#### Terminology of the Body

#### **BIOLOGY 205**

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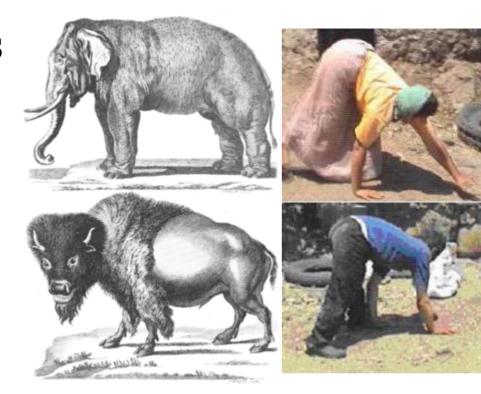
*Objective 1:* Describe "anatomical position."

These are key words to know & DEFINITION

-Anatomy

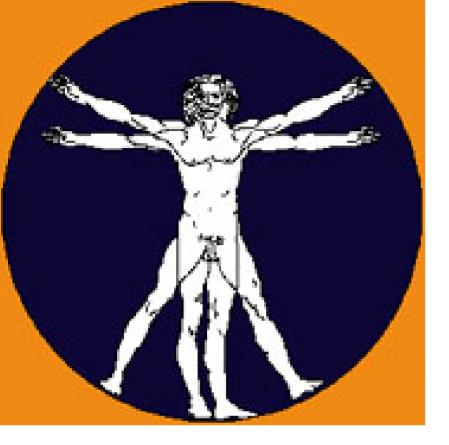
–Physiology–Anatomical position.

