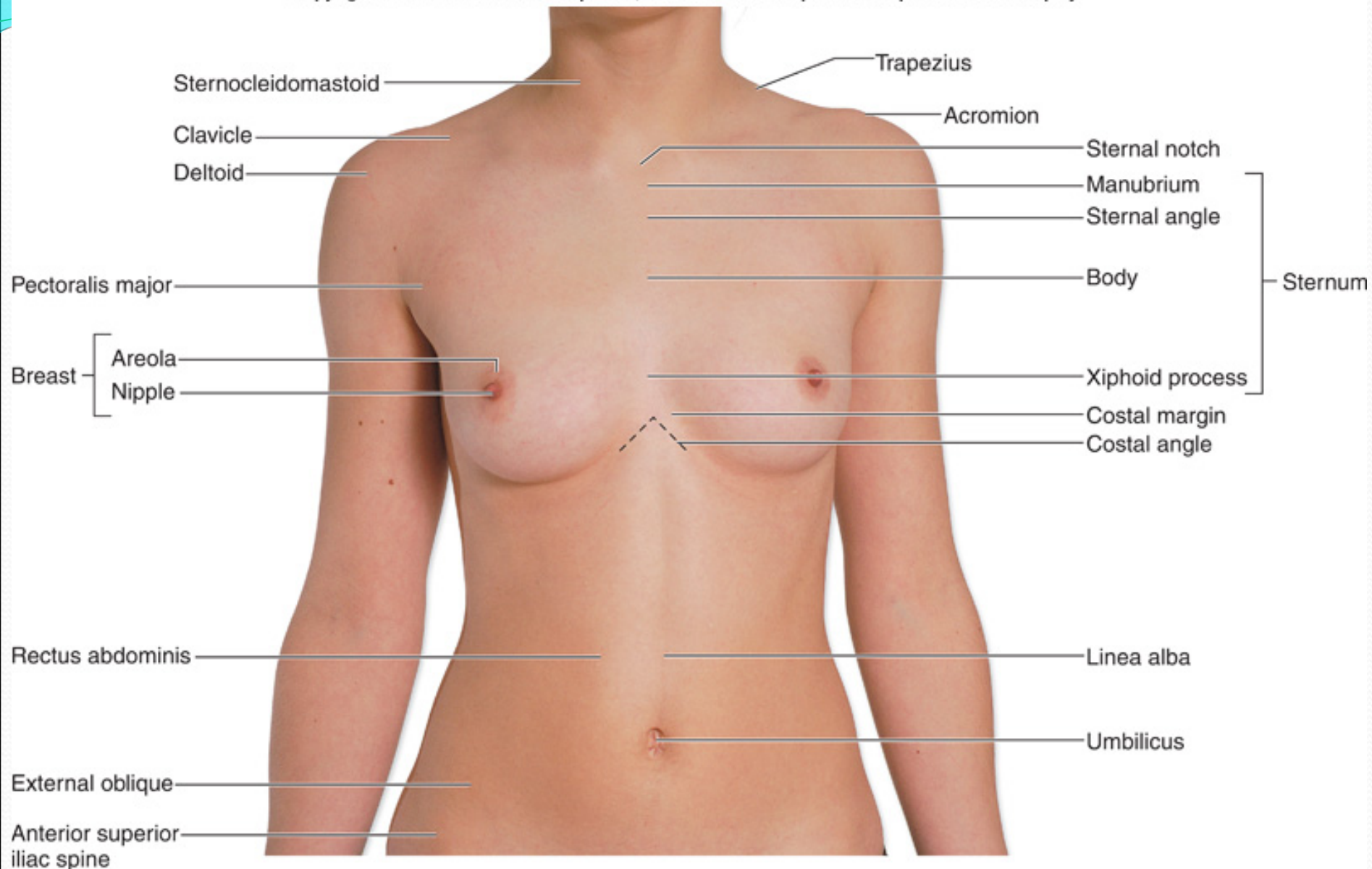


(b) Anterior view

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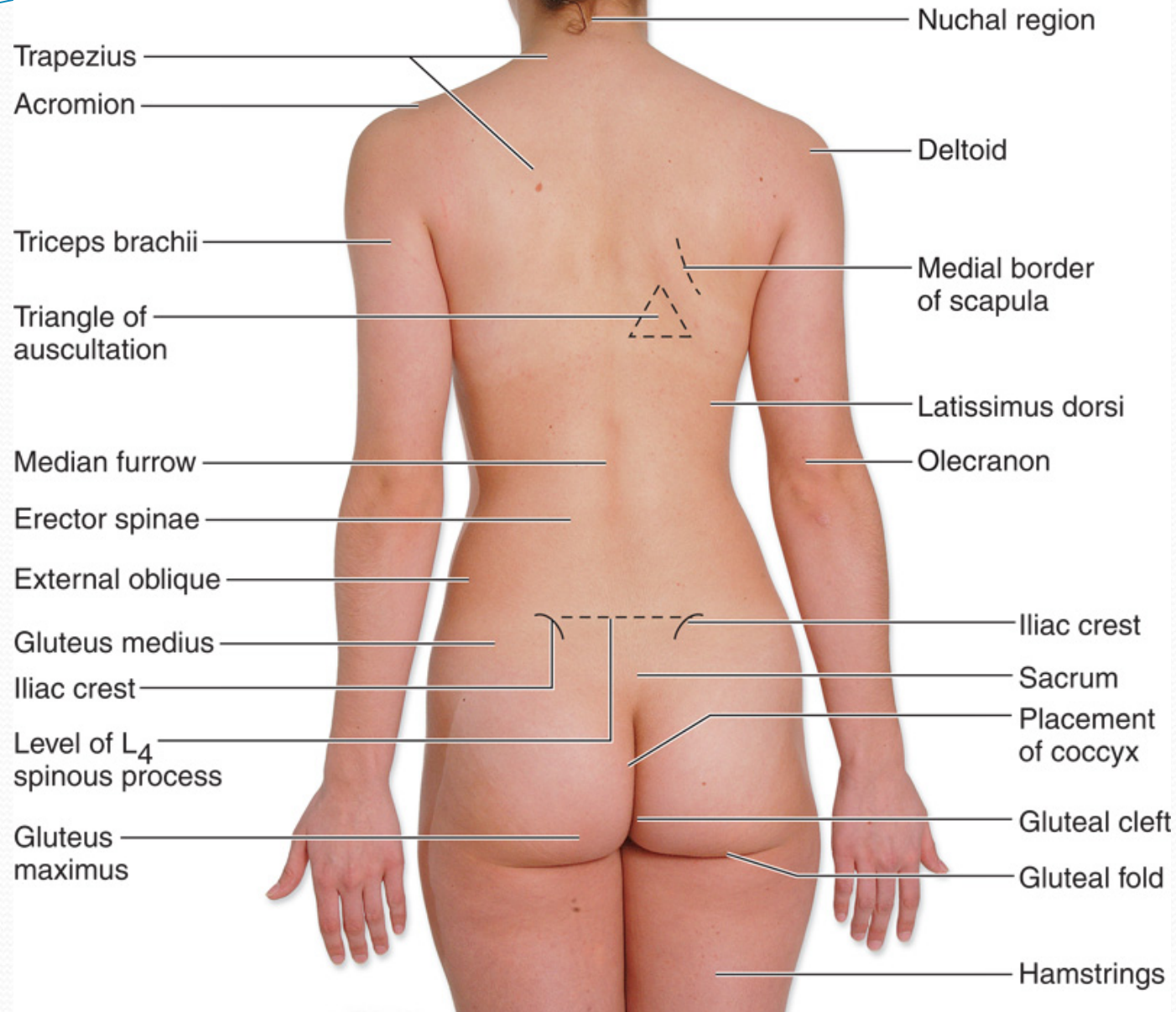
(a) Male, anterior view



