

In the name of GOD

1

GENERAL ANATOMY

By: Dr Borhani

History

2

Anatomy

First time has been studied
500 years BCC in Egypt

Function and structure of body

Geography of body

Ana= up / tomy= cut / cutting
up

Methods

3

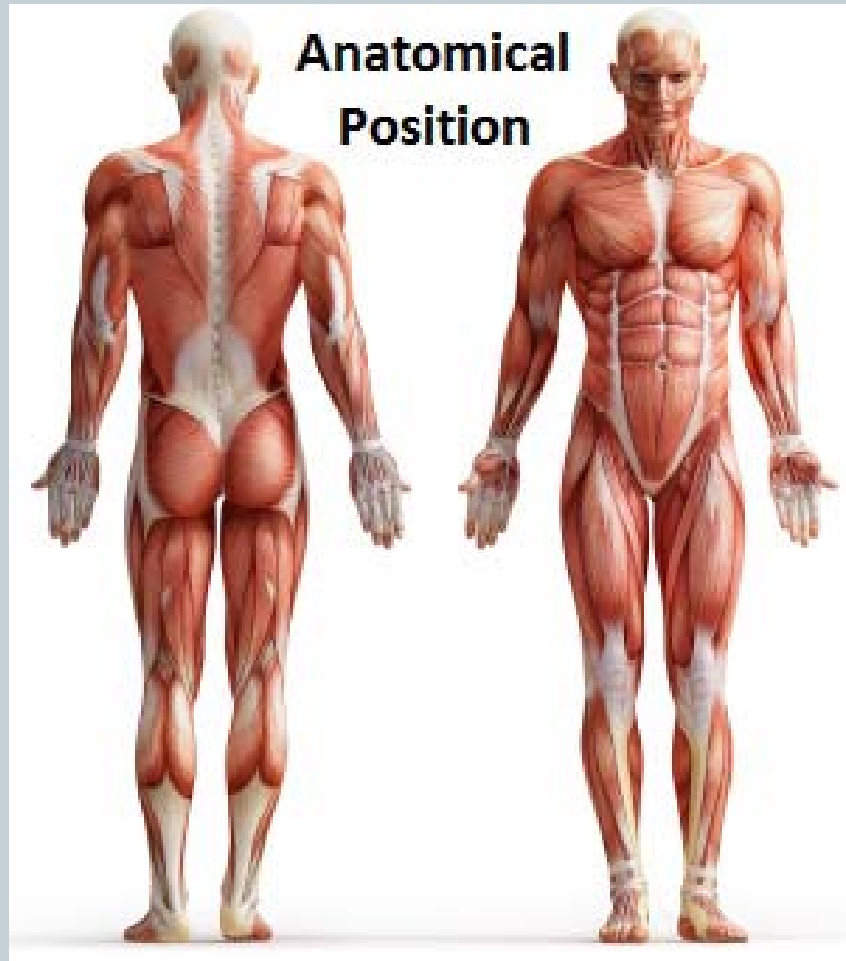
○ **Regional anatomy**

- Head & neck
- Trunk (thorax, abdomen, pelvis)
- Upper & lower limb

