



# Anatomy HAYAT BATCH

done by : Rama Abdelsattar Alwraikat

lecture no : Lec 1 (Introduction)



# **General Anatomy**

## **Lecture 1: Introduction to Human Anatomy**

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# Anatomical Position & Planes

Dr Ashraf Ramzy



\* **Anatomy** is the study of structures that can be seen **without** using a microscope (GROSS ANATOMY).

\* Anatomy forms the basis for the practice of medicine

\* Observation and visualization are the primary techniques a student should use to learn anatomy.

# Anatomy

→ Cutting to study the structure

\* **Definition:** anatome = up (ana) + cutting (tome).

طريقتين لدراسة الـ anatomy

\* **Descriptive anatomy: Regional or Systemic.**

\* **Regional Anatomy**: parts of body e.g. head, neck, thorax, abdomen, upper limb & lower limb.

\* **Systemic Anatomy**: e.g. cardiovascular system, respiratory system, urinary system, etc.

علم الأجنحة

\* **Developmental Anatomy (Embryology).**

\* **Applied Anatomy (clinical).**

\* **Radiological Anatomy.** (X-Ray / CT / MRI)

\* **Surface Anatomy.** اسعة صمامات القلب من خارج الجسم

Branches in anatomy

\* **Microscopic Anatomy** Dr Ashraf Ramzy

↓  
under the microscope → Histology



# Body Regions

1. Head and Neck.

الرأس والرقبة → حوض

2. Abdomen & Pelvis.

البطن

الأطراف السفلية

3. Lower limb.

الأطراف السفلية

الأطراف العلوية

4. Upper limb.

الأطراف العلوية

الصدر

5. Thorax.

الصدر

6. Brain & spinal cord (Neuroanatomy).

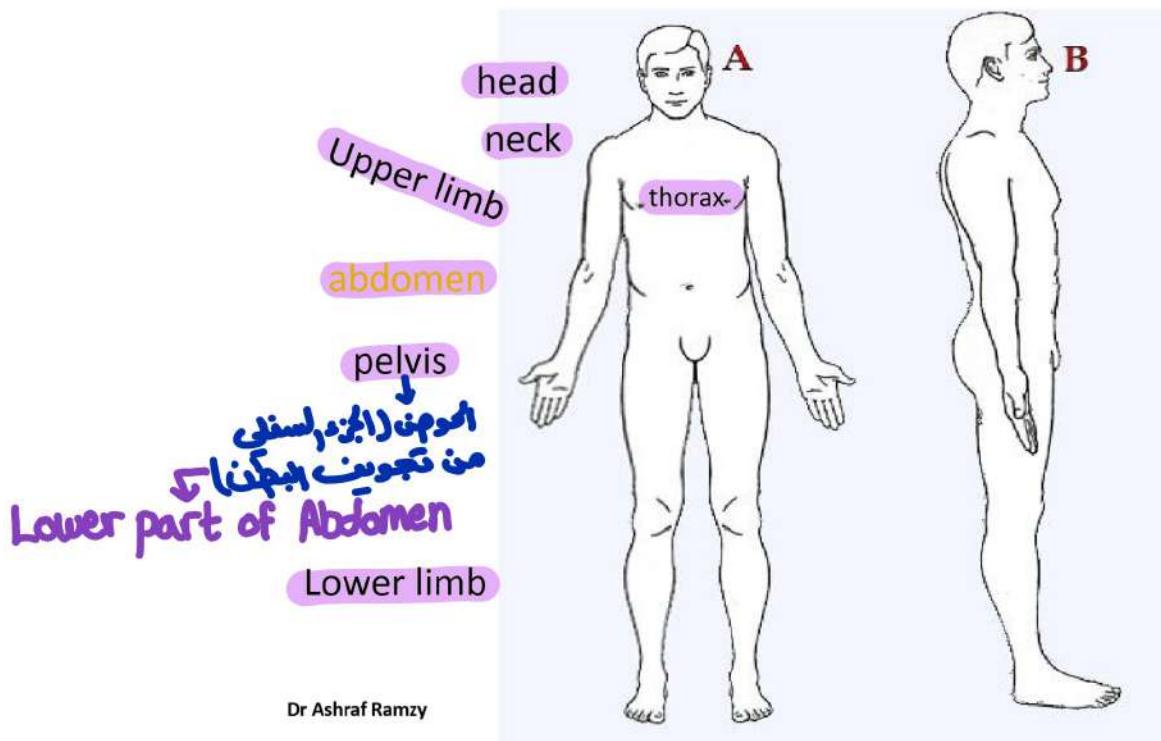
المخ وال脊髓

الدماغ

الطبول الشوكي

تشريح  
الأعصاب

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## Anatomical Position ↓ (الوضع التشريحي)

• Body erect (person standing).

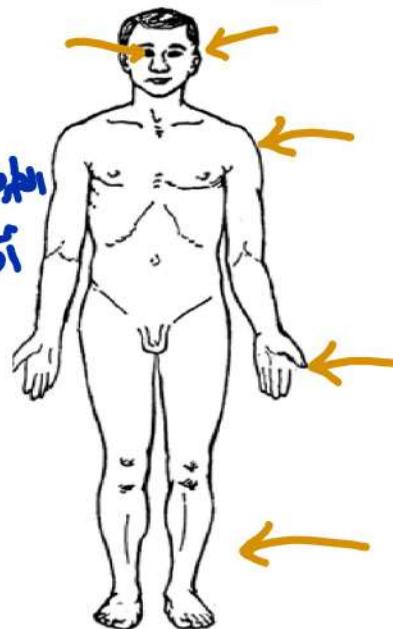
• Face directed forward.