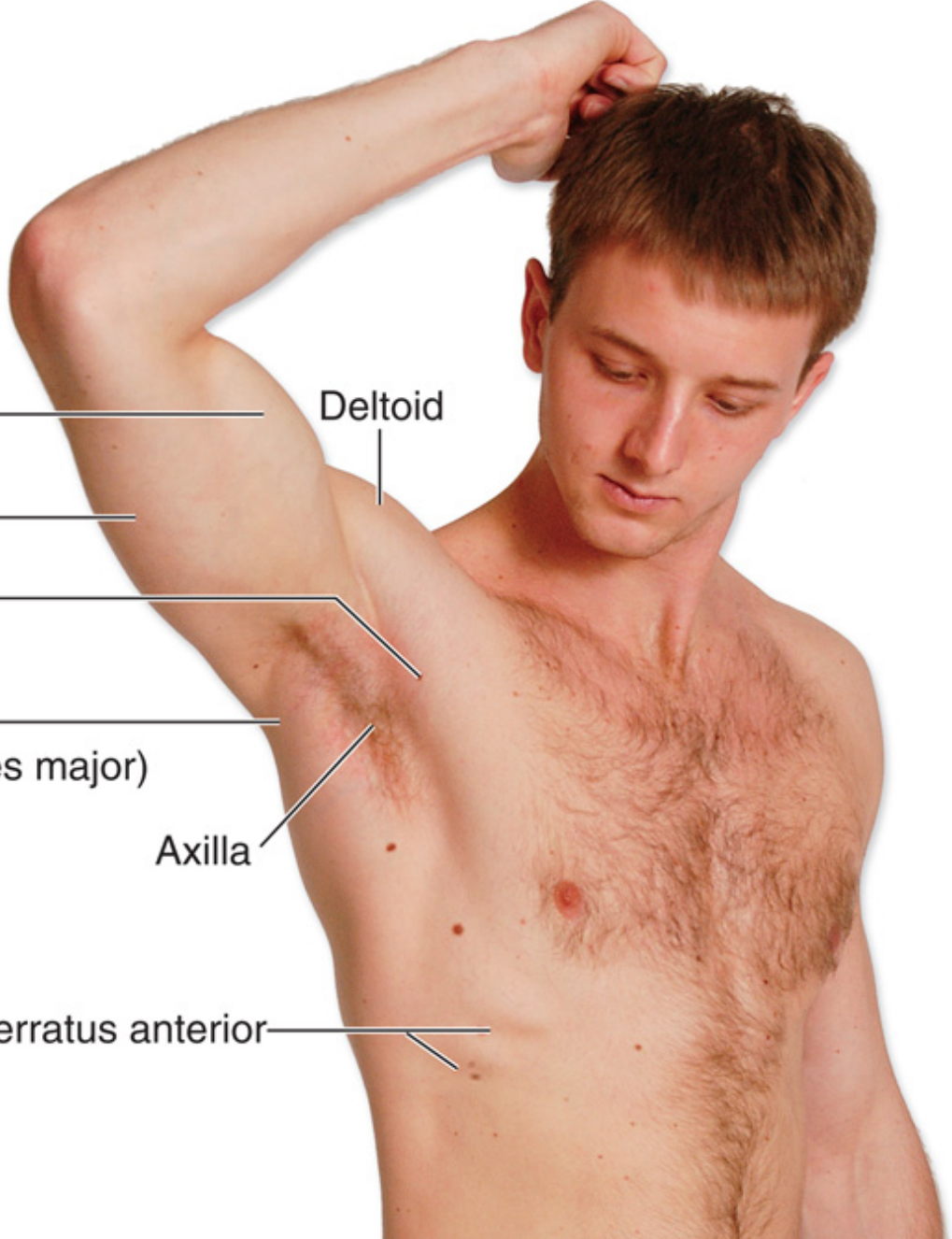
(b) Female, anterior view



(a) Male, posterior view



(b) Female, posterior view



A photograph of a male torso from an anterolateral perspective. The subject's right arm is raised, with the hand near the head. Several anatomical features are labeled with lines pointing to them: Biceps brachii (upper arm), Triceps brachii (lower arm), Deltoid (shoulder), Anterior axillary fold (pectoralis major) (upper chest/armpit), Posterior axillary fold (latissimus dorsi and teres major) (lower chest/armpit), Axilla (armpit), and Serratus anterior (lower chest).