○ **Systemic anatomy**

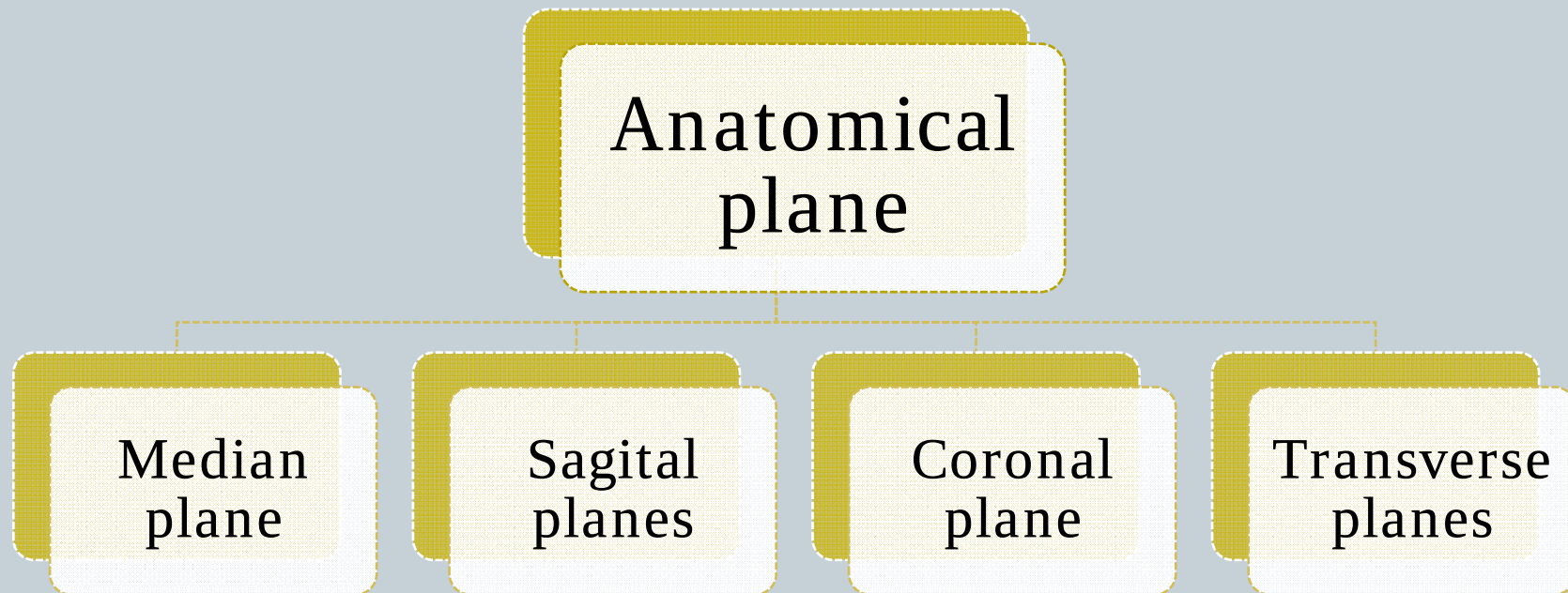
Anatomical position

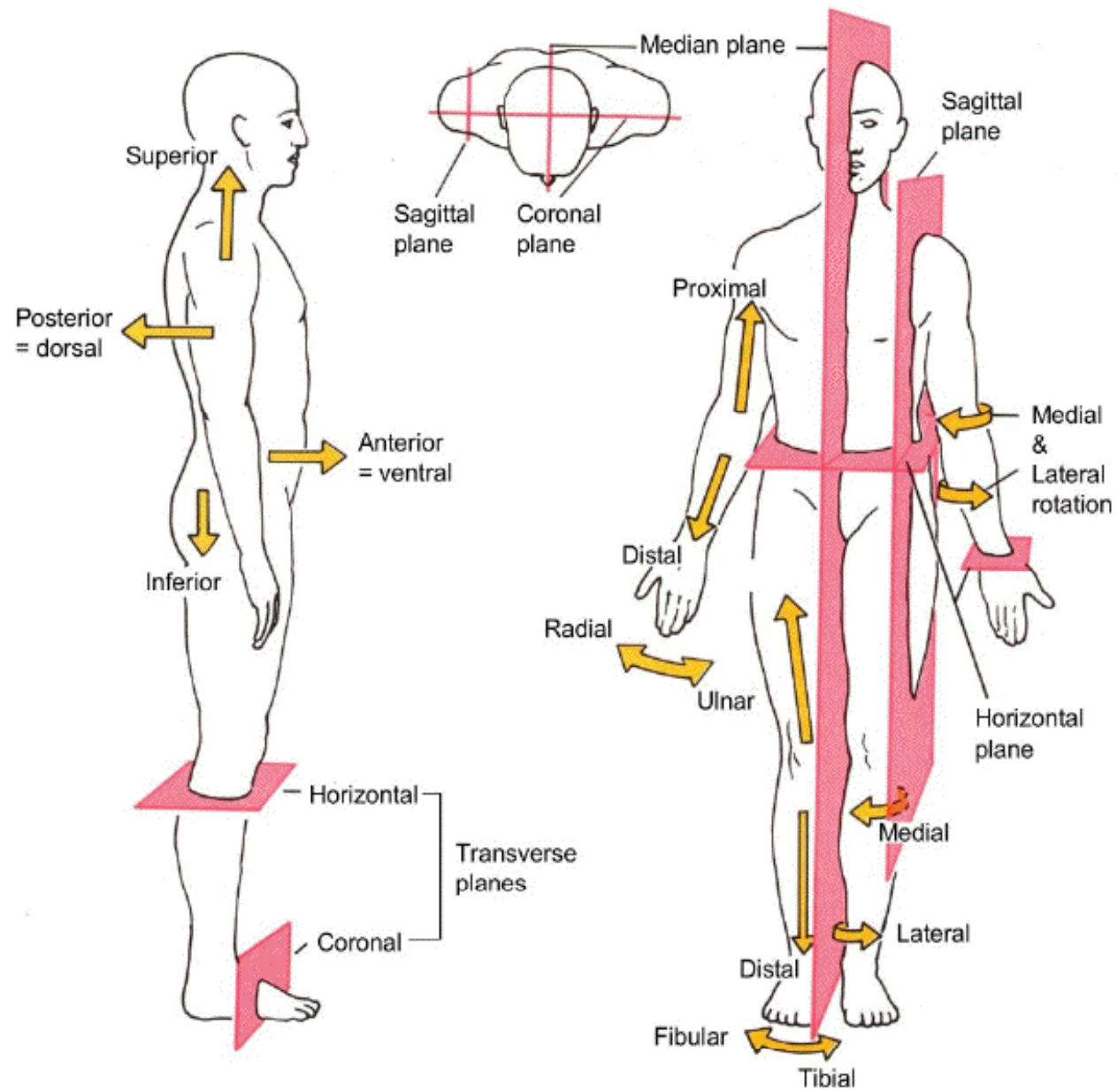
4



Anatomical plan

5

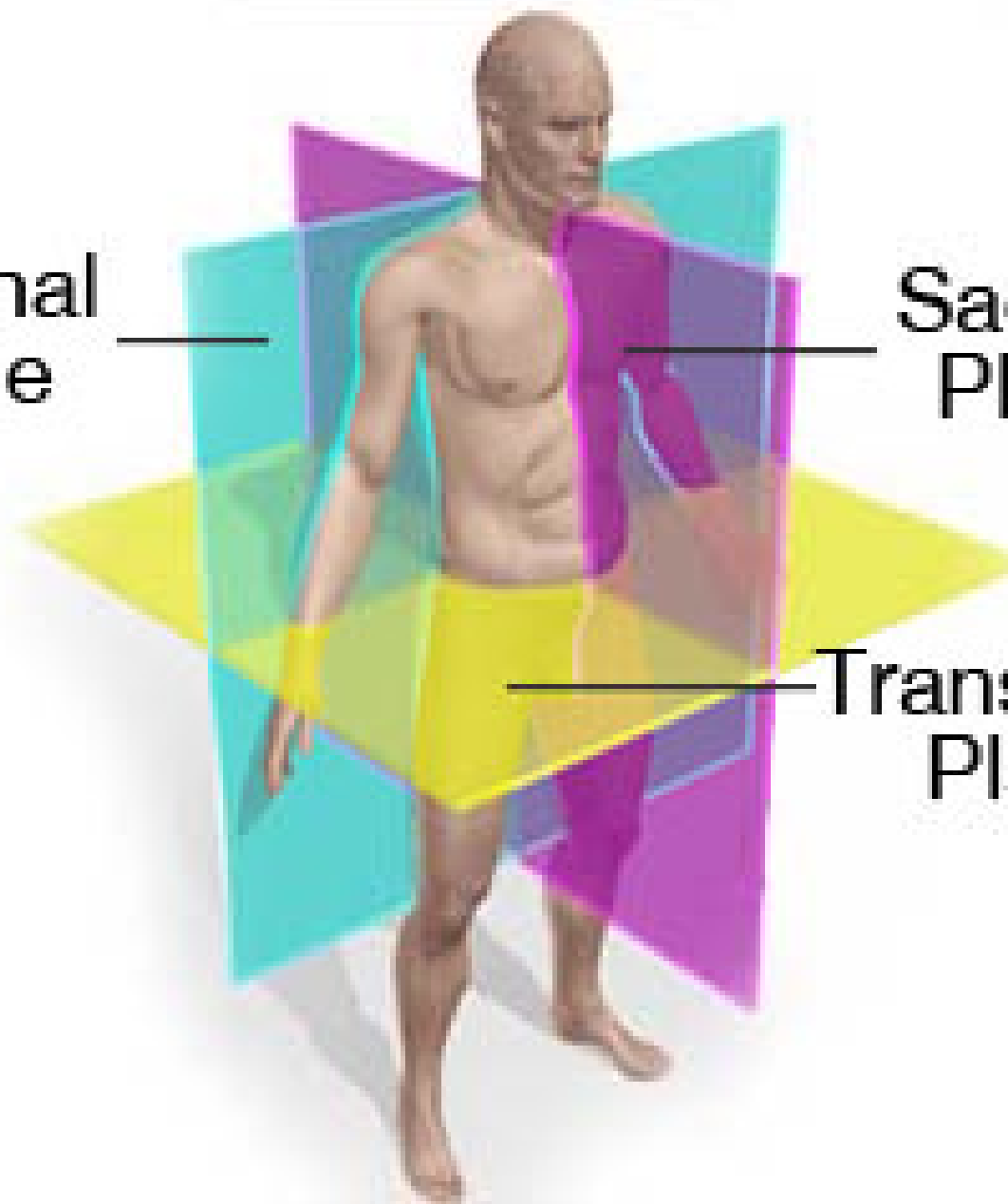


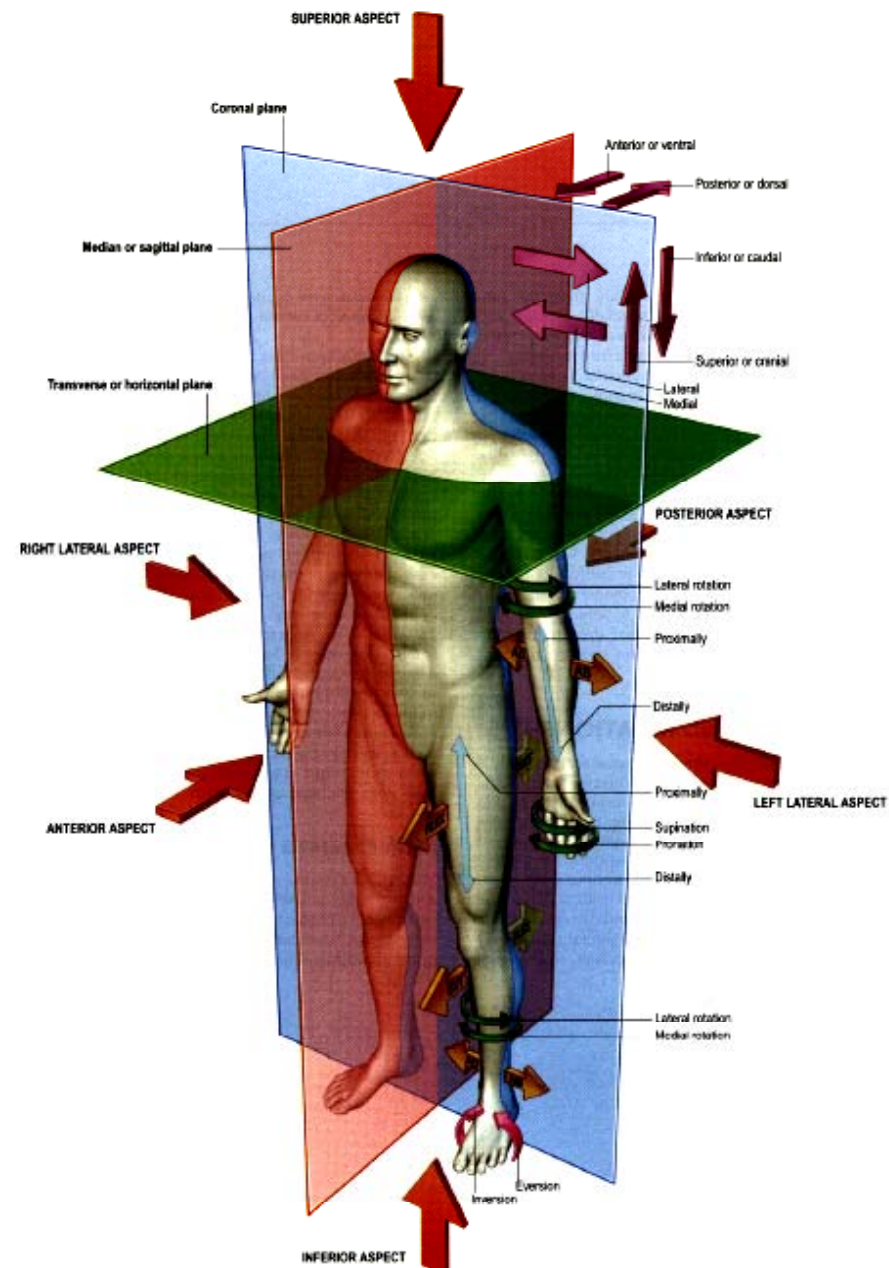


Coronal
Plane

Sagittal
Plane

Transverse
Plane





Terms Related To Anatomical Position

9

Anterior (Palmar / Plantar) / Posterior (Dorsal)