• Limbs at sides of body.

• Legs & feet close together.

• Palms directed forward.

• Eyes opened



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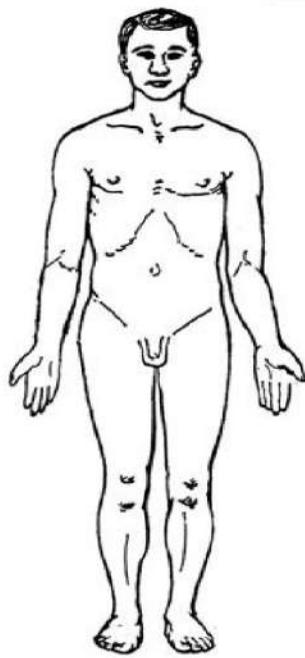
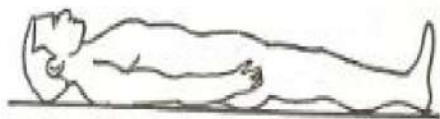


Fig. (1) Anatomical Position



Supine



Prone

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متحفه نائم على ظهره

سخنه نائم على معدنه  
أو بطنه



# Anatomical Planes

\* **Median (midsagittal) plane** = vertical in midline, divides body into right & left equal parts.

يقسم الجسم بالطول لصفين متساوين (يمين ويسار)

\* **Coronal plane** = vertical, perpendicular to median, divides body into anterior & posterior parts.

يقسم الجسم بالطول لجزئين (امامي وخلفي)

\* **Horizontal (transverse)** = perpendicular to median & coronal planes divides body into upper & lower parts.

يقسم الجسم بالعرض (فوق وتحت) إلى متساوين

\* **Parasagittal** = vertical, parallel to median.