Biceps brachii —————

Triceps brachii —————

Anterior axillary fold —————
(pectoralis major)

Posterior axillary fold —————
(latissimus dorsi and teres major)

Axilla

Serratus anterior —————

Anterolateral view



Clavicle

Deltoid

Clavipectoral triangle

Anterior axillary fold

Cephalic vein

Biceps brachii

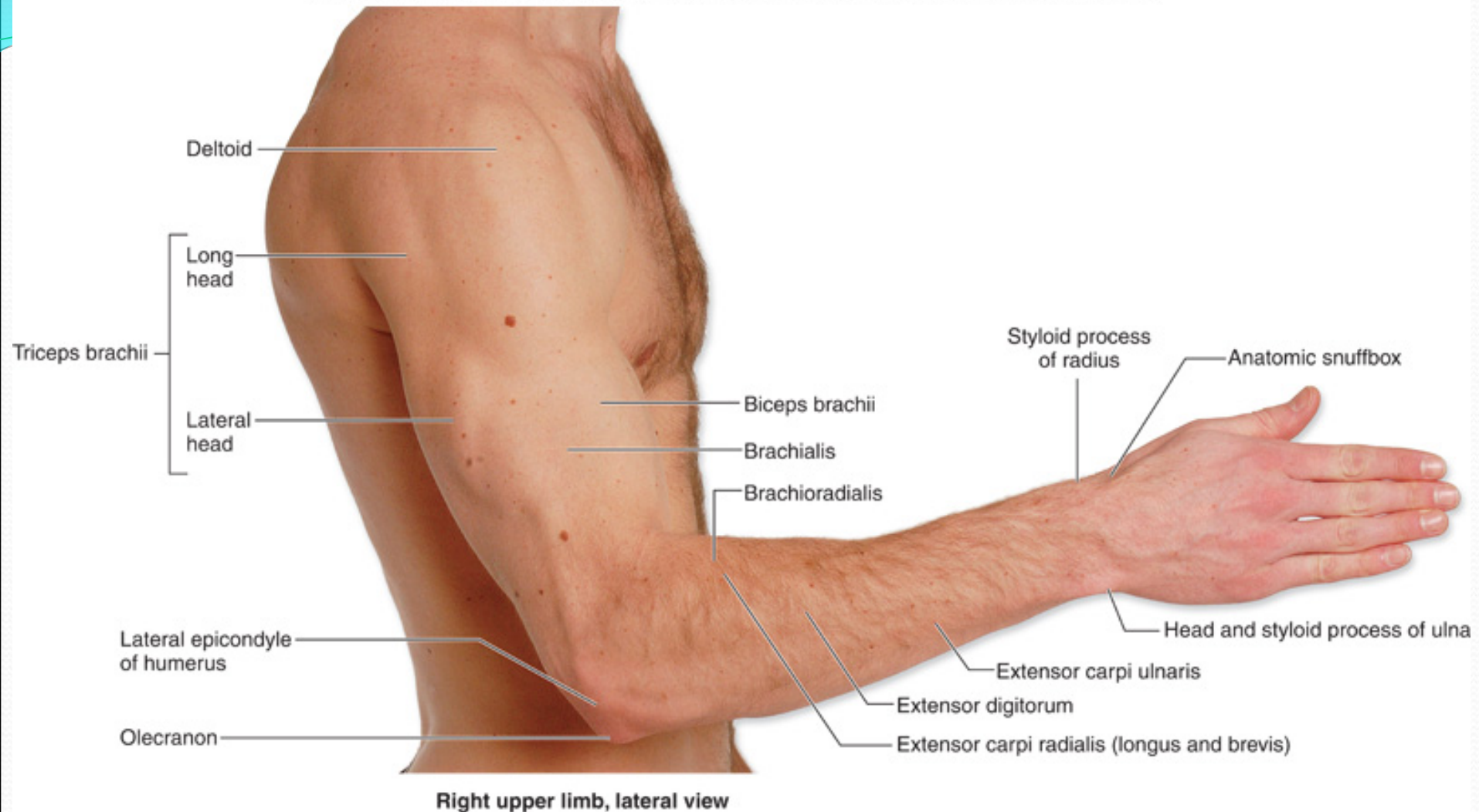
Palpation site for brachial artery

Basilic vein

Median cubital vein

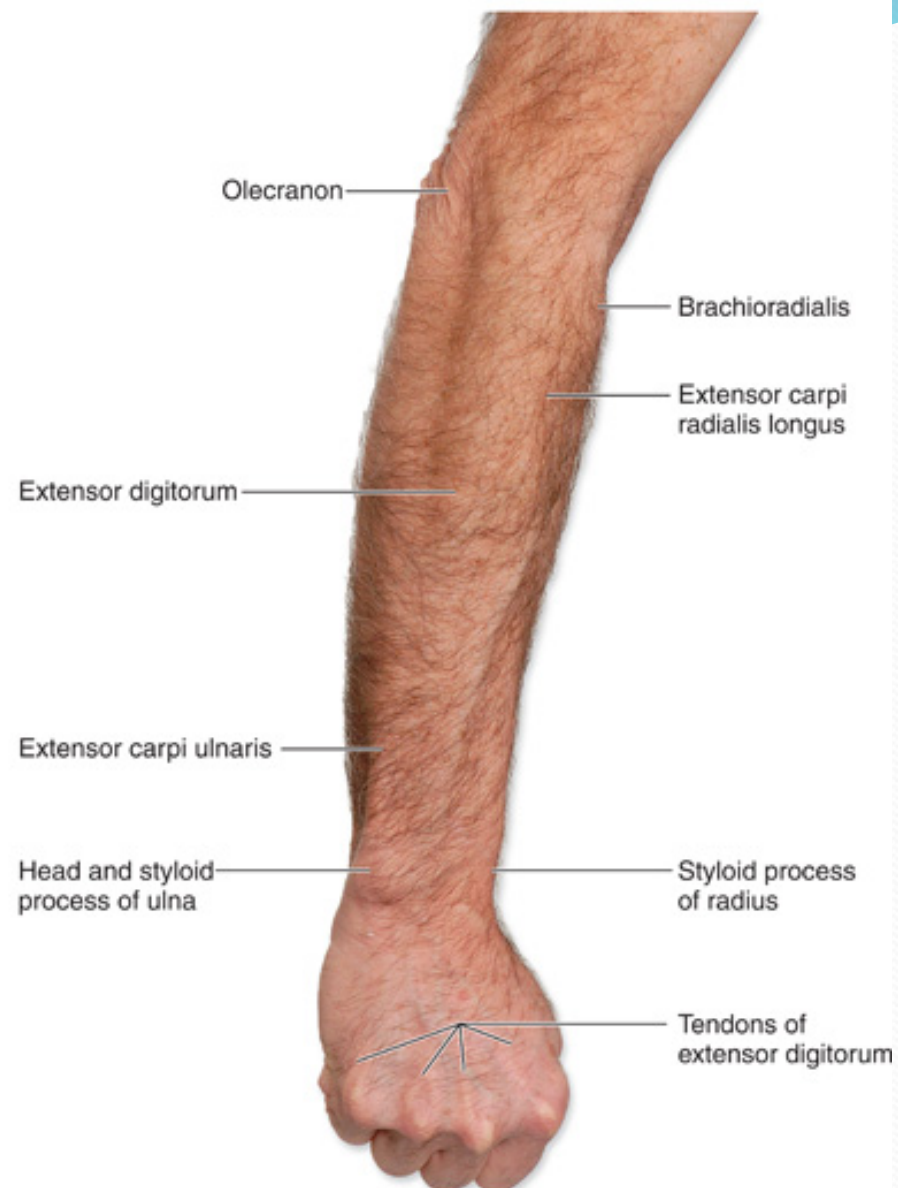
The image shows the anterior view of a person's right arm and shoulder. Labels with leader lines point to the following structures: Clavicle (at the top of the shoulder), Deltoid (the large muscle on the shoulder), Clavipectoral triangle (a triangular area on the chest wall), Anterior axillary fold (the lower border of the pectoralis major muscle), Cephalic vein (on the lateral side of the forearm), Biceps brachii (the muscle on the front of the upper arm), Palpation site for brachial artery (on the medial side of the upper arm), Basilic vein (on the medial side of the forearm), and Median cubital vein (at the elbow).