• Quadrupeds



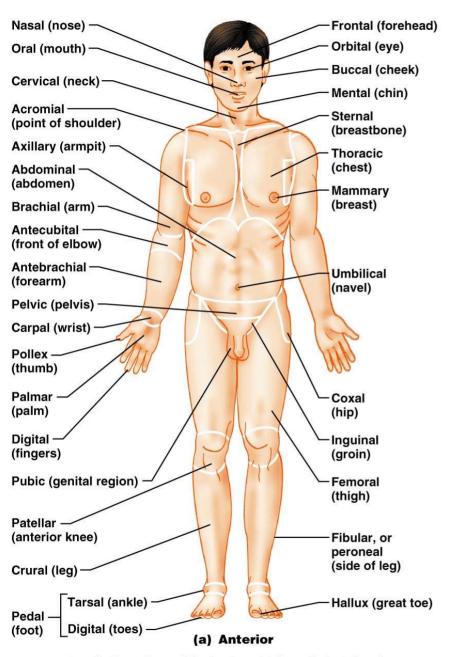
• bipeds

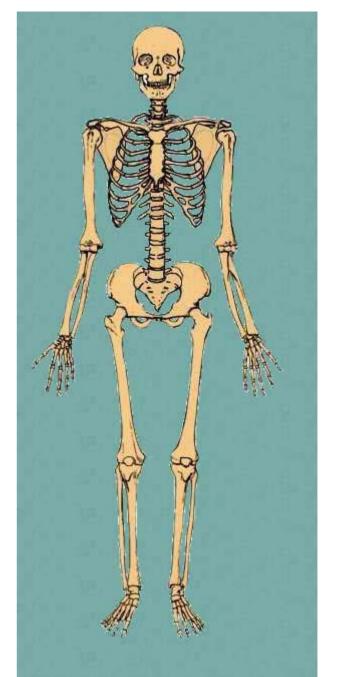




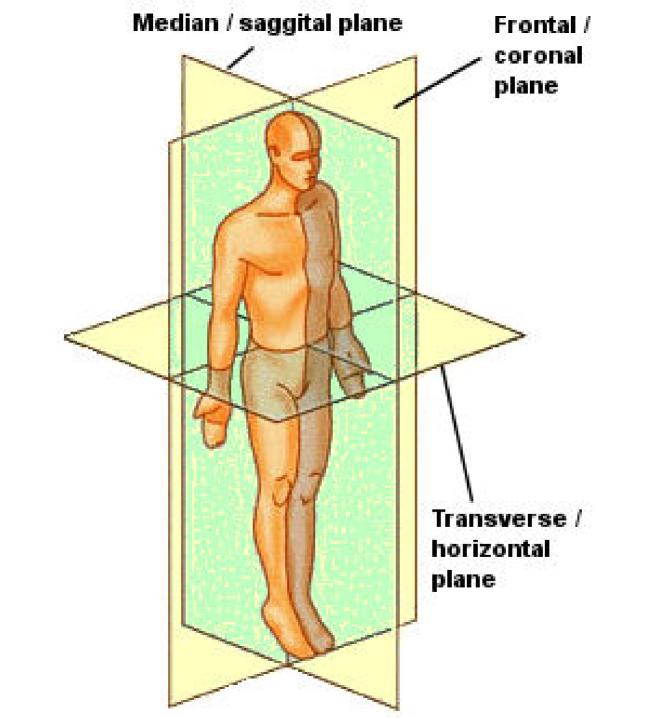
# Anatomical position

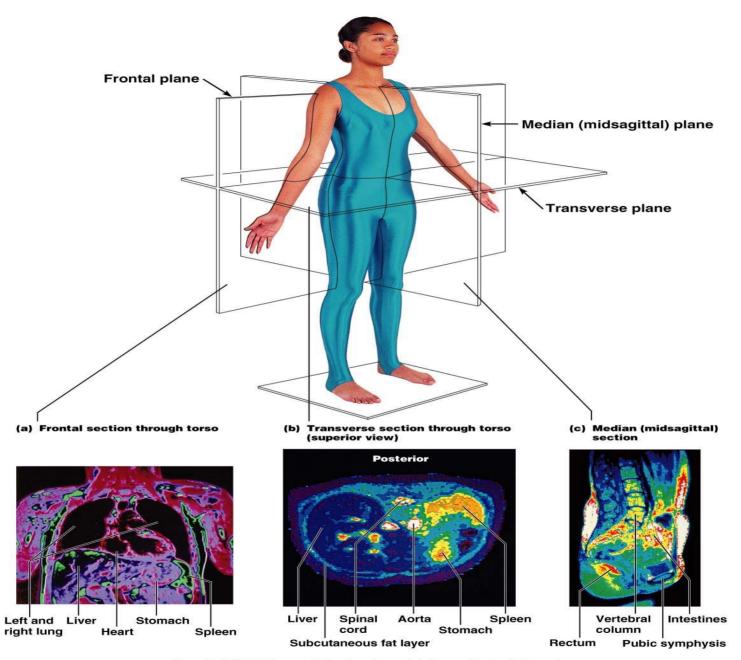
The anatomical position is the universal starting position for describing movements, with the exception of horizontal flexion, which occurs when the arm moves forwards from an already abducted position



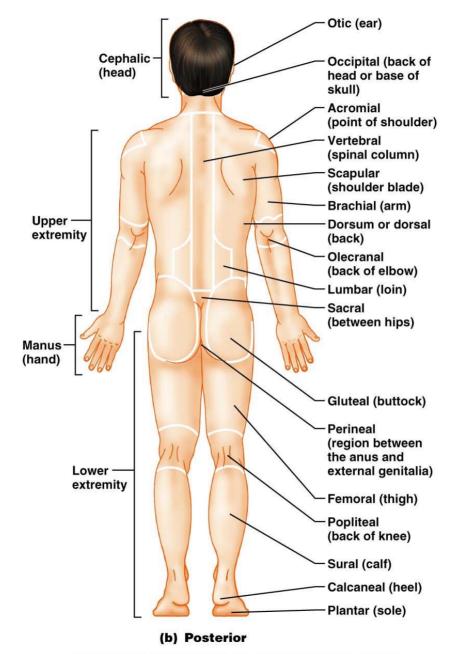


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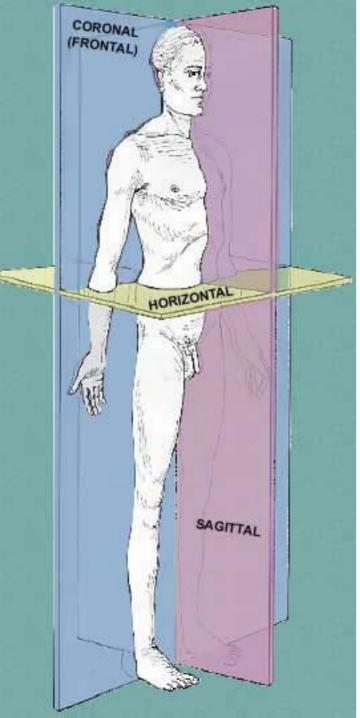