يقسم الجسم بالطول (يمين ويسار) إلى متساوين

مهم

Left Parasagittal → Small left & large right part

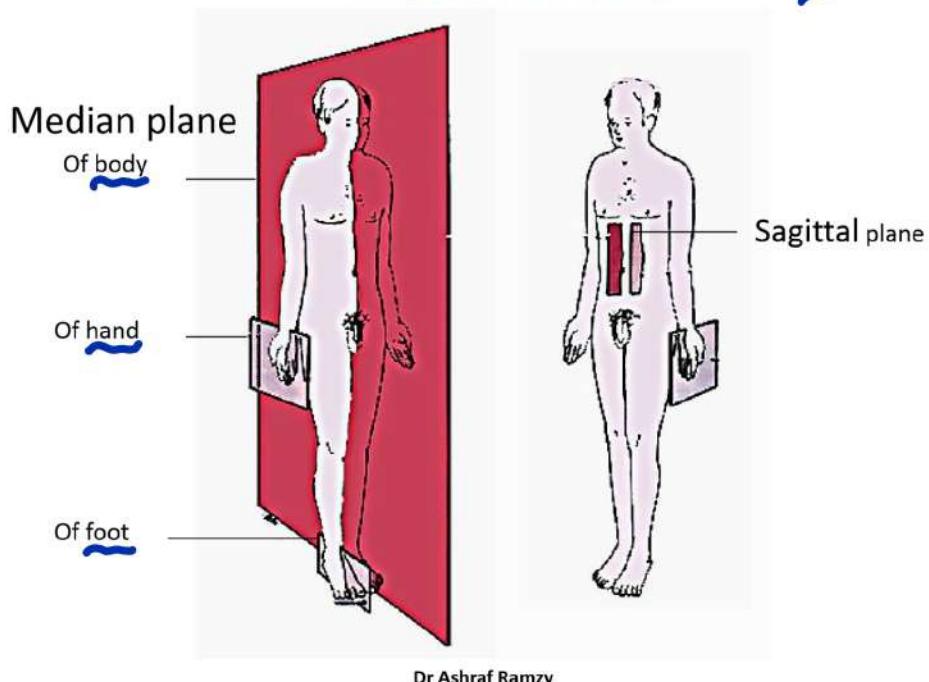


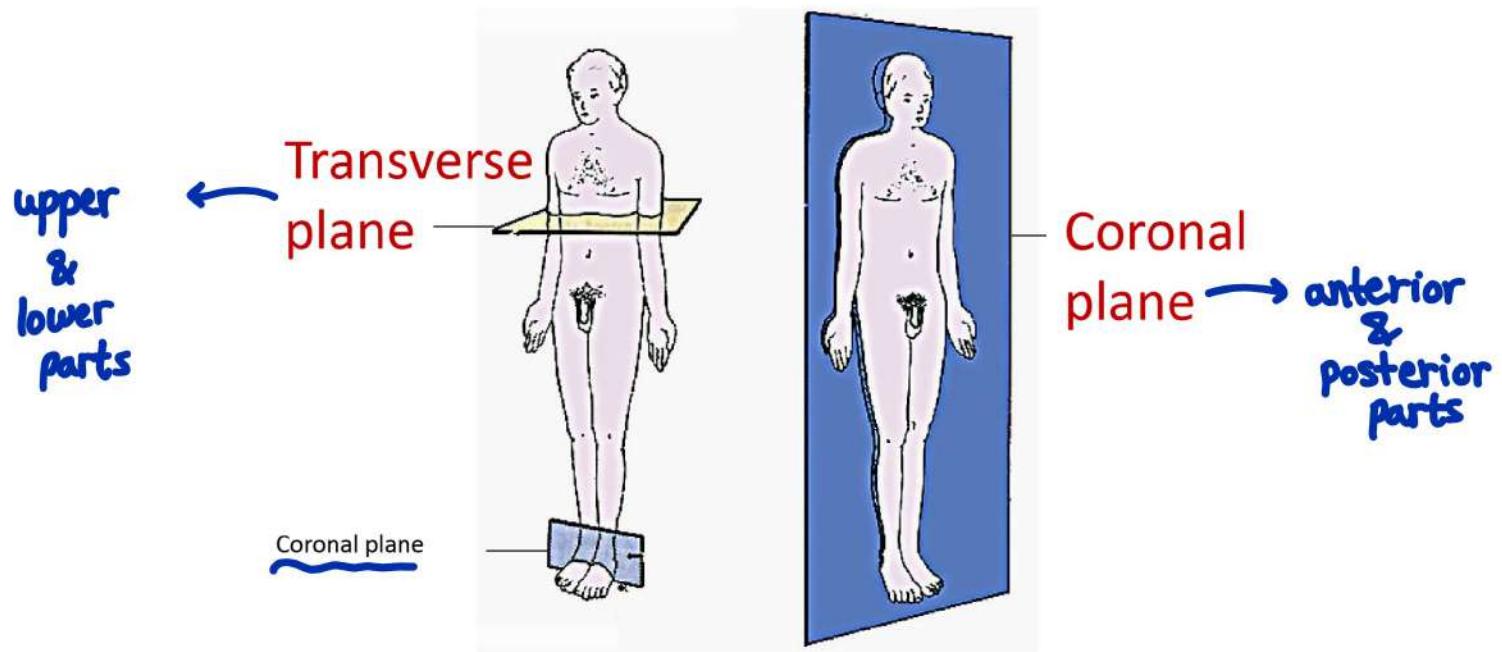
Right Parasagittal → Small right & large left part

عليه أسلوب



Median Plane → equal left & right parts or sides

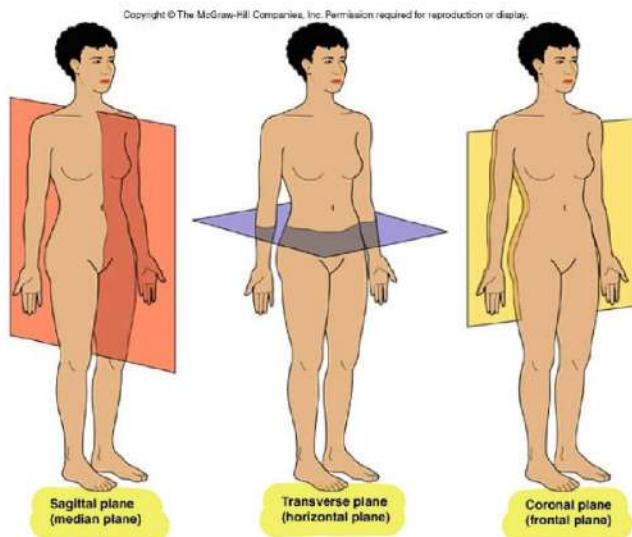




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## Anatomical Planes



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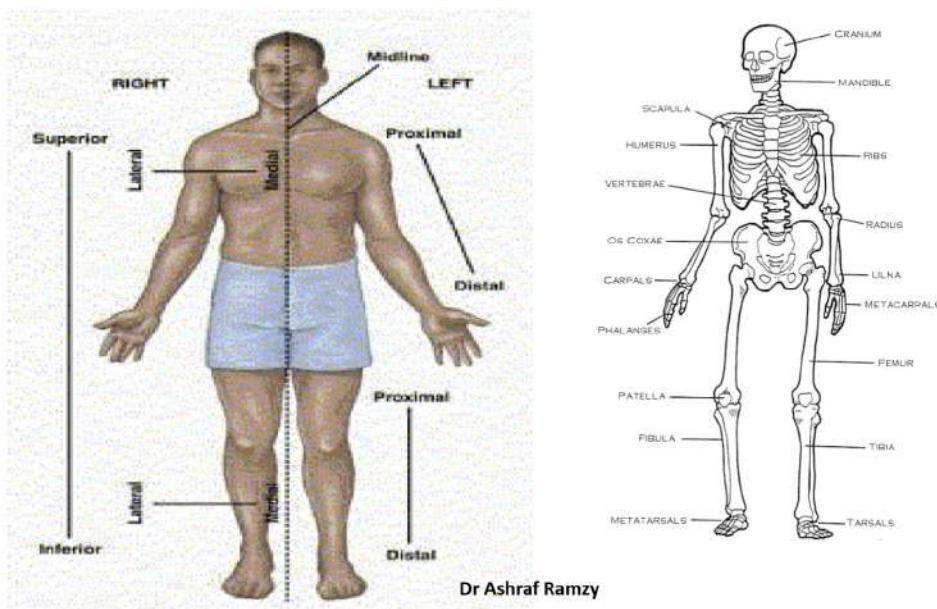