Right brachium, anterior view

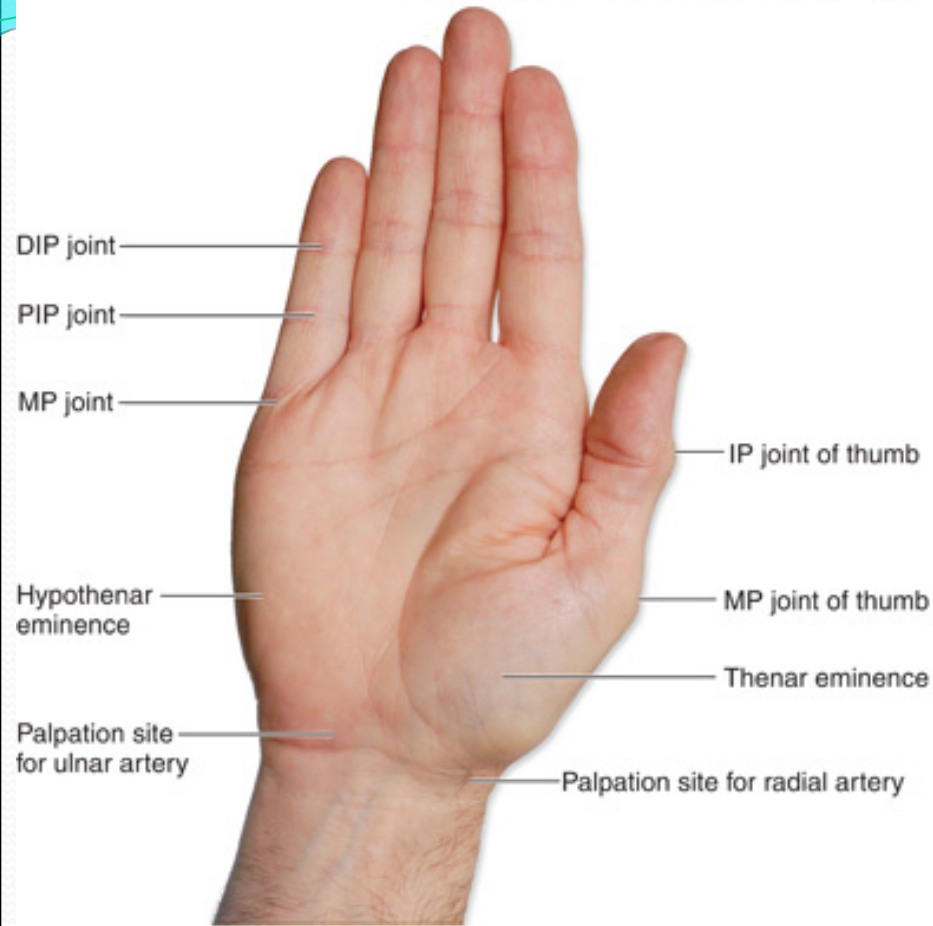




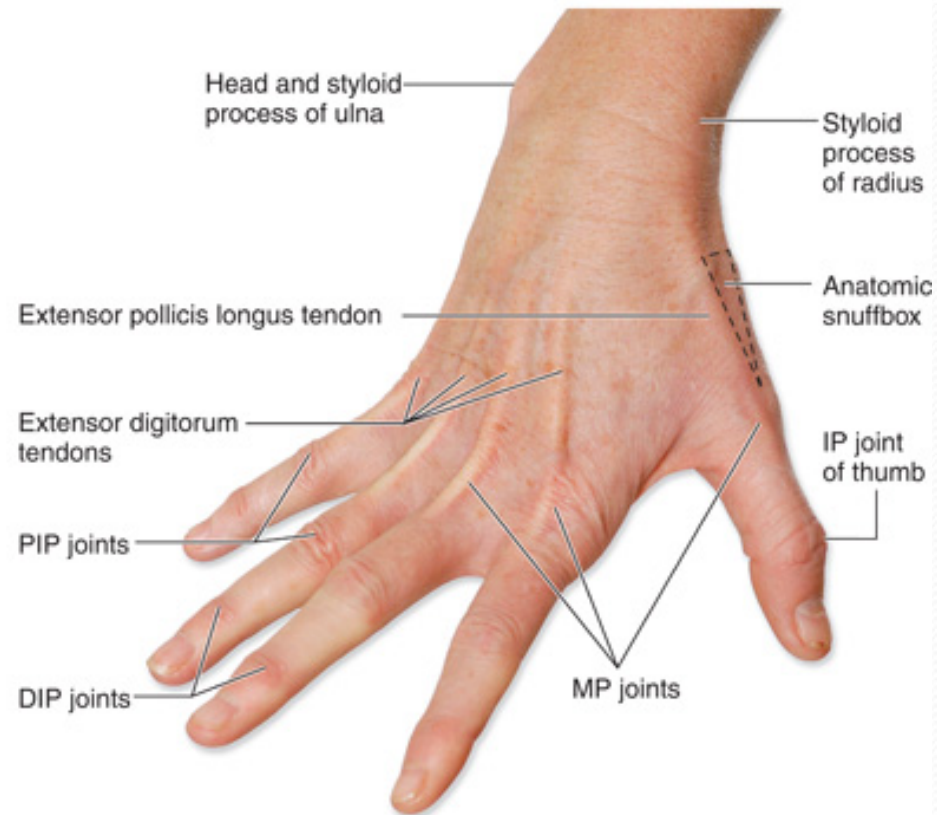
(a) Right forearm, anterior view



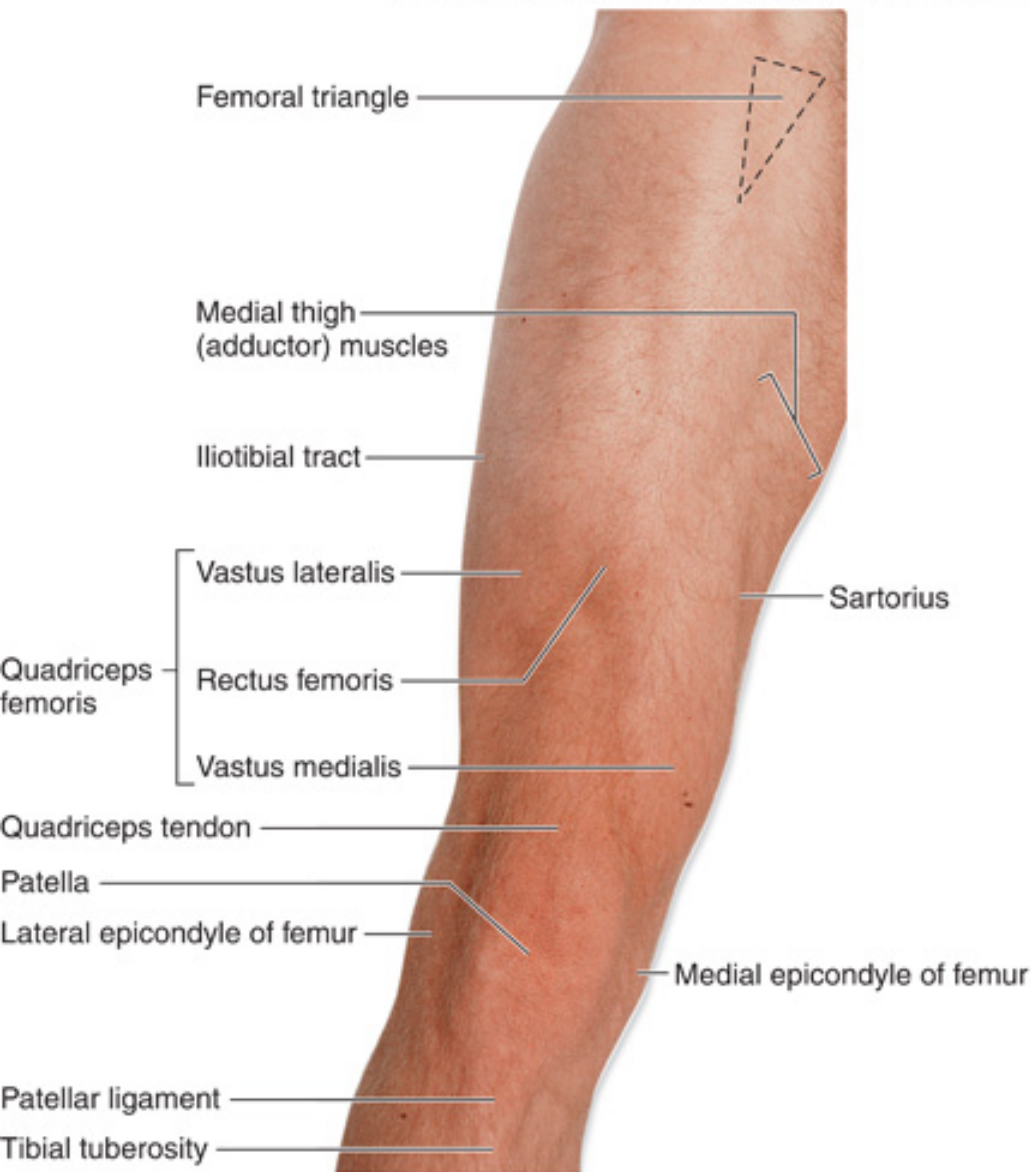