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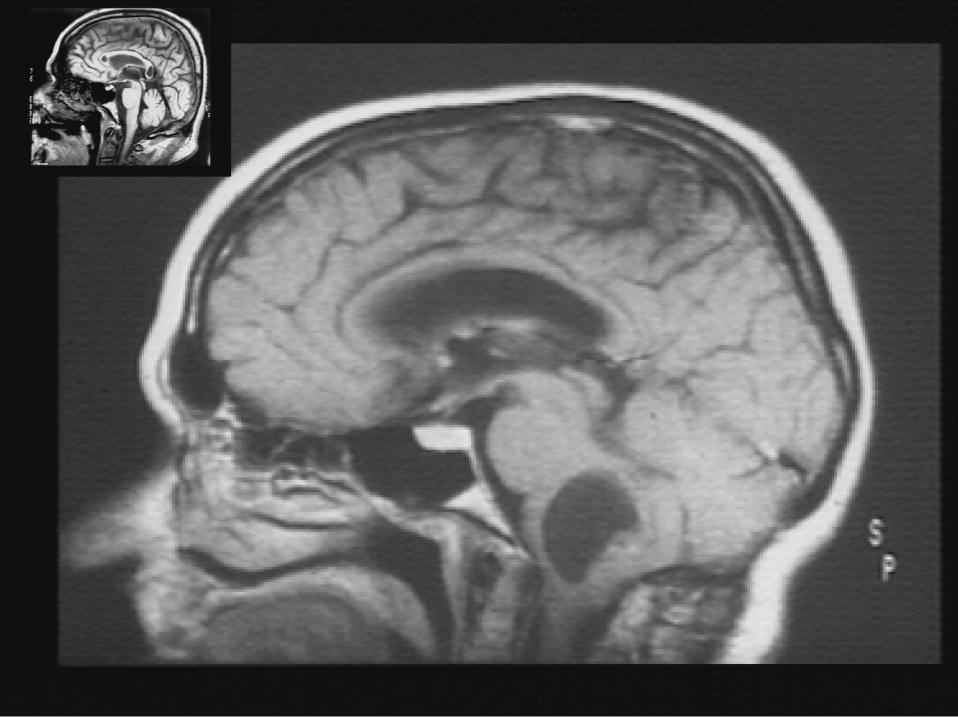


FRONTAL (or coronal) separates the body into Anterior and Posterior parts

#### MEDIAN (or midsagittal) separates body into Right and Left parts

#### HORIZONTAL separates the body into Superior and Inferior parts

SAGITTAL any plane parallel to the median plane



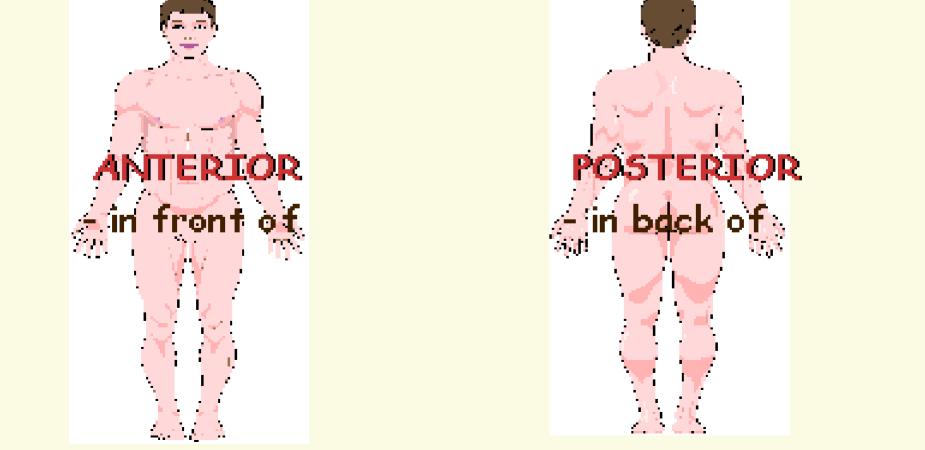
### **Directional Terms**

- Superior and inferior toward and away from the head, respectively
- Anterior and posterior toward the front and back of the body
- Medial, lateral, and intermediate toward the midline, away from the midline, and between a more medial and lateral structure