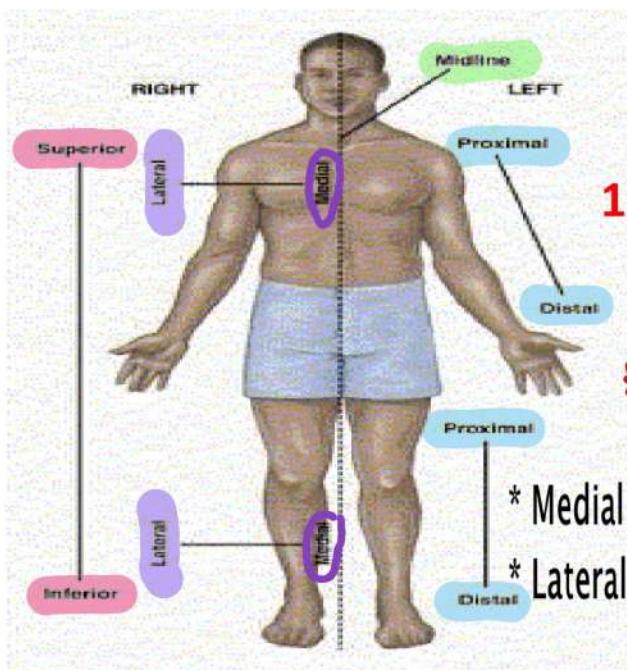
# Anatomical Terms

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# Anatomical Terms





### 1. Medial & Lateral:

\* eye → medial  
\* ear → lateral

\* Medial = closer to median plane. *اطناف*  
\* Lateral = away from median plane.

\* لا يوجد part دائرياً  
أو دائرياً lateral هي مجرد  
مقارنة تختلف حسب  
الأجزاء المطلقة بينها

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\* shoulder → lateral  
ear → medial



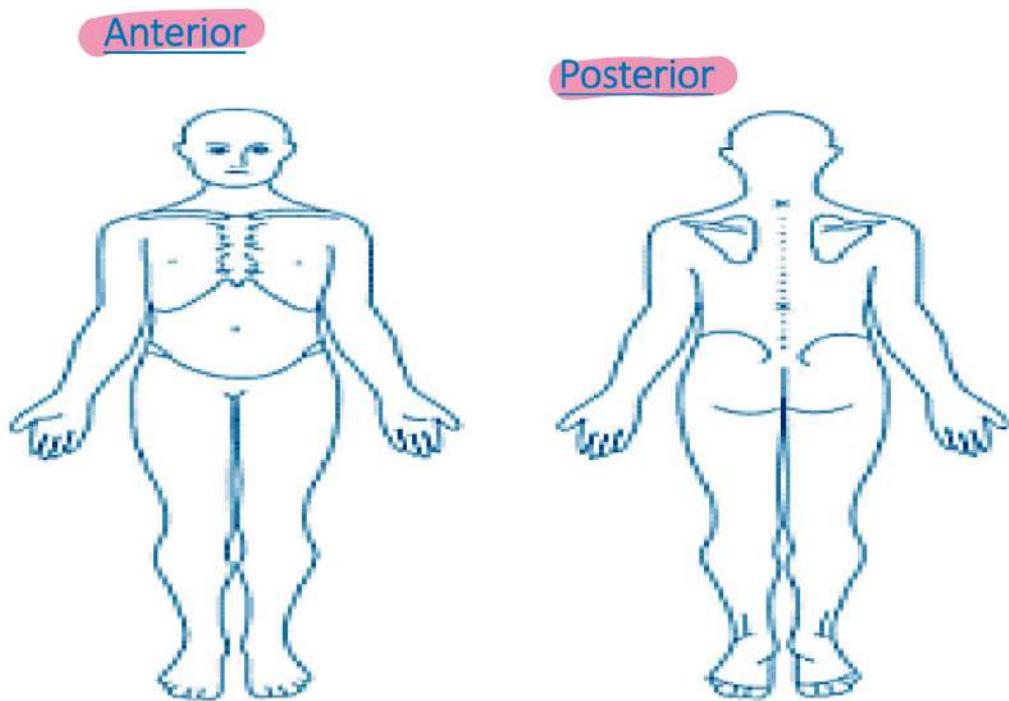
أمامي خلفي

## 2. Anterior & posterior:

- Body** {
- Anterior or Ventral → towards the front of the body
  - Posterior or dorsal → towards the back of the body
- Hand** {
- Anterior surface of hand → palmar surface
  - Posterior surface of hand → dorsal surface
- foot** {
- Upper surface of foot → dorsal surface القسم من مخده
  - Lower surface of foot → plantar surface بعدهن قسم



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### 3. Superior & inferior:

\* **Superior** (cephalic or cranial) = towards head

مُهْبِطٌ  
cranium  
skull  
الجمجمة

جَمْلَاتِينِي  
يَطْلُعُ عَلَى  
الْجَمْجمَةِ

أَقْرَبُ إِلَى الْأَعْلَى

\* **Inferior (caudal)** = towards feet.

أَقْرَبُ إِلَى السُّفْلِ



Anatomical position \* هنا المرجع لـ دامت

فما يُعرف به كيف كان واقف  
على رجليه أو على ذريه



## 4. Proximal & Distal:

- \* **Proximal → closer to trunk.**
- \* **Distal → away from trunk. (origin)**

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\* Arm → Proximal  
forearm → Distal

---

\* forearm → Proximal  
Hand → Distal

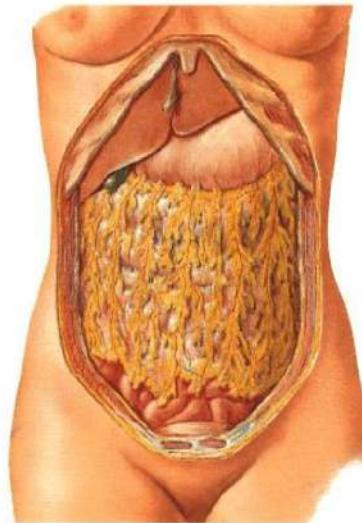
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تریب من جسمی  
أجلد (skin)

## 5. Superficial & Deep:

- \* **Superficial → towards surface of body. (skin)**
- \* **Deep → away from surface of body.**



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**Revision**

## Anatomical Terms

- \* **Medial** = closer to median plane.
- \* **Lateral** = away from median plane.
- \* **Anterior (ventral)** = towards front of body.
- \* **Posterior (dorsal)** = towards back of body.
- \* **Superior (cephalic or cranial)** = towards head
- \* **Inferior (caudal)** = towards feet.
- \* **Superficial** = towards surface of body.
- \* **Deep** = towards center of body.
- \* **Proximal** = nearer origin.
- \* **Distal** = further from origin.



example

\* Neck → two important arteries

وادي خارجي { وادي داخلي  
external { internal

\* External (outer): means towards the surface and applies to the hollow-out structure.