Medial / Lateral

Proximal / Distal

Superficial / Deep

Superior / Inferior

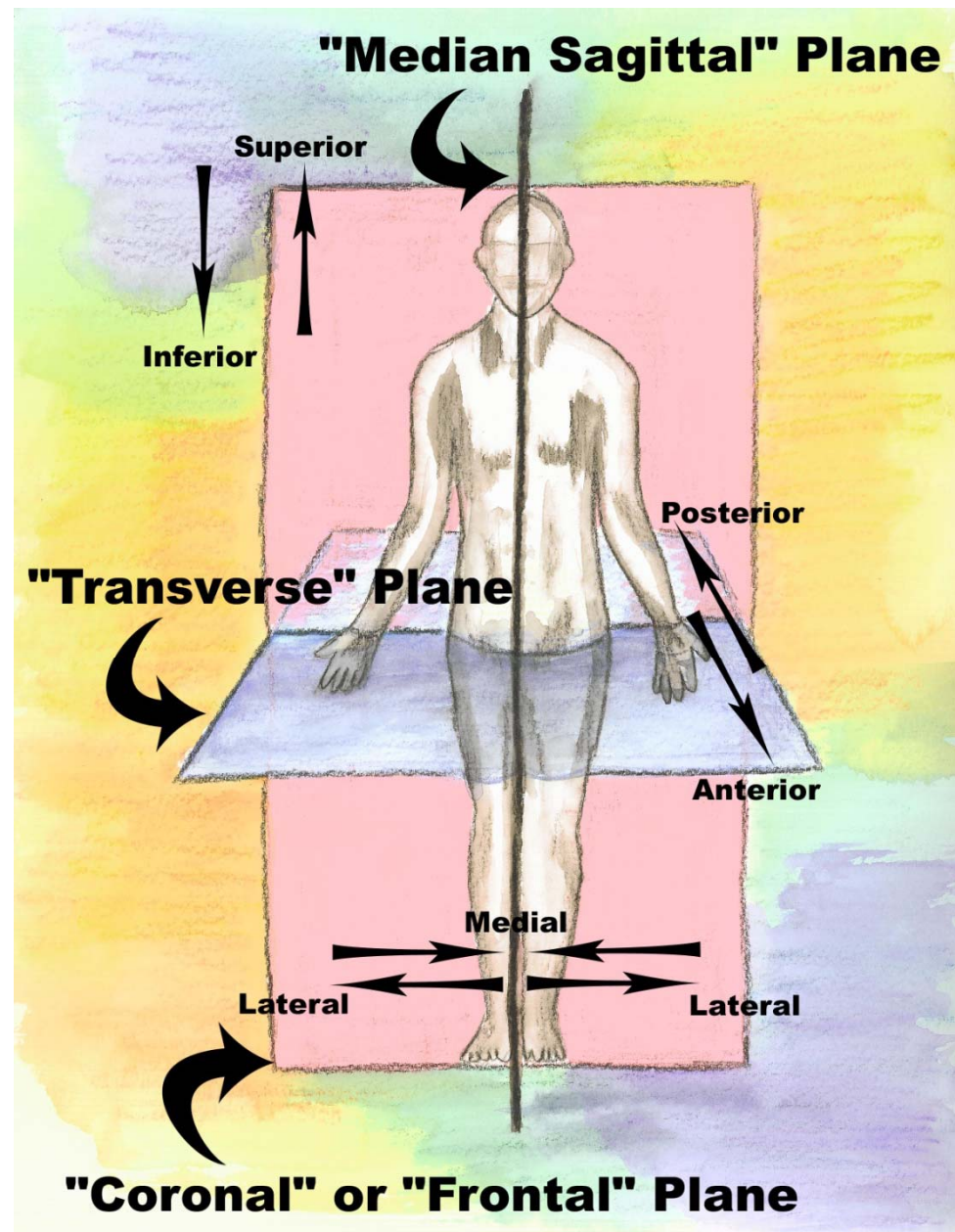
Internal / External

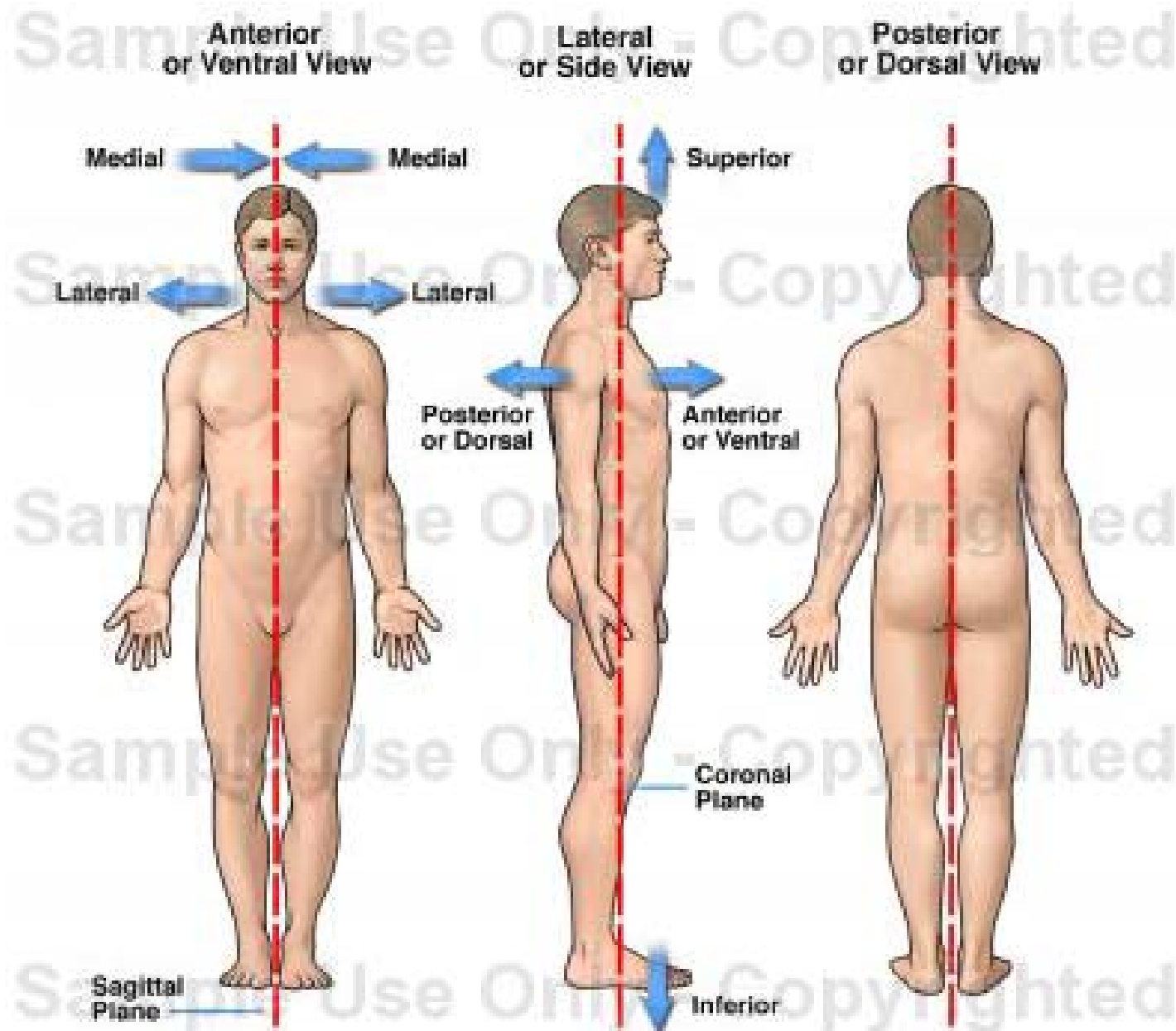
Ipsilateral / Contralateral

Unilateral / Bilateral

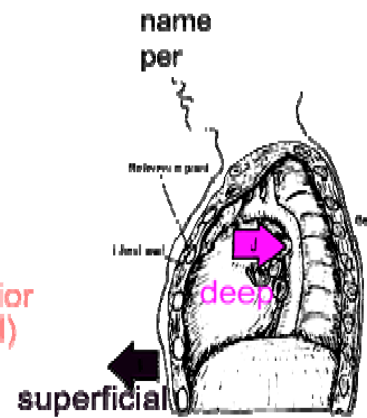
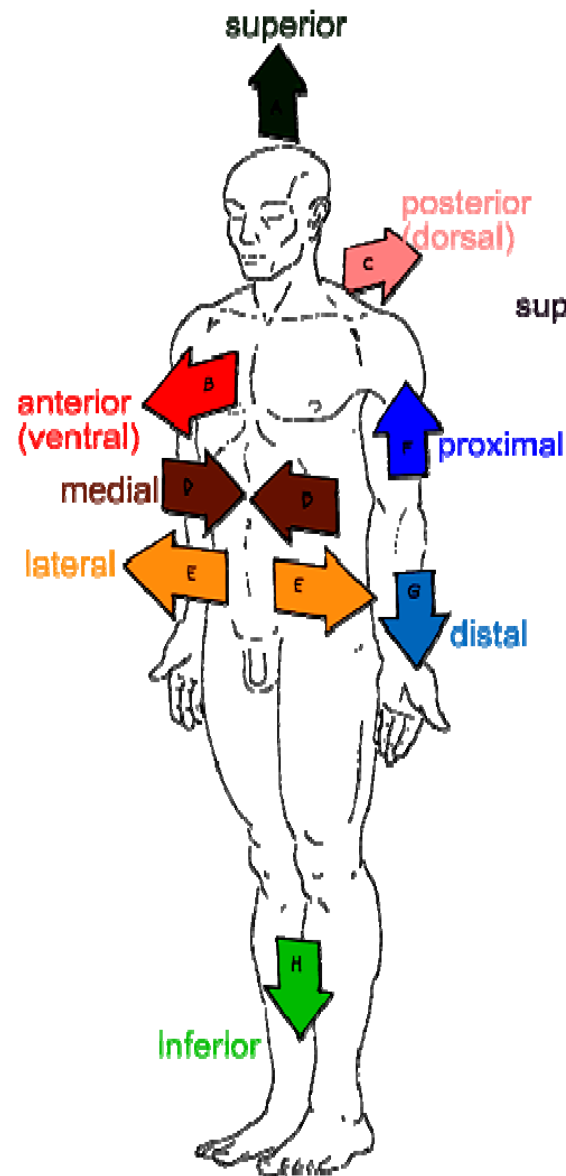
Cranial / Caudal

Supine / Prone



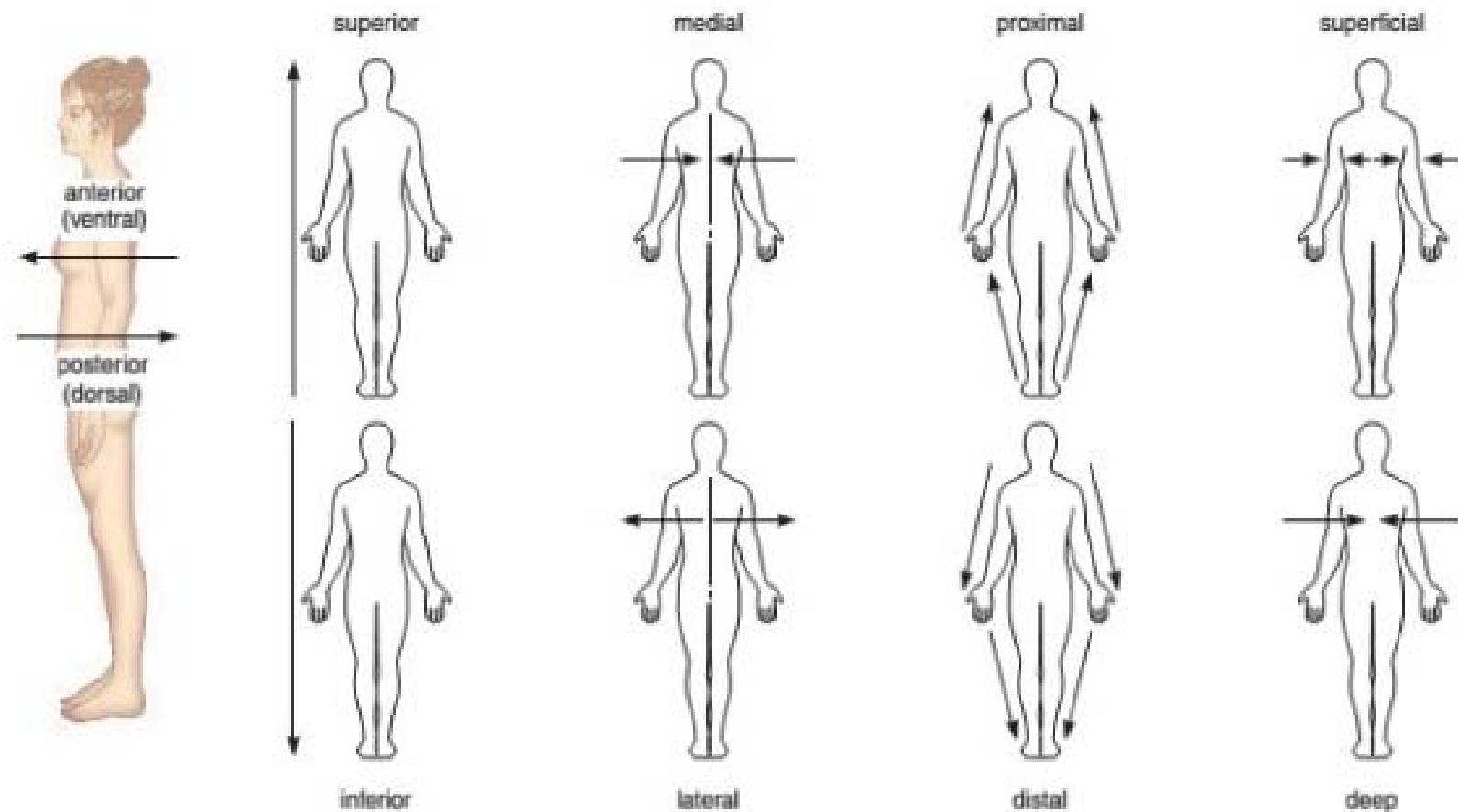


title: Anatomical position and directional terminology



Directional terms.

Directional terms tell us where body parts are located with reference to the body in anatomical position.