## •Superior and inferior – toward and away from the head, respectively SUPERIOR and INFERIOR SUPERIOR - closer to the head hear liver (inferio INFERIOR- closer to the feet

•Anterior and posterior – toward the front and back of the body

## ANTERIOR and POSTERIOR



Medial, lateral, and intermediate – toward the midline, away from the midline, and between a more medial and lateral structure

#### MIDLINE and MID-CLAVICULAR

MIDLINE

MID-CLAVICULAR

 Proximal and distal – closer to and farther from the origin of the body part
PROXIMAL and DISTAL

PROXIMAL

-toward attachment

DISTAL

-away from attachment

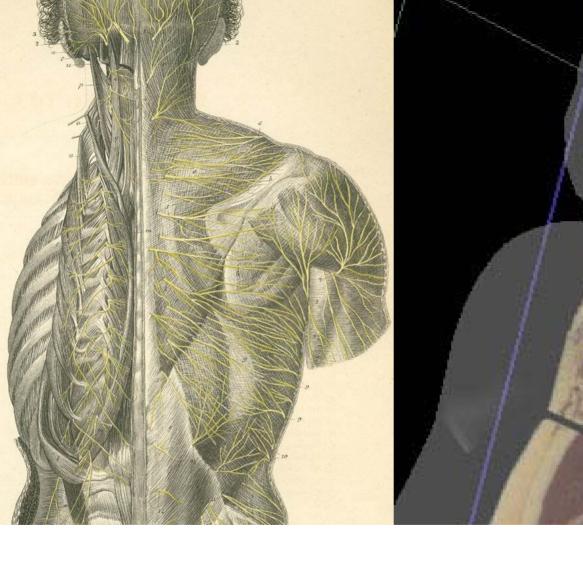
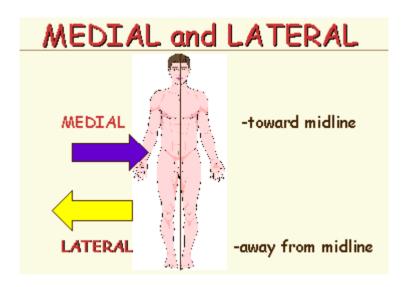


Fig.1.



 Superficial and deep – toward and away from the body surface



## PALMAR -palm side DORSAL-topside PALMAR

## SUPINE and PRONE



#### SUPINE - lying face up



#### PRONE - lying face down

#### **Terms of relation or position**

superior (closer to the head)	inferior (closer to the feet)	reference point horizontal plane
posterior (dorsal) <i>closer to the</i> <i>posterior surface of the body</i>	anterior (ventral) <i>closer to the</i> <i>anterior surface of the body</i>	reference point frontal or coronal plane
medial ( <b>lying closer to the</b> <b>midline</b> )	lateral (lying further away from the midline)	reference point sagittal plane
proximal <i>closer to the origin of</i> <i>a structure</i>	distal <i>further away from the</i> origin of a structure	reference point the origin of a structure
superficial	deep	reference point surface of body or organ
median		reference point along the midsagittal or median plane
intermediate		between two other structures
external	internal	refers to a hollow structure ( <b>external being outside and internal being inside</b> )
supine	prone	face or palm up when lying on back, face or palm down when lying on anterior surface of body
cephalad	caudad	toward the head, toward the tail (feet)

#### CHALLENGES

Interhemispheric Fissure

**Cingulate Gyrus** 

**Corpus Callosum** 

Frontal Lobe (Precentral gyrus) Superior Saggital Sinus Anterior Cerebral Arteries

Caudate

Insula Lateral Fissure

Putamen

Fornix Temporal Lobe

> Middle and Anterior Optic Chiasm Cerebral Arteries

Carotid Arteries

Lateral Ventricle

#### AXIAL BRAIN CUT MRI

#### Central Solcus Parietal Lobe

**Frontal Lobe** 

Lateral Ventricle

Corpus Callosum

Thalamus (lateral) III Ventricle (midline)