(في الخارج) من الخارج  
(الداخلي) من وнутريه  
↓ internal

\* Internal (inner): means towards the cavity of a hollow-out structure.

\* Central: means towards the center of the body.

\* Peripheral: means away from the center of the body.

\* Ipsilateral: means of the same side of the body.

right upper limb & right lower limb

\* Contralateral: means of the opposite side of the body.

left ear &  
right eye

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right upper limb

&  
left lower limb

CNS \*

↓  
Central  
nervous  
System

example

Contralateral

جذبه في الجسم يعين من المعاكس  
تحديده سهل في جهة ليسار  
من الجسم



## Specific terms for the limbs :

- **In the forearm :** radial = lateral & ulnar = medial.
- **In the hand :** palmar = anterior & dorsal = posterior.
- **In the leg:** fibular = lateral & tibial = medial.
- **In the foot:** plantar = inferior & dorsal = superior.



# Anatomical Terms of Movements

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- **Flexion** → to bend = **جذب**
  - **Extension** → to stretch = **straighten** = **مرونة**
- angle** = **زاوية**
- approximation of 2 ventral surfaces** **والاستئناد لوحده**
- elbow** **كوع**
- knee** **ركبة**
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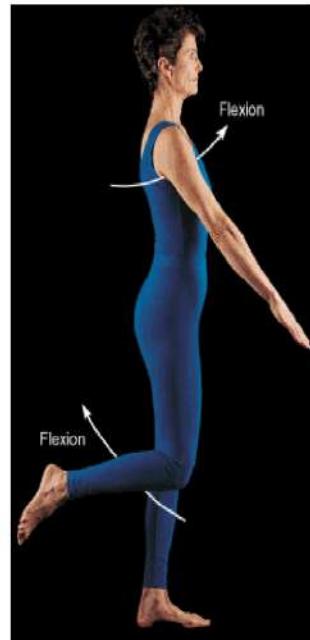


flexion → angle  
but approximation  
of 2 dorsal surfaces

Extension → approximation  
of 2 ventral surfaces



**flexion**



**flexion**

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**extension**



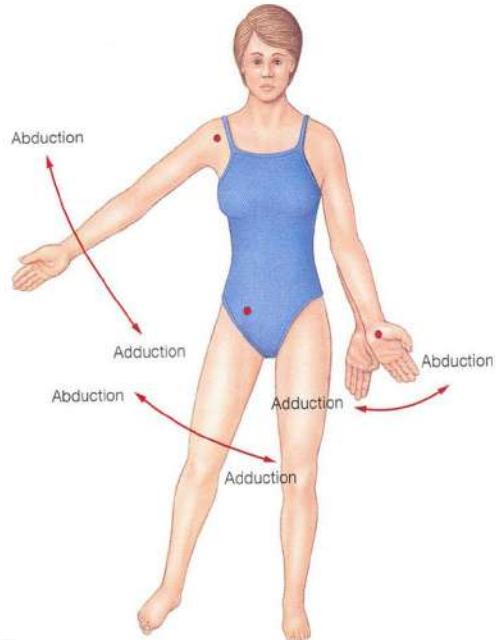
**extension**

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بعد

- **Abduction** → moving a part away from midline.
- **Adduction** → moving a part towards the midline.



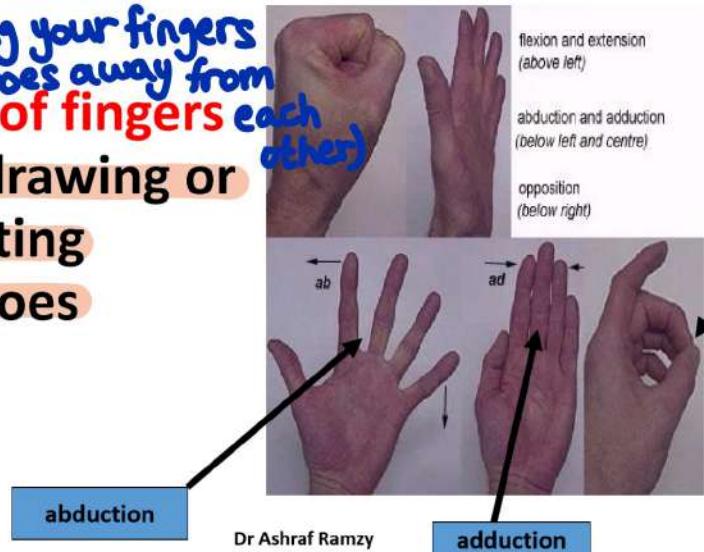
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• **Abduction of fingers & toes → spreading of fingers or toes**