Terms Related To Motion

14

Flexion (Doris F, Plantar F) / Extension

Abduction / Adduction

Rotation (Medial , Lateral)

Circumduction

Apposition

Protrusion / Retrusion

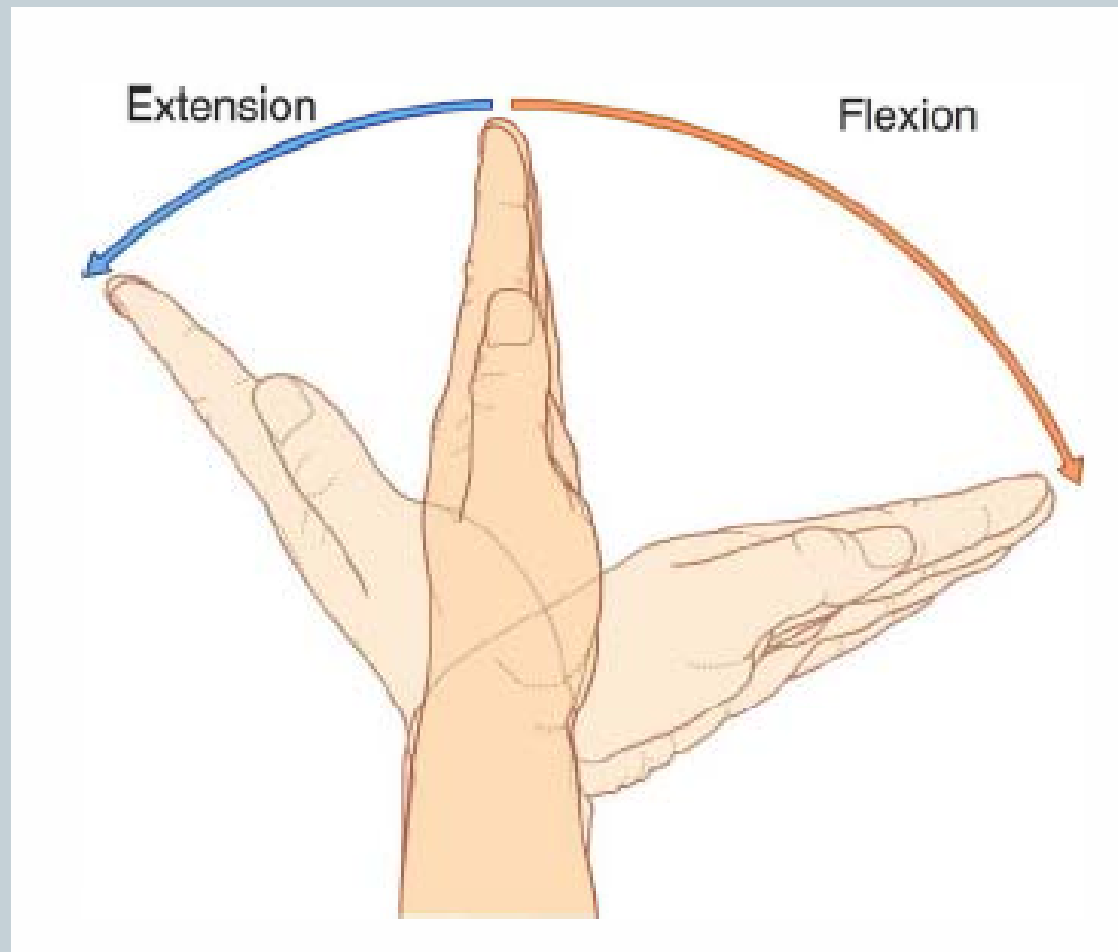
Depression / Elevation

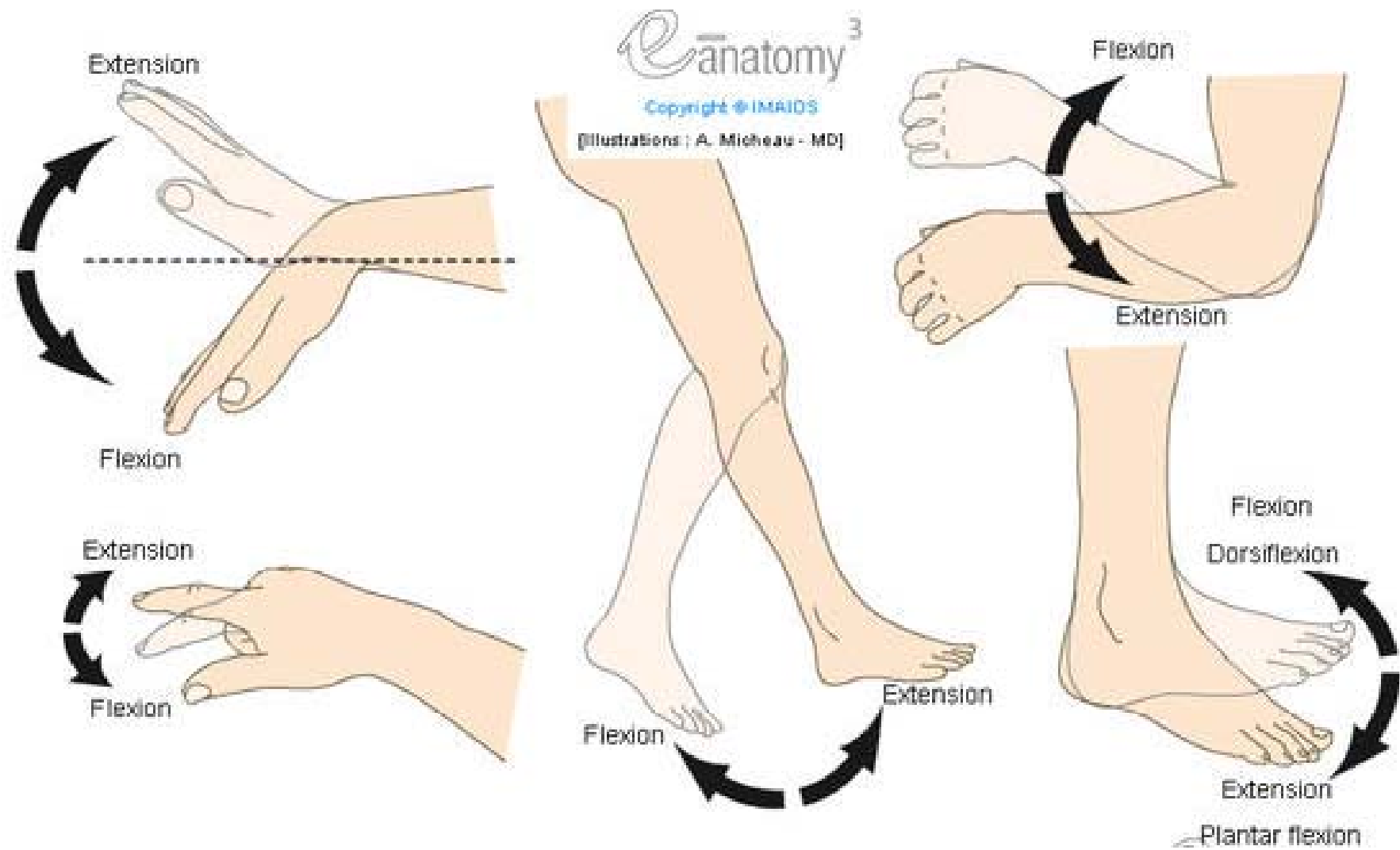
Inversion / Eversion

Supination / Pronation

Flexion / extension

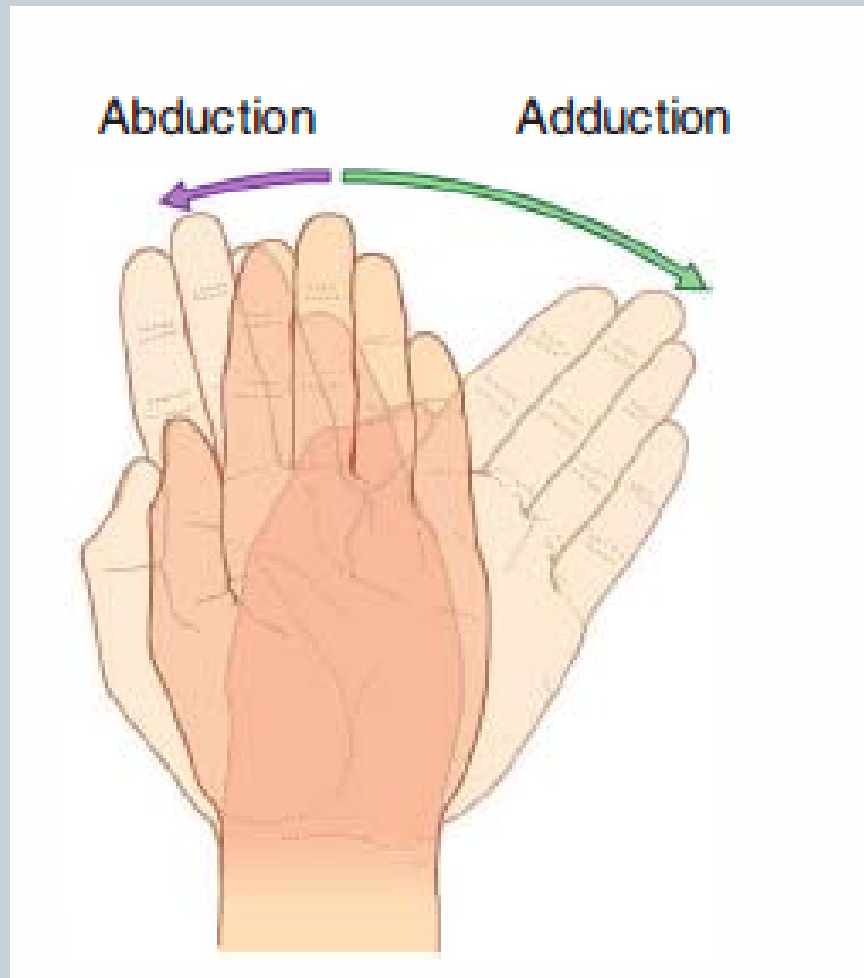
15





Adduction / abduction

17



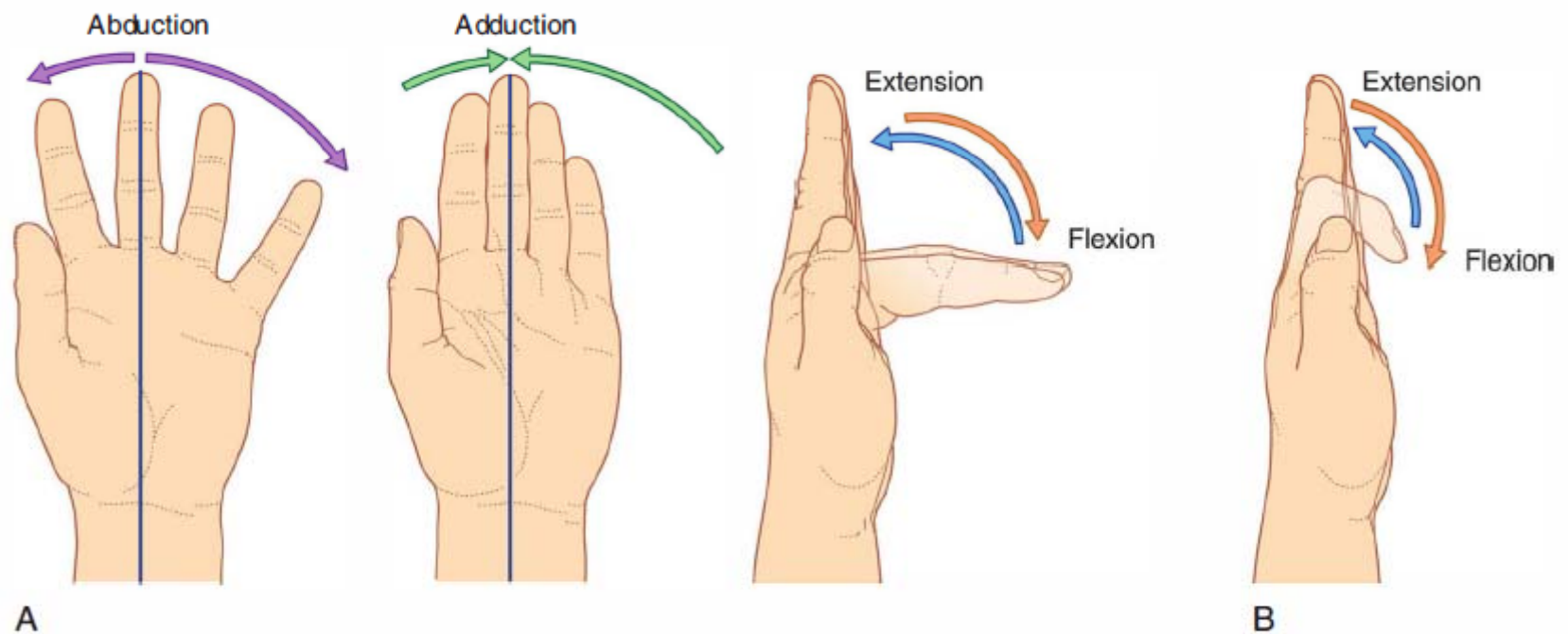
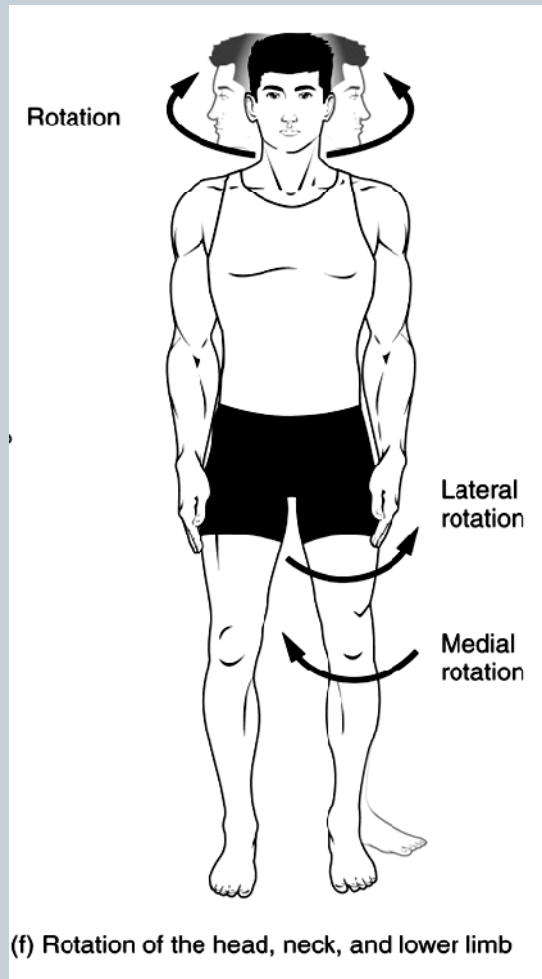


Fig. 7.8 Movements of the metacarpophalangeal (A) and interphalangeal (B) joints.