(b) Right forearm, posterior view



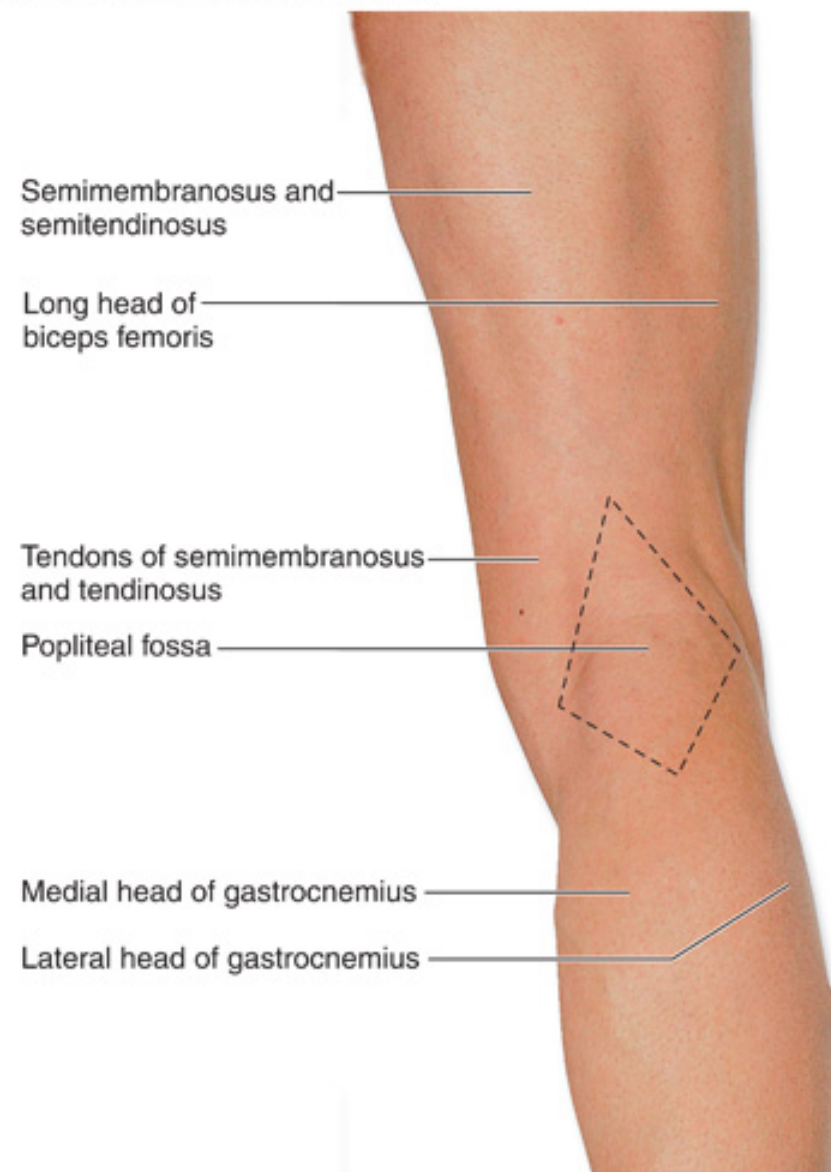
(a) Right hand, palmar view



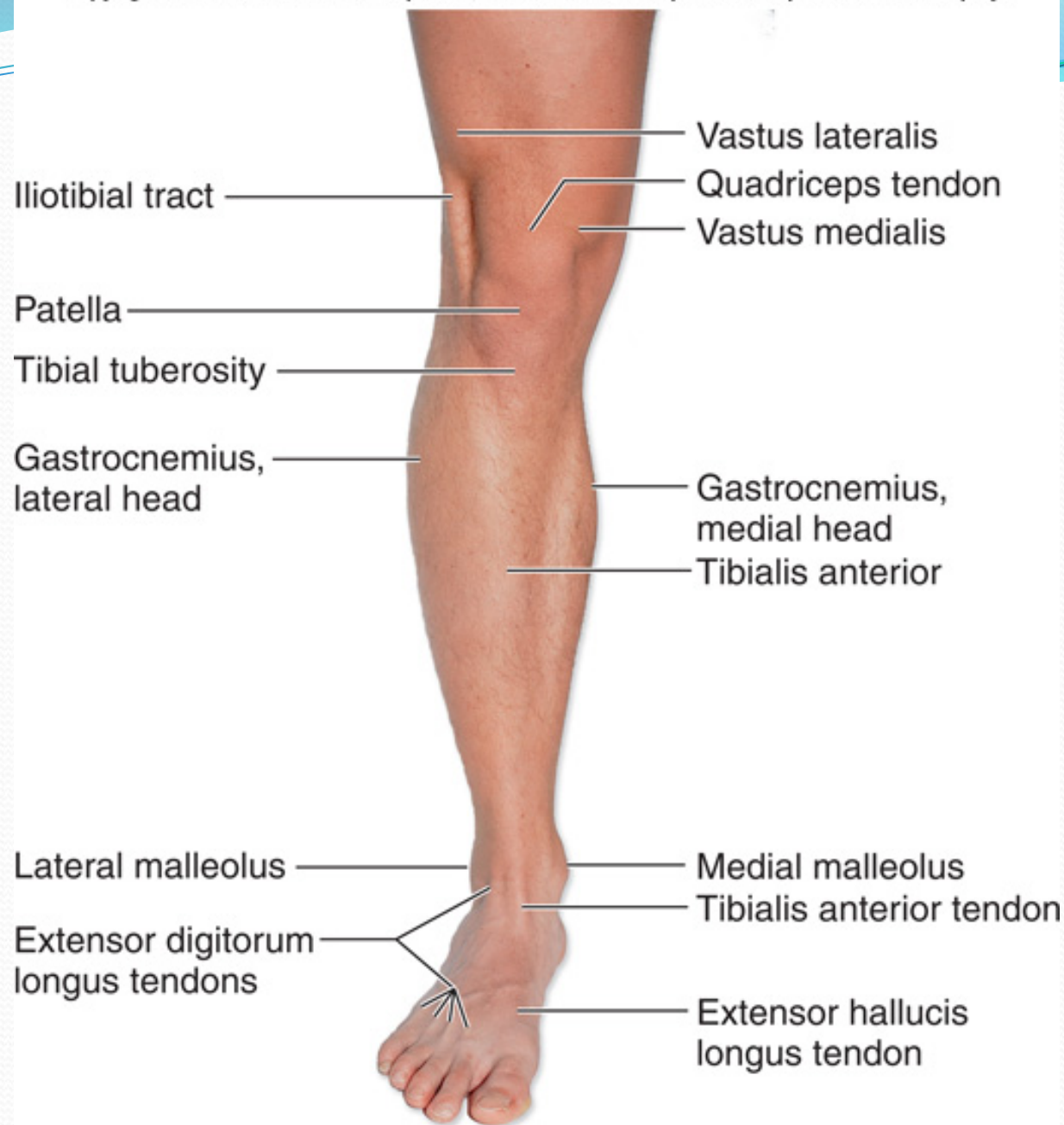
(b) Right hand, dorsal view