البعد  
العزم  
apart. (Taking your fingers or toes away from

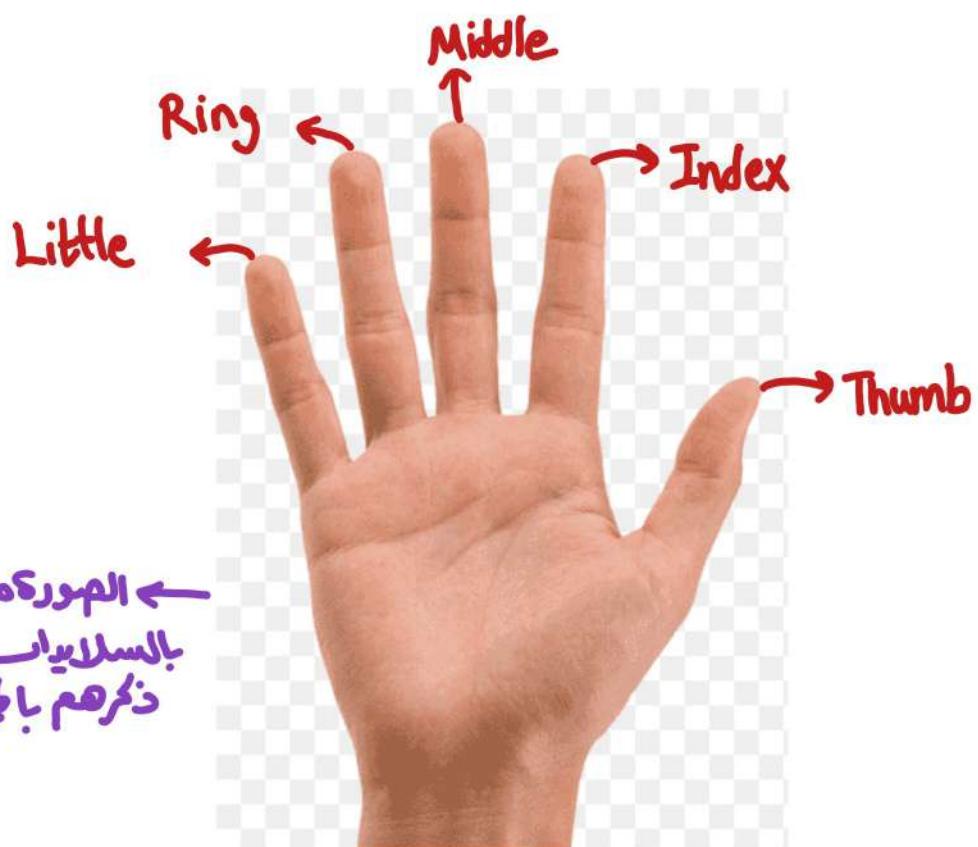
• **Adduction of fingers each other & toes → drawing or approximating fingers or toes together.**



→ putting the thumb opposite the rest of the fingers

middle ← ثور اليد \*

second ← ثور العزم \*

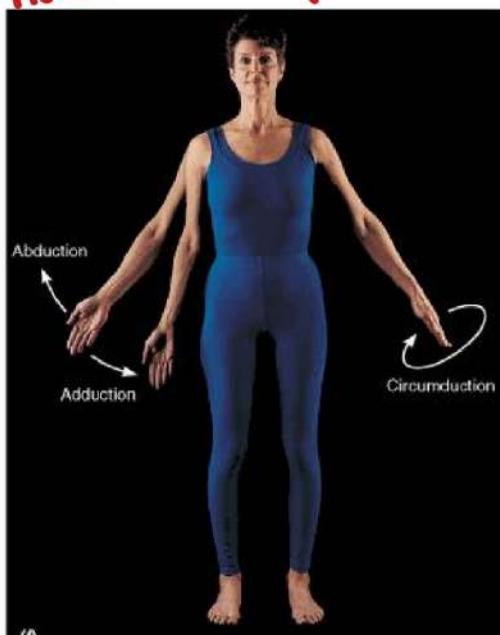


← المهرة من موجود بالسلطات لكن الدخدر ذكرهم بالخاصية !!



- Opposition:
- Circumduction →  
the combination in  
sequence of تجديف  
movements of  
flexion, abduction,  
extension &  
adduction.

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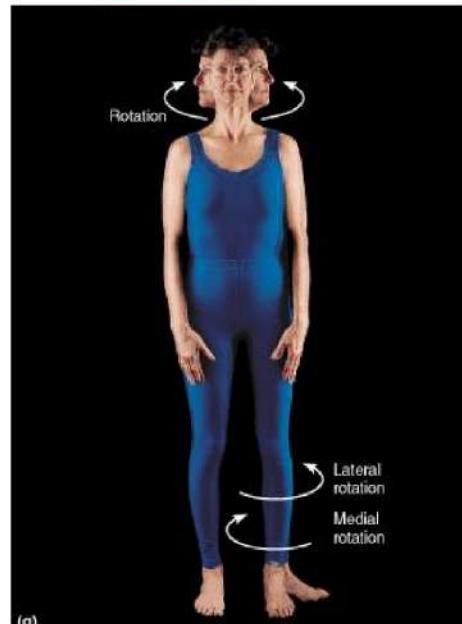
- Medial rotation →  
brings anterior surface  
to face medially