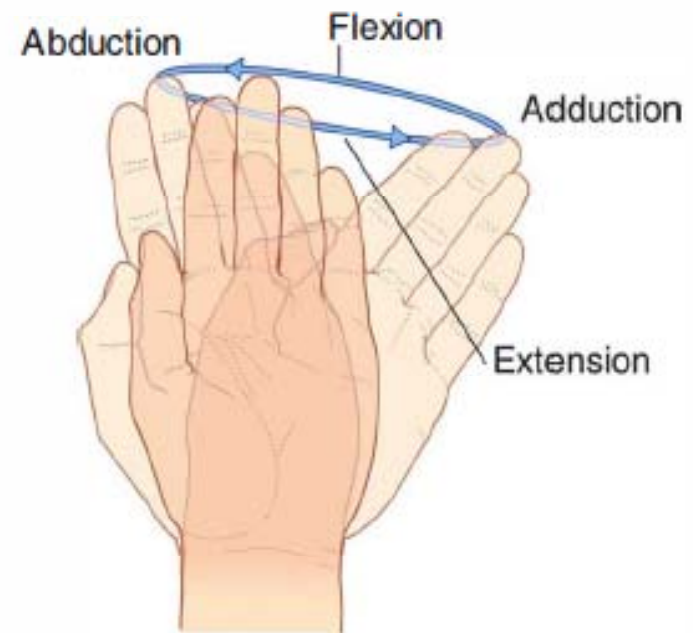
Medial & lateral rotation

19



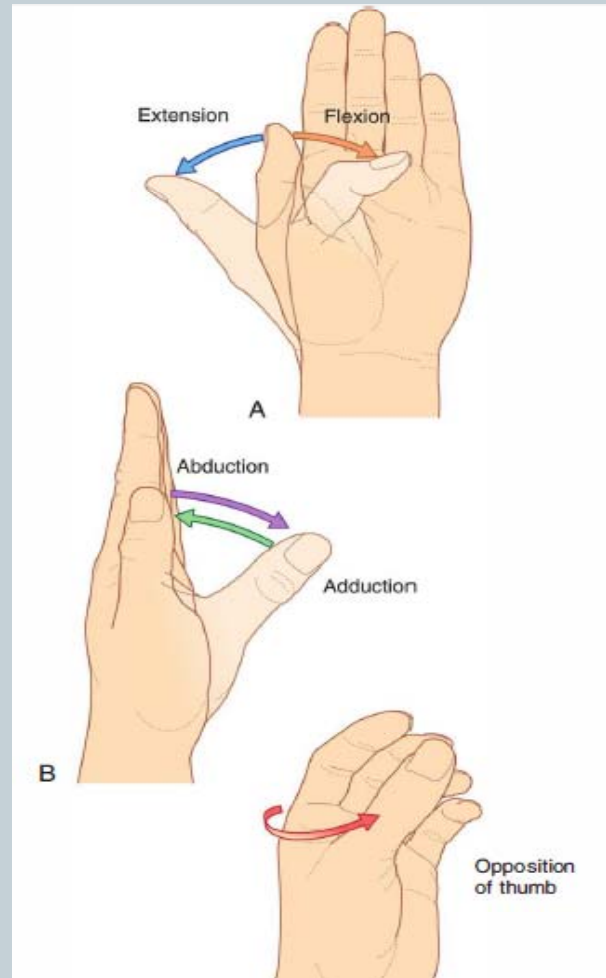
Circumduction

20



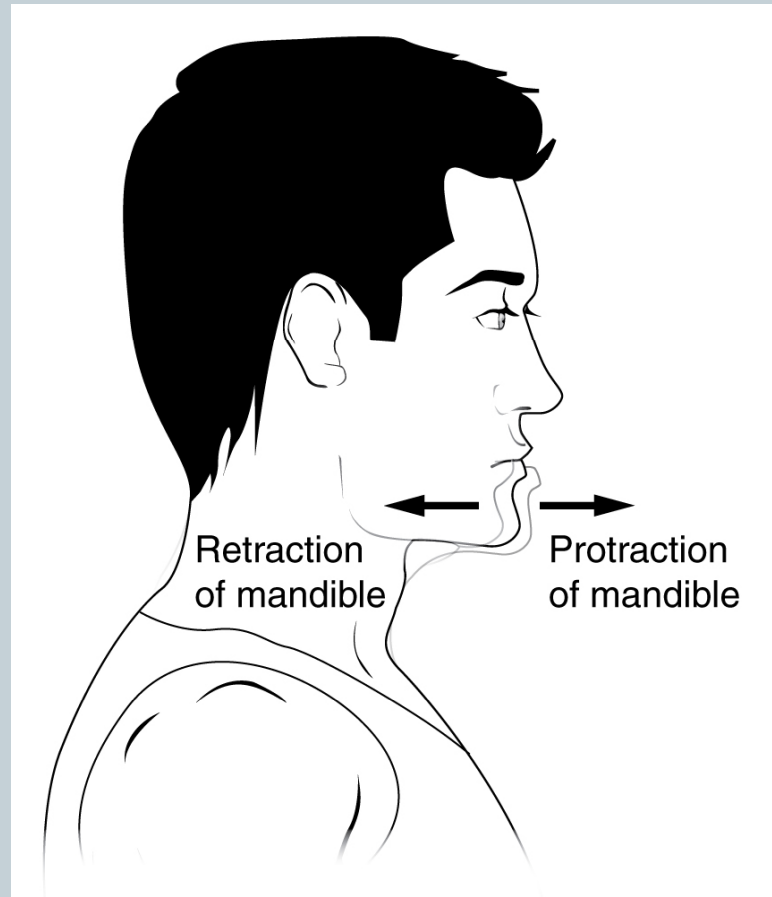
Apposition

21



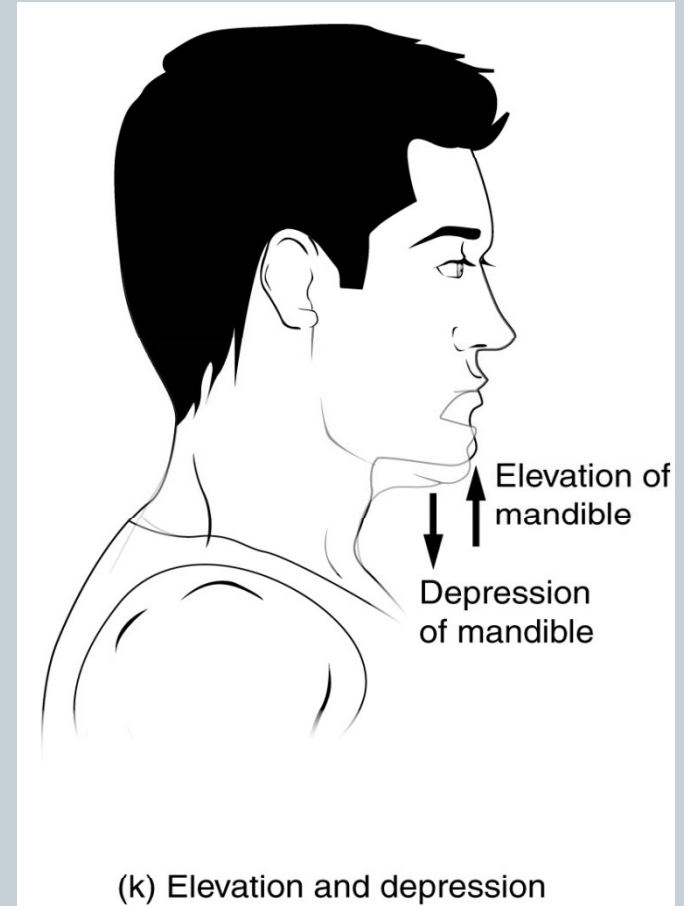