(a) Right thigh, anterior view

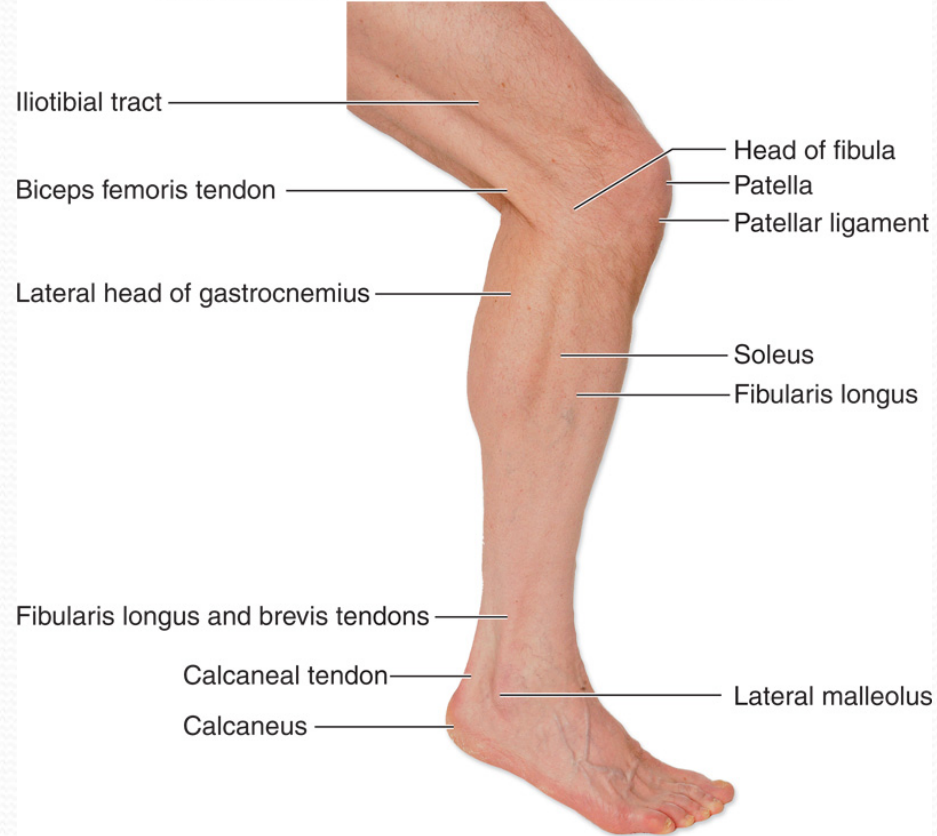


(b) Right thigh, posterior view

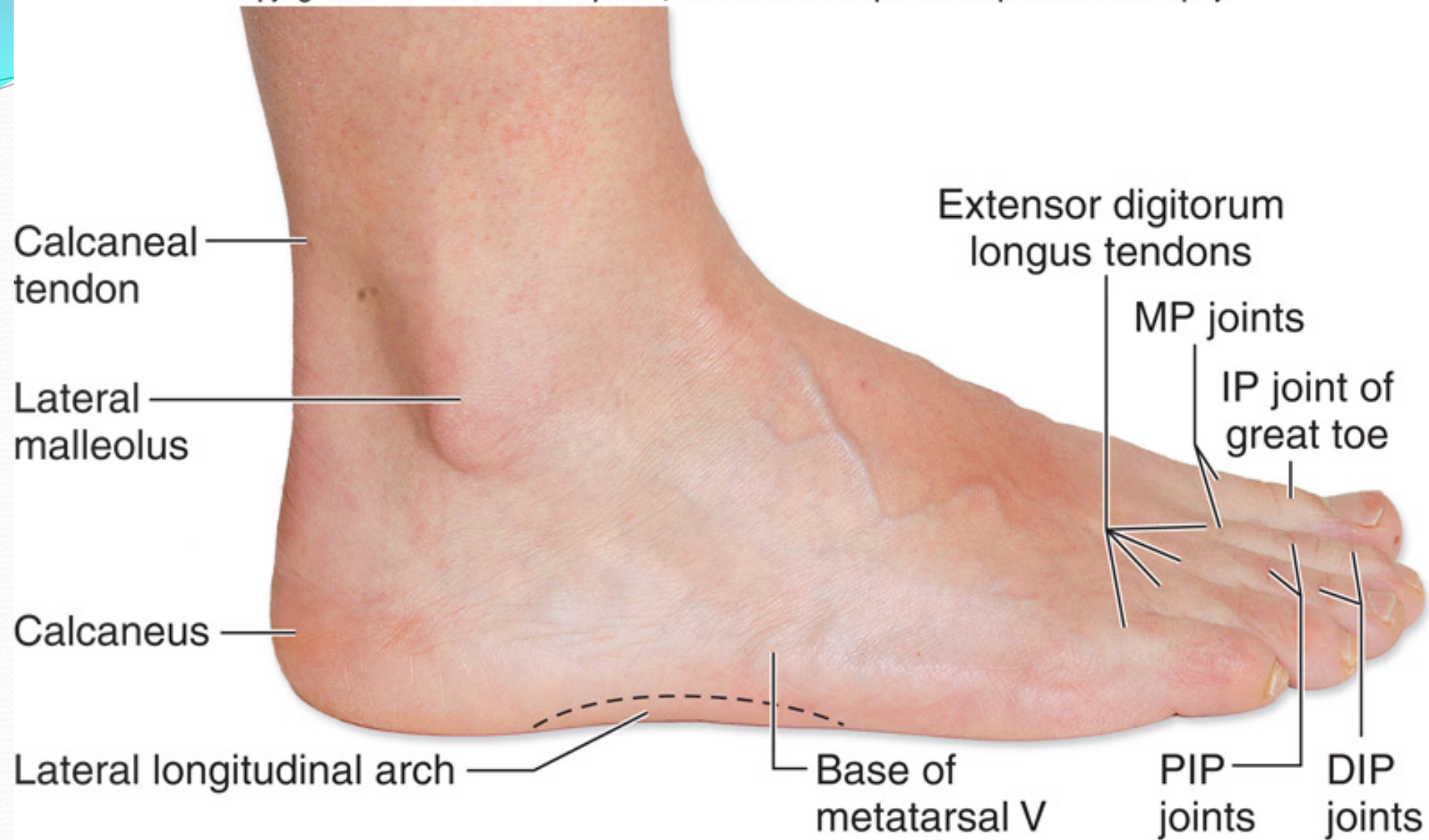


(a) Right leg, anterior view