يلف للداخل

- Lateral rotation →  
brings anterior surface  
to face laterally

يلف للخارج

face & Leg خط



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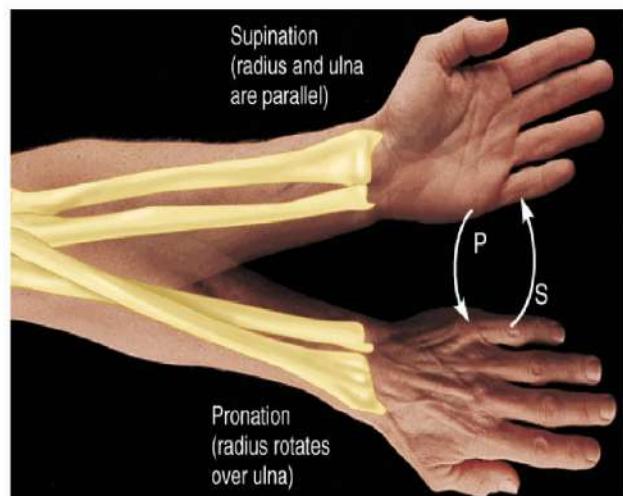


just for forearm

Pronation → medial rotation of forearm which brings palm of hand to face posteriorly → forwards

Supination → lateral rotation of forearm which brings palm of hand to face anteriorly → Anatomical Position ← Towards

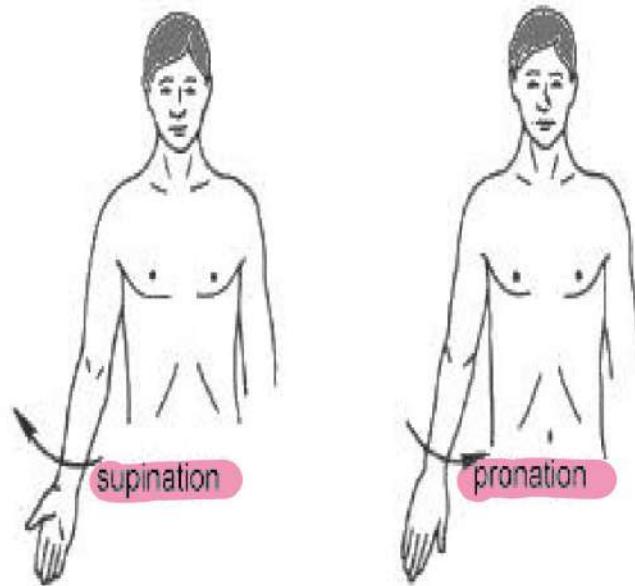
## forearm flex



(a) Supination (S) and pronation (P)

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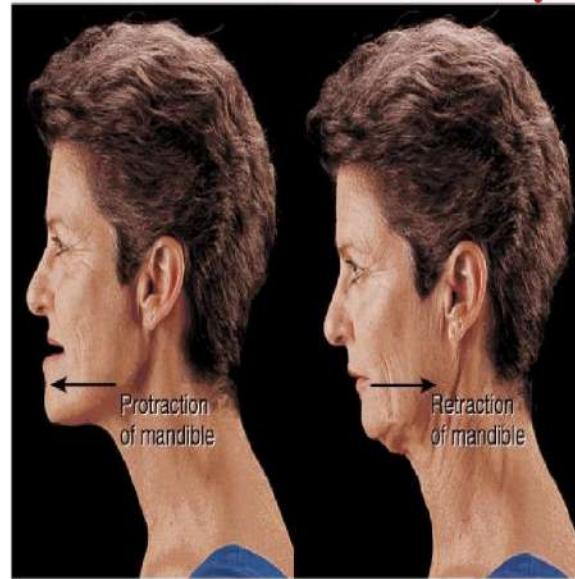
لازم يكون في  
الانسخان أعمل  
supination



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↓ Jaw & Shoulders فتح

- **Protraction →**  
moving the **jaw** forwards.
- **Retraction →** moving the **jaw backwards.**
- **Protraction & retraction can also occur at the shoulders.**



(c) Protraction and retraction

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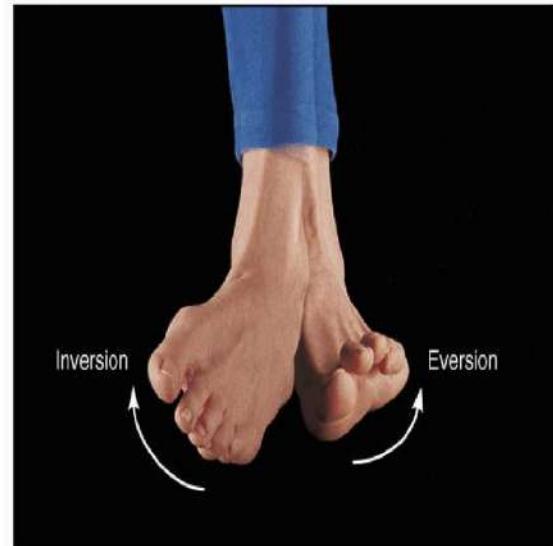
لابد يكون في  
العنق عمل على



Foot فَٹ

• **Inversion** → moving foot so that sole faces medially.

• **Eversion** → moving foot so that sole faces laterally.



(b) Inversion and eversion

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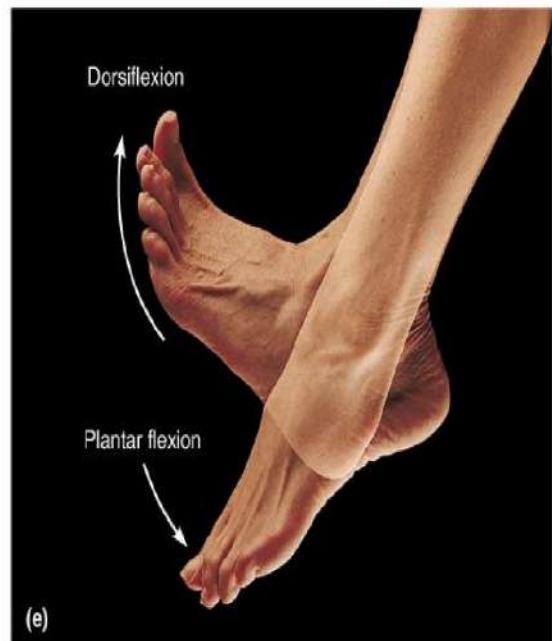
Sole → بطن لعمن