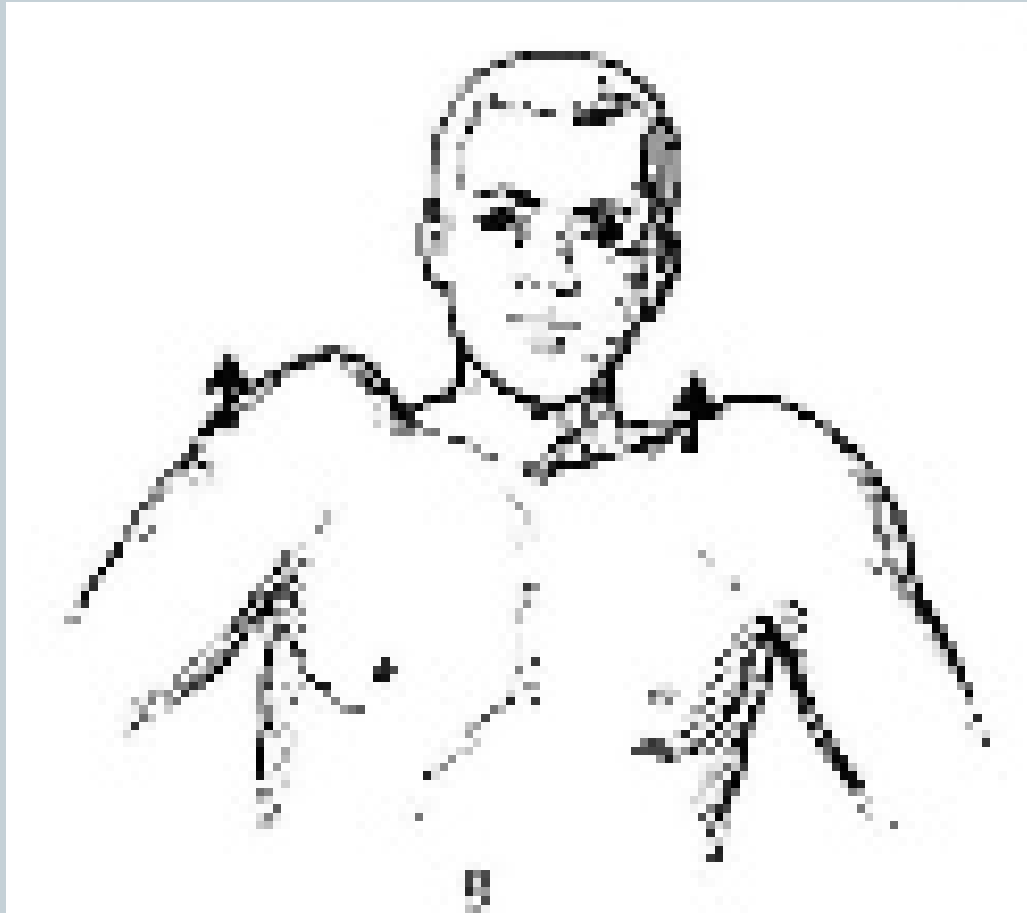
Protrusion / Retrusion

22



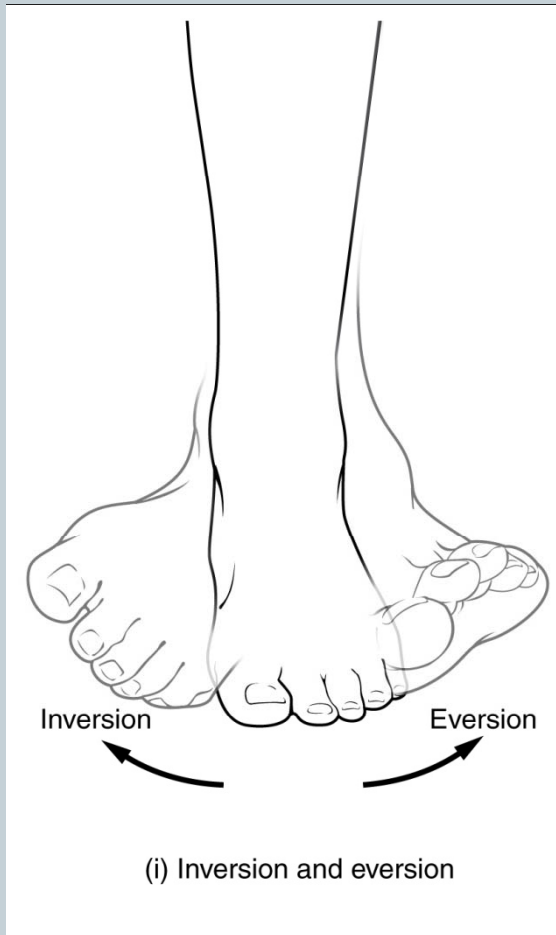
Depression / Elevation

23



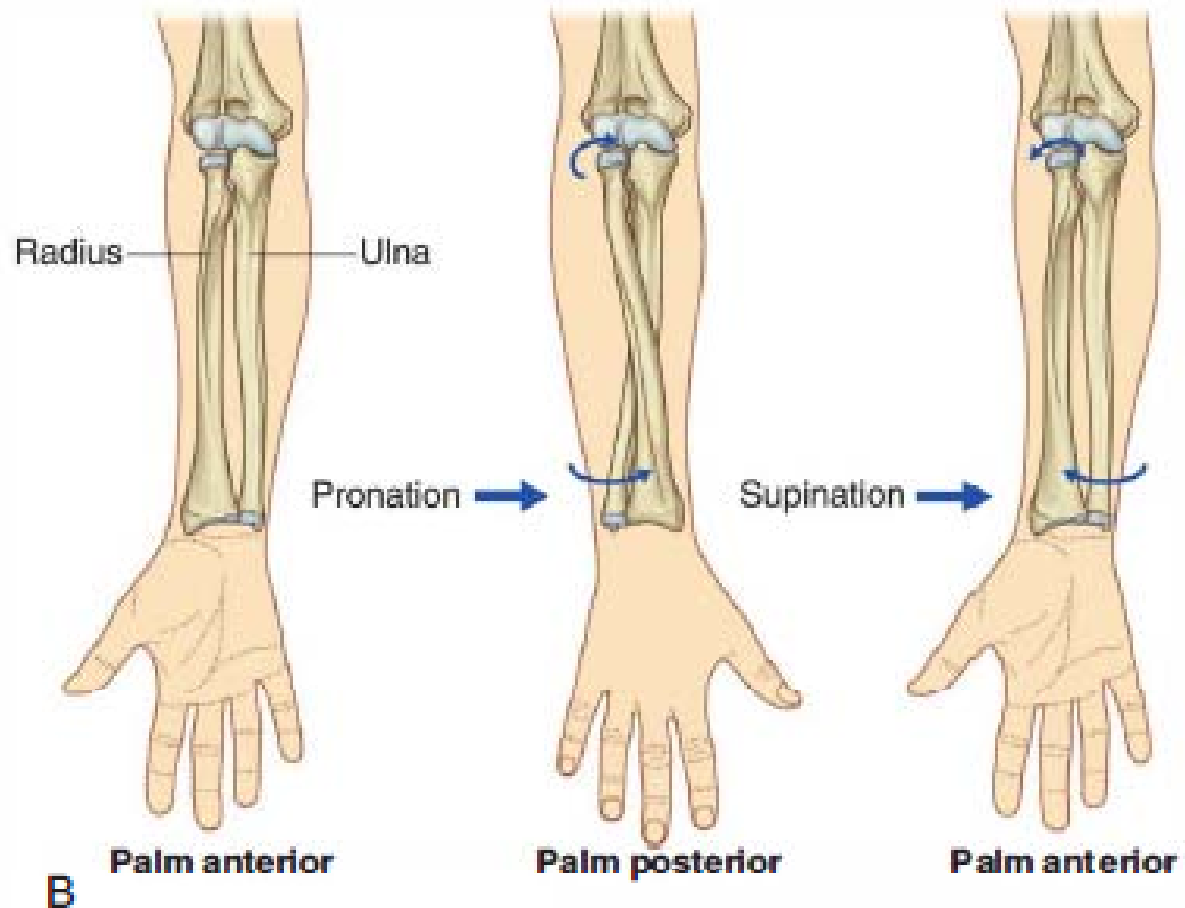
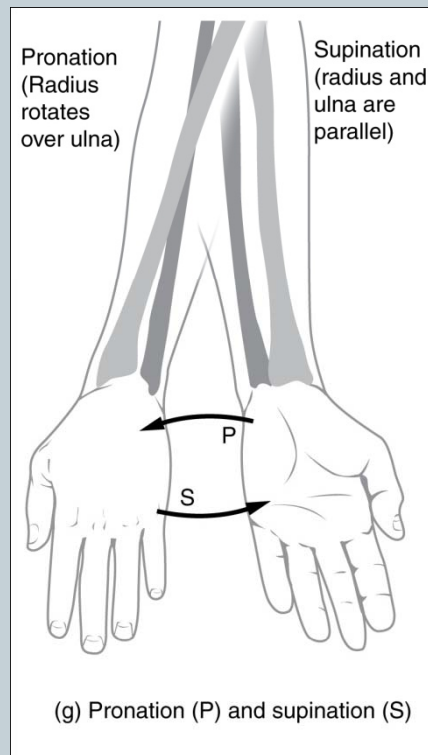
Inversion / Eversion