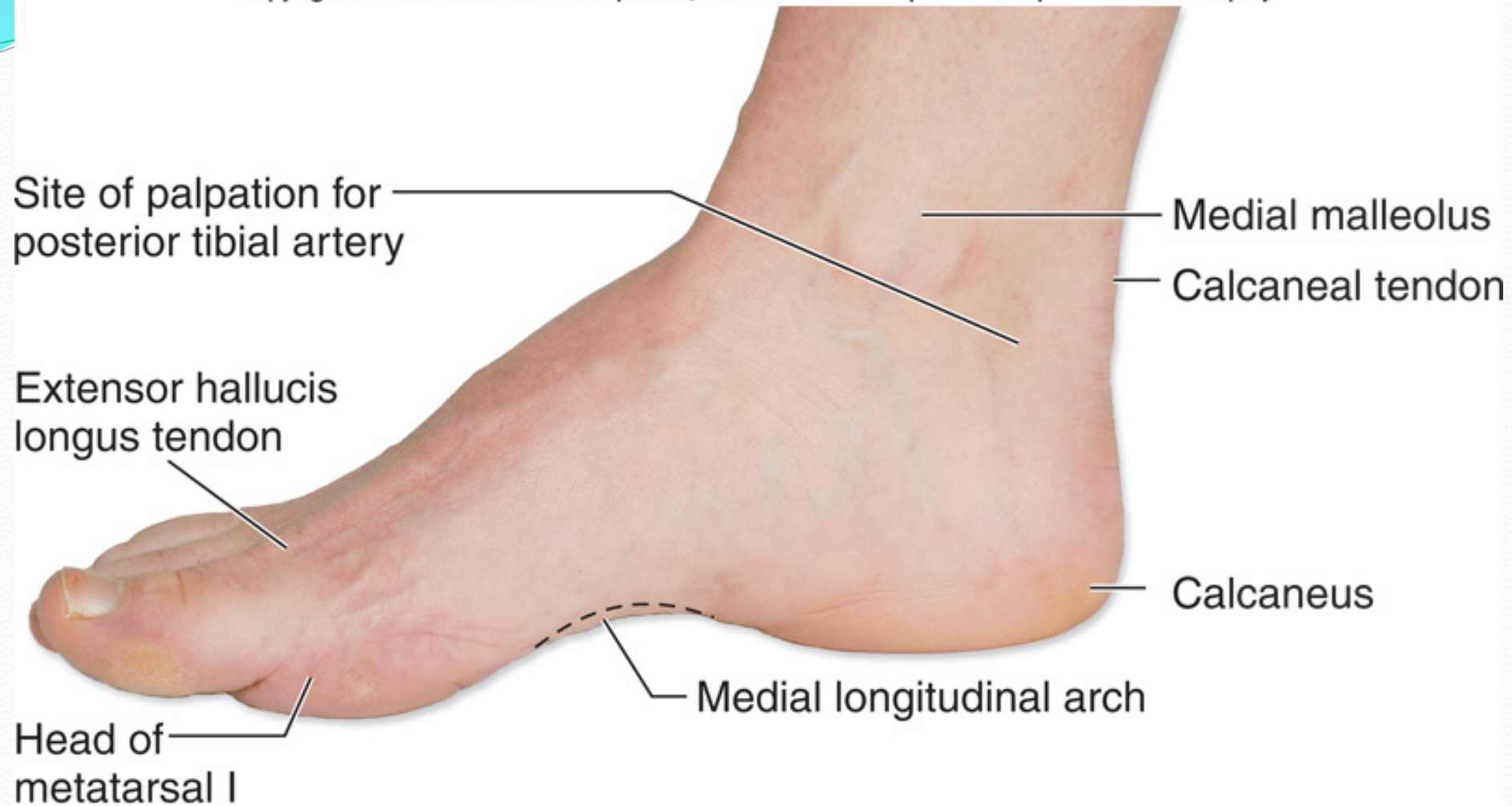
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(c) Right leg, lateral view



(a) Right foot, lateral view



(b) Right foot, medial view

Anatomical Position

