

a)	<i>Directions of cutting</i>
1 transversal = horizontal	- at right angles to the long axis of the body - from left to right, parallel to the floor
2 sagittal = ventrodorsal = anterior-posterior	- in a plane perpendicular to the frontal plane - from behind to the front
3 longitudinal = vertikal	- parallel to the long axis of the body or organ - at right angles to the floor, from up to below
4	<u>Vertical main axis:</u> the longitudinal axis, which crosses the highest point of the skull
b)	<i>Planes (Sections)</i>
5 Transversal = axial	- parallel to the floor - divide the room into above and below - spread out by sagittal and transversal axes
6 Sagittal	- at right angles to the floor - divide the room into left and right - spread out by sagittal and longitudinal axes
7 Frontal	- at right angles to the floor - divide the room into front and behind - spread out by transversal and longitudinal axes
8 Median(sagittal)	Special case: one of the sagittal planes, which divides the human body in two (nearly) symmetrical halves
c)	<i>General terms of Direction and Position</i>
supra- infra-	above below
superior, -ius inferior, -ius	further above further below
anterior, -ius posterior, -ius	in front (of) behind (to the back)
rostralis, -e occipitalis, -e	towards the nose (word-for-word: towards the beak) towards the back of the head
profundus, -a, -um superficialis, -e	deep superficial
internus, -a, -um externus, -a, -um	within out of, external
parietalis, -e visceralis, -e	attached to the wall of body cavities attached to the surface of viscera

dexter, -tra, -trum sinister, -tra, -trum	right left
cranialis, -e caudalis, -e	towards the head towards the tail
ventralis, e dorsalis, -e	towards the belly towards the back
medi <u>an</u> us, -a, -um	in the middle
medialis, -e lateralis, -e	towards the middle of the body towards the side of the body
centralis, -e periphericus, -a, -um	central peripheral
inter- intra-	(in) between within
apicalis, -e basalis, -e	to the top, towards the lumen down(ward)
d)	<i>Designations for Directions and Positions of the Extremities</i>
distalis, -e proximalis, -e	towards the free end of the extremity towards the root of the extremity
palmaris, -e dorsalis, -e	towards the palm of the hand towards the back of the hand
radialis, -e ulnaris, -e	on the radial side (radius = spoke of a wheel) on the ulnar side (ulna = larger bone of the forearm)
plantaris, -e dorsalis, -e	towards the sole of the foot towards the upper surface of the foot
tibialis, -e fibularis, -e (= peroneus, -a, -um)	on the side of the shinbone on the side of the calfbone
e)	<i>Action of Muscles and Joints</i>
Extension Flexion	straighten an extremity along a (main) axis bend an extremity along a (main) axis
A <u>b</u> duction A <u>dd</u> uction	movement to the side, away from the body / main axis movement towards the centre of the body / main axis
<u>P</u> ronation <u>S</u> upination	- movement of the forearm to the inner side (e.g. to cut bread) - movement of the forearm to the outer side (e.g. to hold a dish)
Eversion	- rotation of the feet to the side along an axis from the tip to the

Inversion	heel - rotation of the feet to the centre along an axis from the tip to the heel
Anteversion Retroversion	- move an extremity straight forward from the frontal plane - move an extremity straight backward to the frontal plane
Rotation	- circular movement round an axis a. - inwards: movement from neutral position to front and centre b. - outwards: counter movement (to front and side)
Circumduction	circular movement (of the thumb)
Elevation	Lifting up an extremity over 90° (to vertical main axis)

a)	<i>Characteristic Shapes</i>
Angulus	angle
Anulus	small ring
Canalis	canal, tube
Caput	head
Corpus	body
Collum	neck
Crista	crest
Fissura	fissure, cleft (slit, gap)
Foramen	opening, foramen, hole
Fossa	pit, hollow, (hole)
Hiatus	opening, yawn, aperture
Incisura	notch, slit
Margo	edge, rim
Processus	process
Recessus	(outward) bulge, recess
Rete	net, web (of vessels)

Sinus	a larger round hollow tube with bulged out sides
Spatium	narrow space, slit
Sulcus	ditch (notch, gap)
Trigonum	triangle
Truncus	trunk, bundle
Tuber(culum)	tuber(cle), (bump, hump)

b)	<i>Functional Objects</i>
Aponeurosis	glistening fibrous structure
Articulatio	joint
Cortex	outer layer, bark (of brain)
Cystis	blister, bladder
Ductus	duct, tube
Fascia	band (covering a muscle)
Fasciculus	small bundle (of nerves)
Ganglion	group of nerve cells in form of a swelling, node
Glandula	gland
Labium	lip
Ligamentum	ribbon, ligament
Medulla	marrow
Membrana	membrane (connective tissue)
Musculus	muscle
Nervus	nerve
Os, Ossis	bone
Os, Oris	mouth
Radix	root (of a nerve)
Ramus	branch (of a nerve or a vessel)

Recessus	(outward) bulge
Septum	partition
Tendo	tendon, sinew
Tractus	large bundle of nerve fibers
Vagina	sheath, scabbard
Vesica	bladder

<i>Lingua latina</i>	<i>English</i>
1. Caput	head
Facies	face
Collum / Cervix	neck
Nucha	nape
2. Truncus	trunk
Columna vertebralis	vertebral column / spine
Thorax / Pectus	thorax / chest / rib cage
Dorsum	back
Abdomen / Venter	abdomen / belly
Pelvis	pelvis
3. Membrum superius	upper extremity / upper limb / arm
Brachium	upper arm
Cubitus	elbow
Antebrachium	forearm
Manus	hand
4. Membrum inferius	lower extremity / lower limb / leg
Femur	thigh (bone)
Genu	knee (please note as well: Genu = bend)
Crus	(lower) leg
Pes	foot
Akra	sticking-out parts of the body, acra (e.g. nose, outer ear, fingertips)