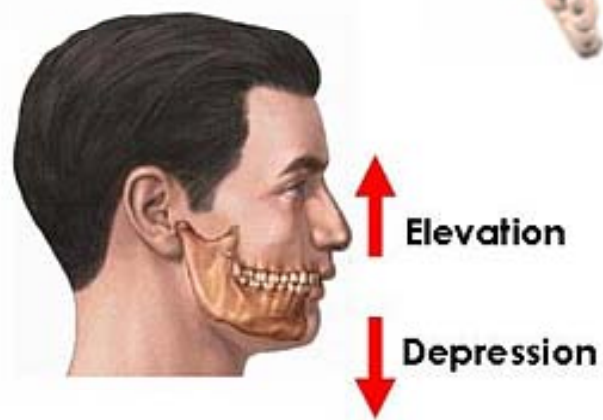
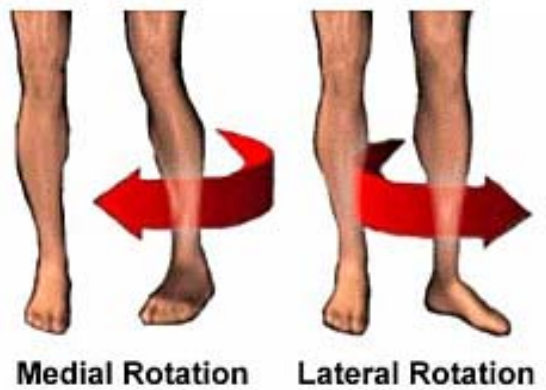
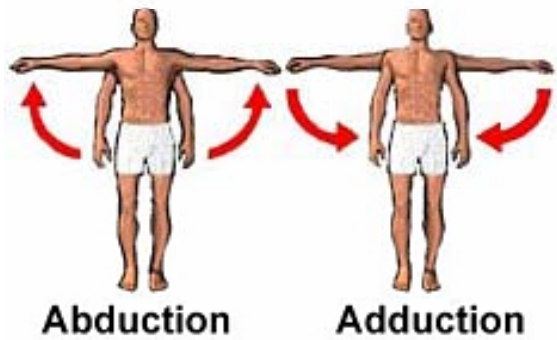
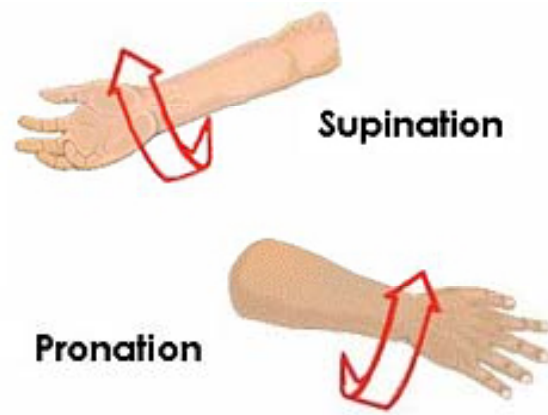
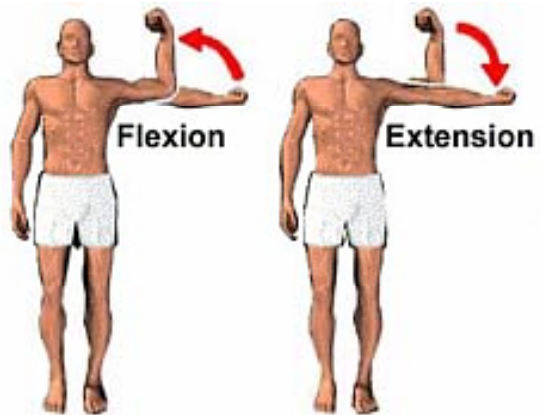
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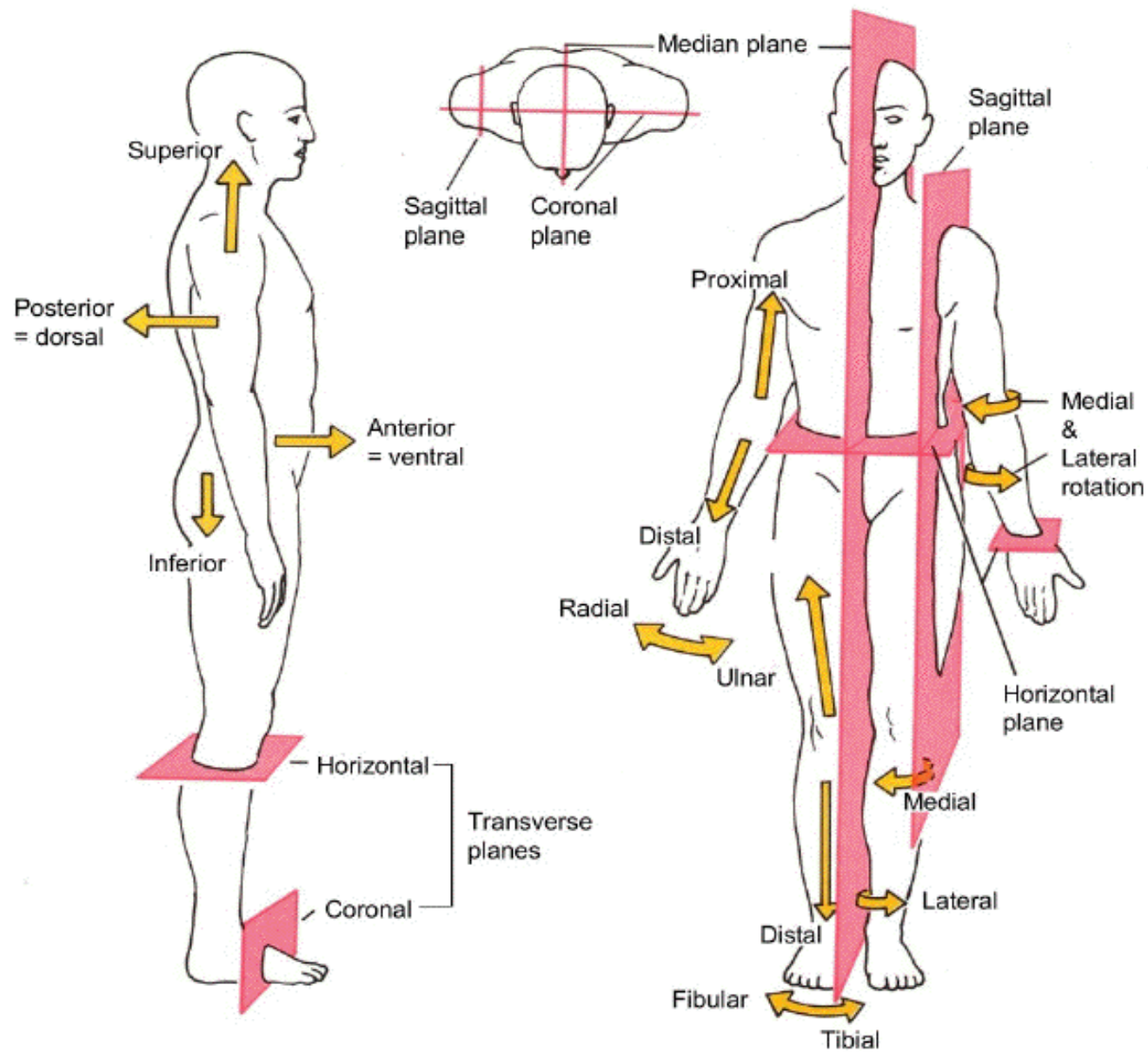