Hypothalamus

**Optic Chiasm** 

Pituitary Midbrain Aqueduct

> Pons Foramen Magnum

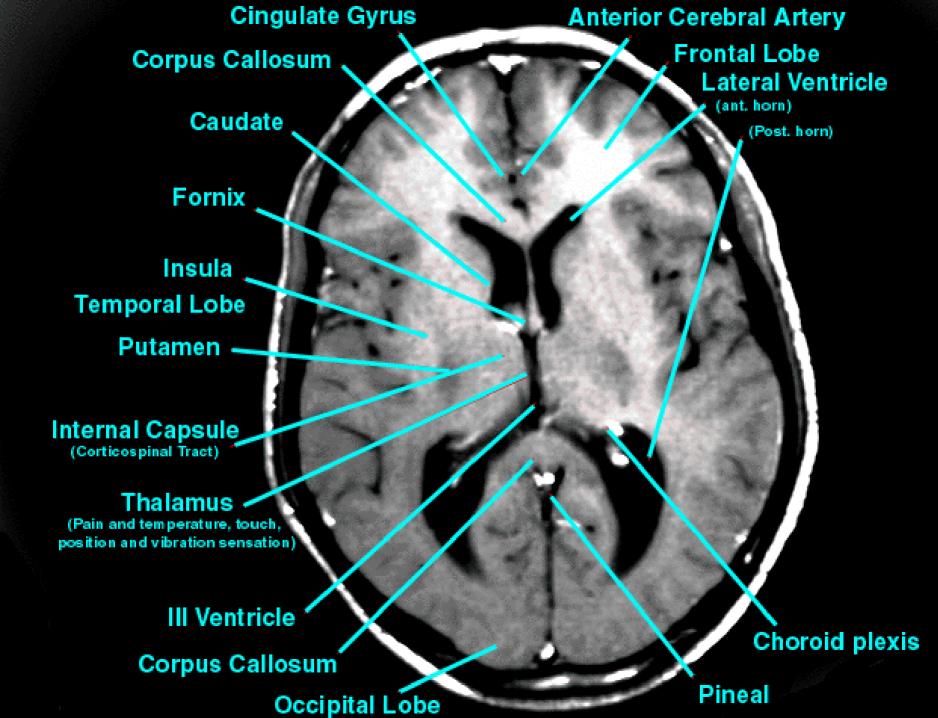
**Occipital Lobe** 

Tentorium IV Ventricle Cerebellum

Medulla

Spinal Cord

#### **MID SAGITTAL**



#### TRANSVERSE

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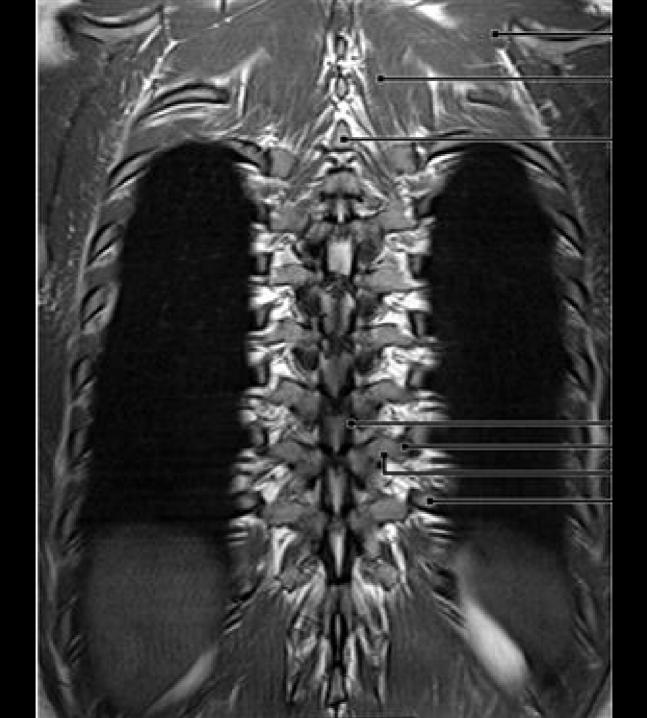
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#### TRANSVERSE



#### SAGITAL



## MRI, frontal section anterior to posterior.



#### MRI, mid-sagittal section.