Standard anatomical body position: •

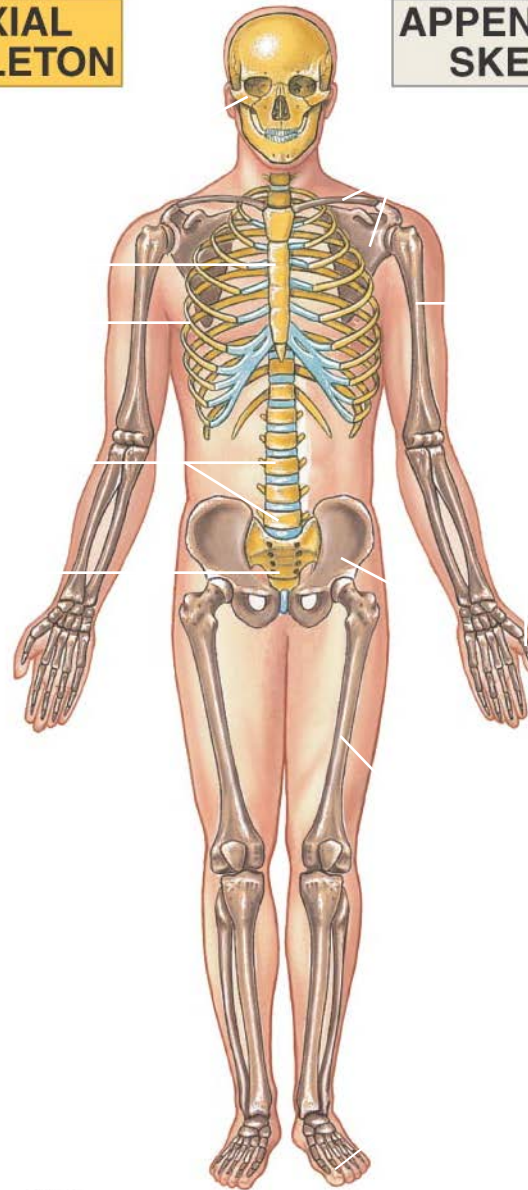
Body erect •

Feet slightly apart •

Palms facing forward •

**AXIAL
SKELETON**

**APPENDICULAR
SKELETON**



(b)