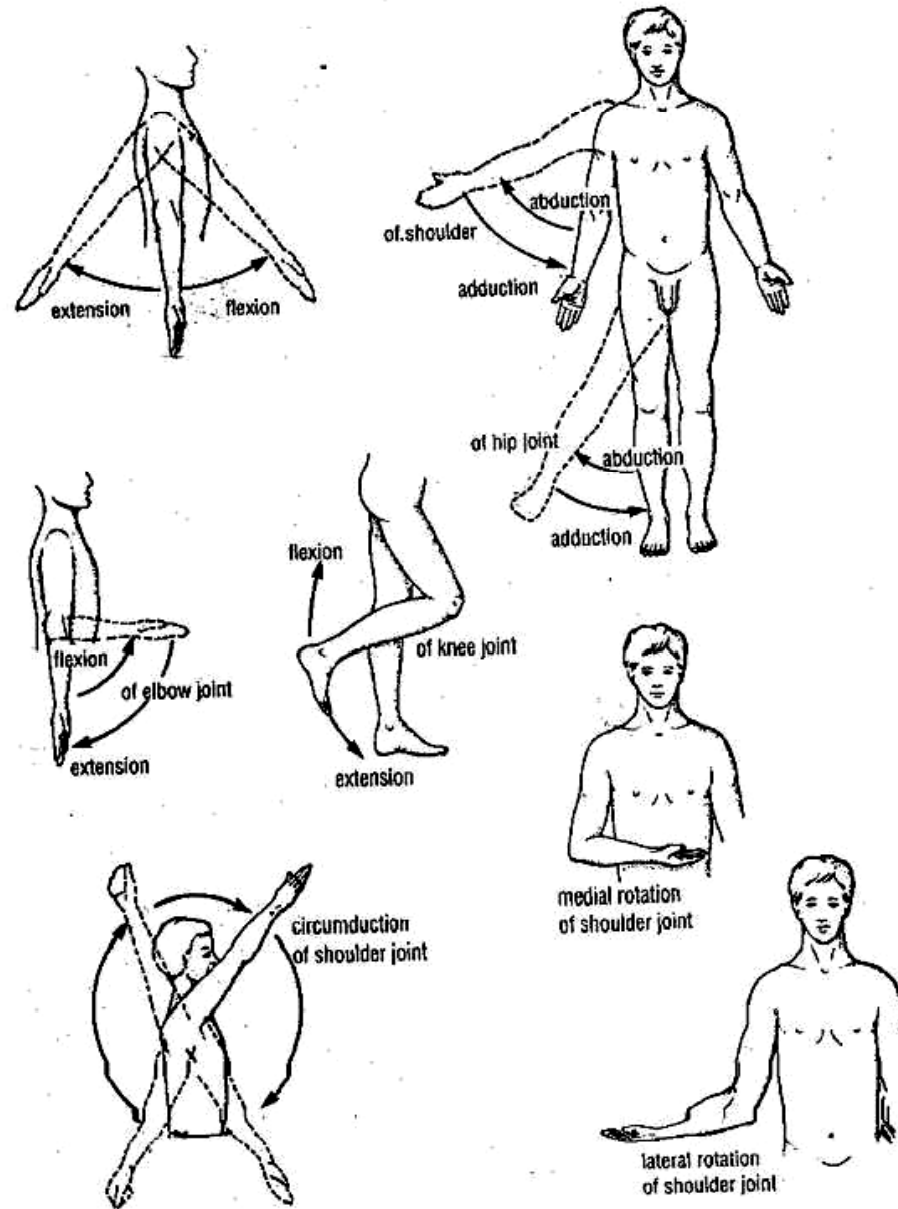
Pronation / supination

25









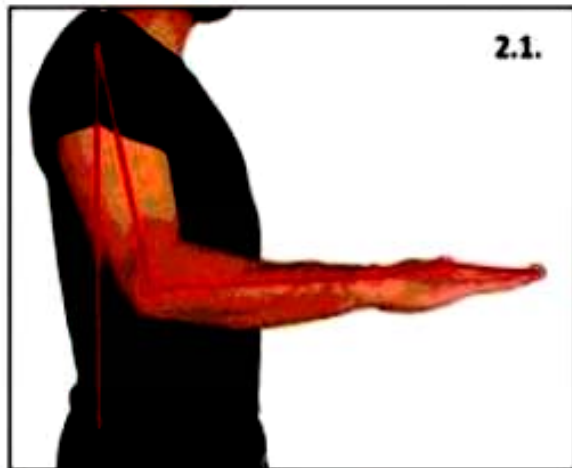


Fig. 2.1. Starting position

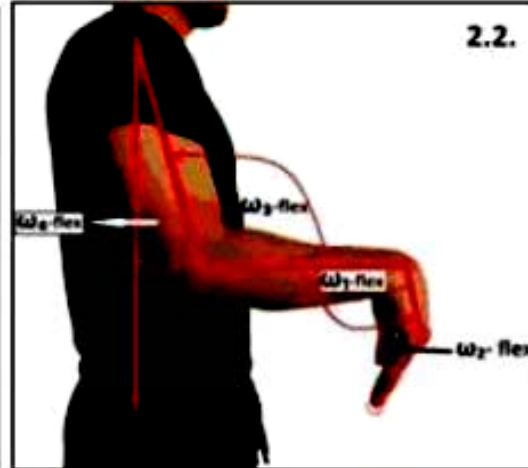


Fig. 2.2. Phase 1 – wrist flexion

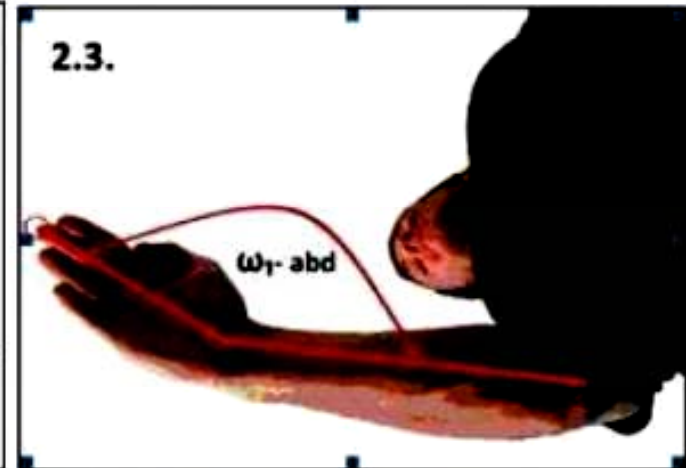


Fig. 2.3. Phase 2 – wrist abduction

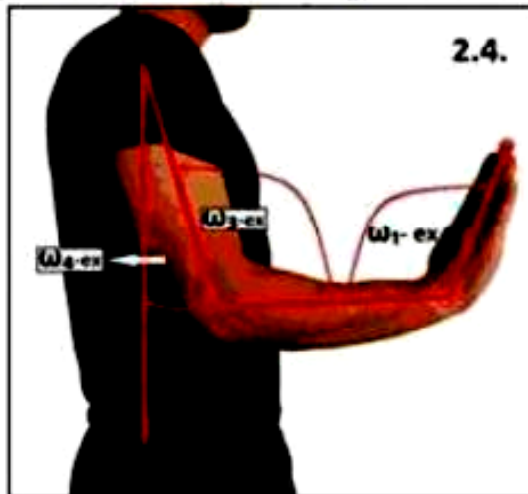


Fig. 2.4. Phase 3 – wrist extension

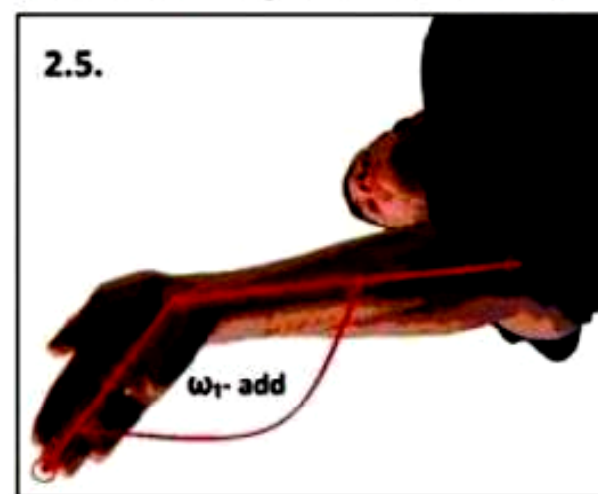
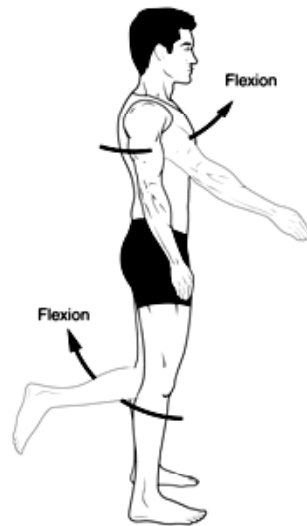
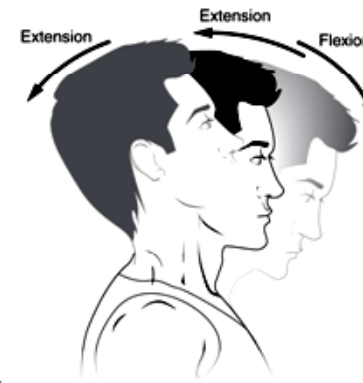


Fig. 2.5. Phase 4 – wrist adduction

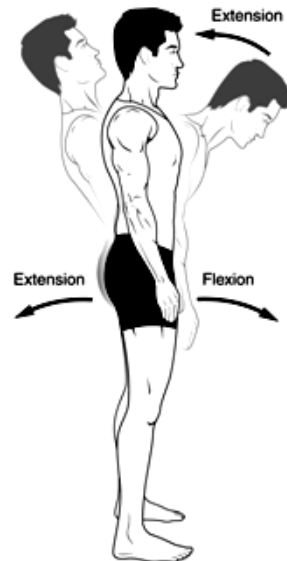
Figure 2. Goniometric analysis of image frames showing maximum angles of flexion (Fig.2.2.), abduction (Fig.2.3.), extension (Fig. 2.4.) and adduction (Fig. 2.5.) of the wrist joint during dynamic SCE-w exercise



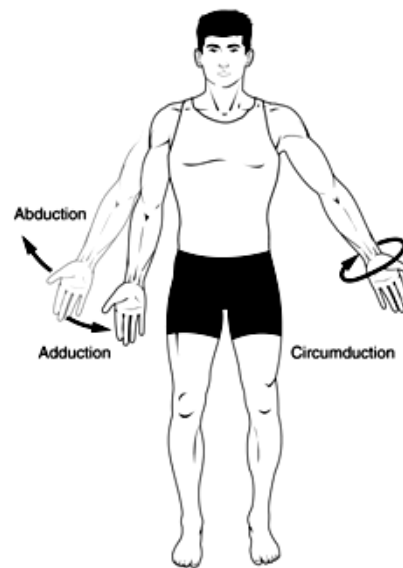
(a) and (b) Angular movements: flexion and extension at the shoulder and knees



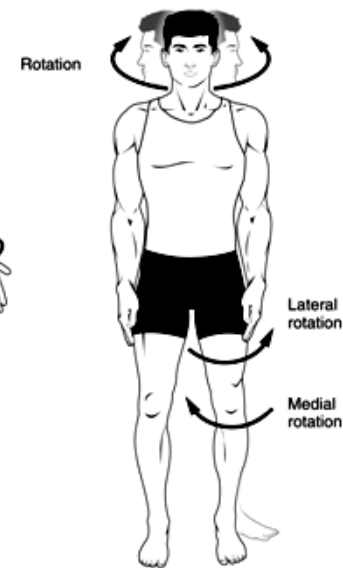
(c) Angular movements: flexion and extension of the neck



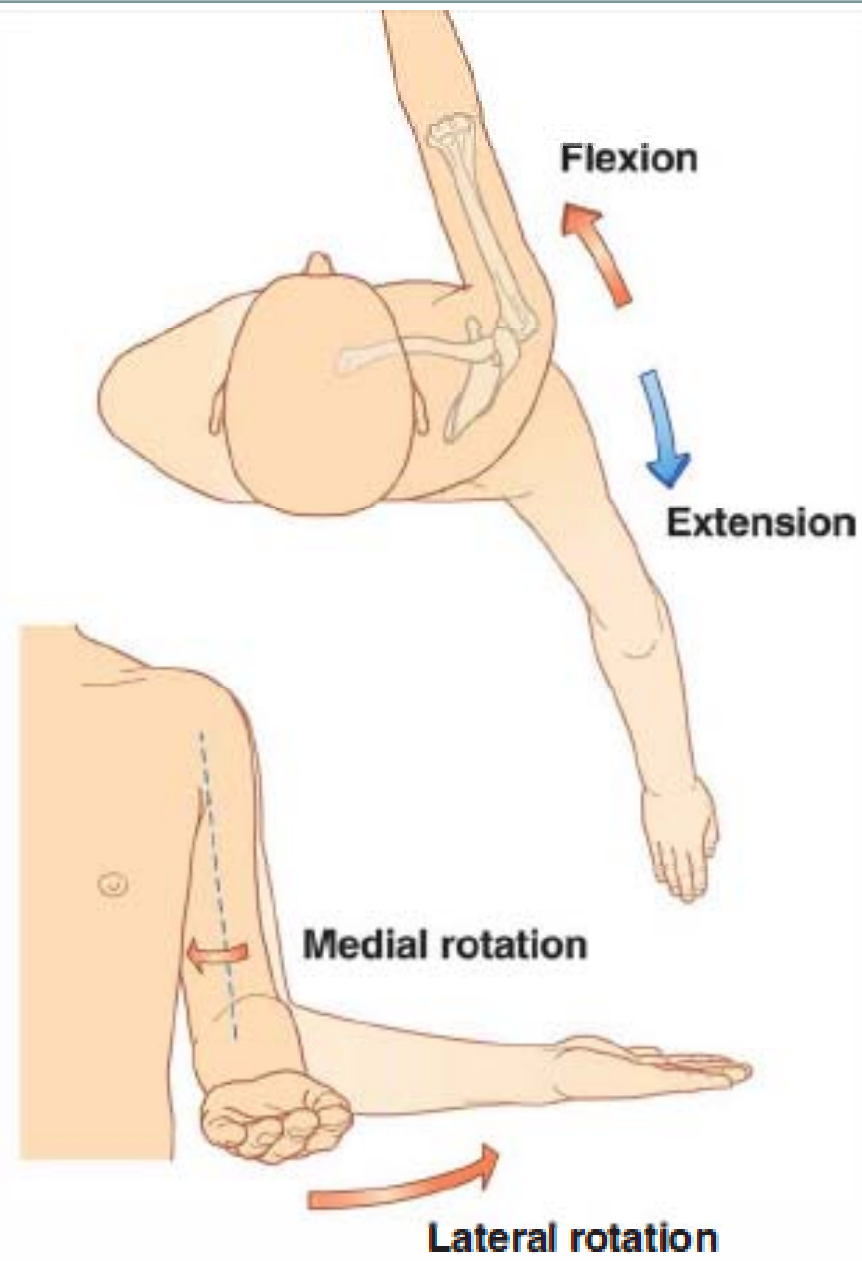
(d) Angular movements: flexion and extension of the vertebral column



(e) Angular movements: abduction, adduction, and circumduction of the upper limb at the shoulder



(f) Rotation of the head, neck, and lower limb



Movements

- ☐ Flexion
- ☐ Extension
- ☐ Hyperextension
- ☐ Adduction
- ☐ Abduction
- ☐ Pronation
- ☐ Supination
- ☐ Retraction
- ☐ Protraction
- ☐ Elevation
- ☐ Depression
- ☐ Rotation
- ☐ Circumduction
- ☐ External Rotation
- ☐ Internal Rotation
- ☐ Inversion
- ☐ Eversion
- ☐ Dorsiflexion
- ☐ Plantarflexion
- ☐ Radial Deviation
- ☐ Ulnar Deviation