foot فتح

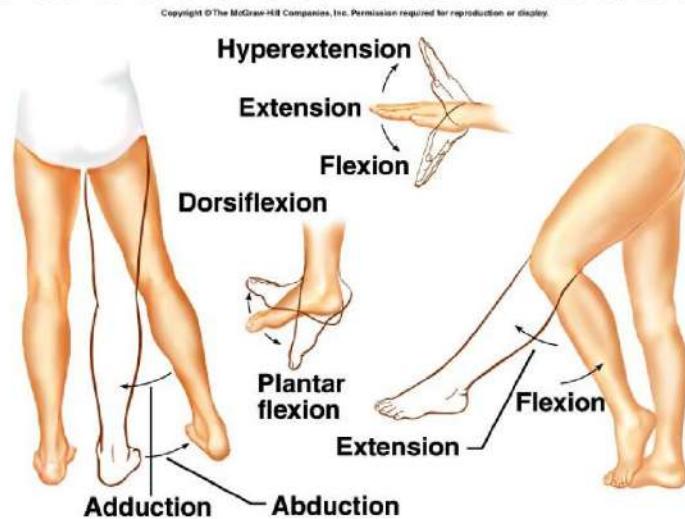
- **Dorsiflexion** → bending foot or ankle upwards.
  - **Plantar flexion** → bending foot or ankle downwards.
- دفع على اطراف الاذميج



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# Flexion- Extension Abduction- Adduction



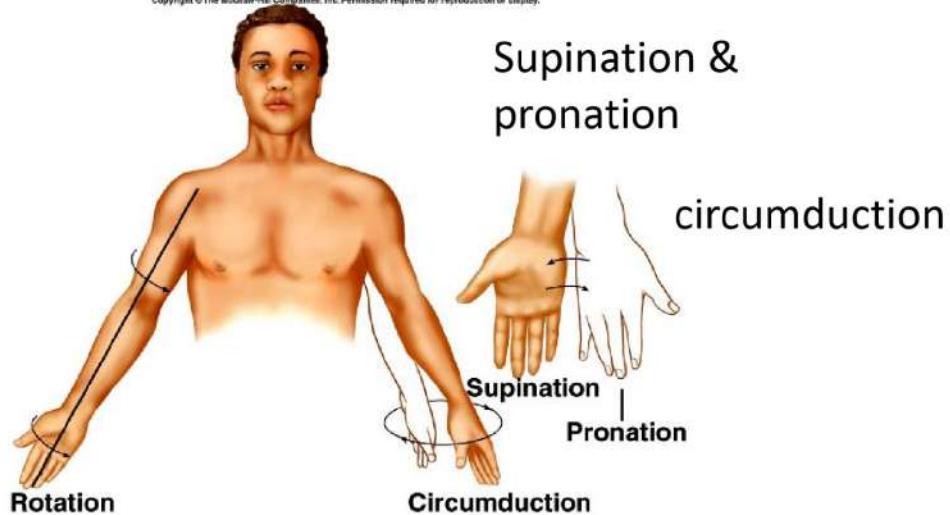
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# Rotation

## medial rotation- lateral rotation

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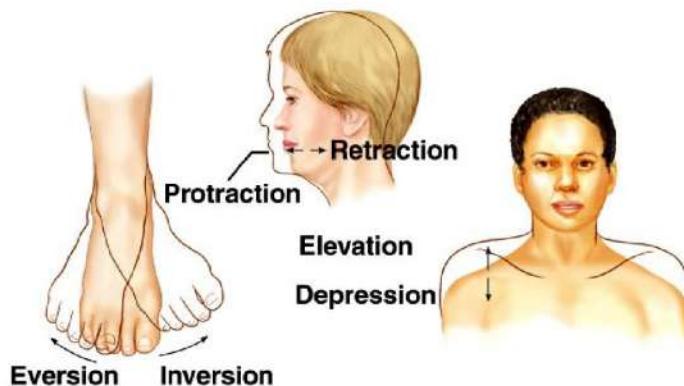


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# Protraction-retraction

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# Elevation-Depression

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# Body Cavities

تجاويف الجسم

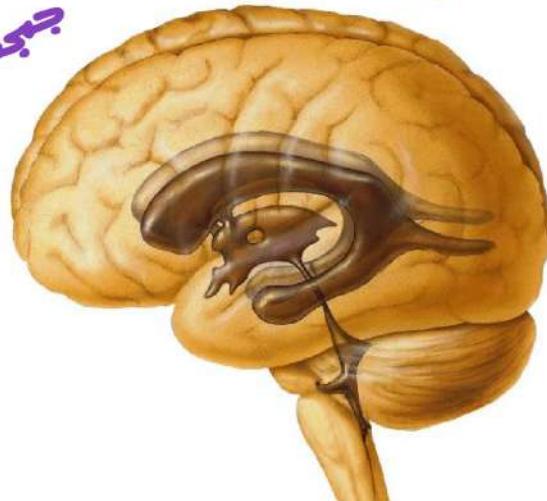
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## 1. Cranial Cavity

- \* The cavity inside the skull.
- \* Contains the brain.

cranium من  
وهي جزء من  
(أجزاء العلوية)  
تجويف الجمجمة



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## ② Vertebral Cavity

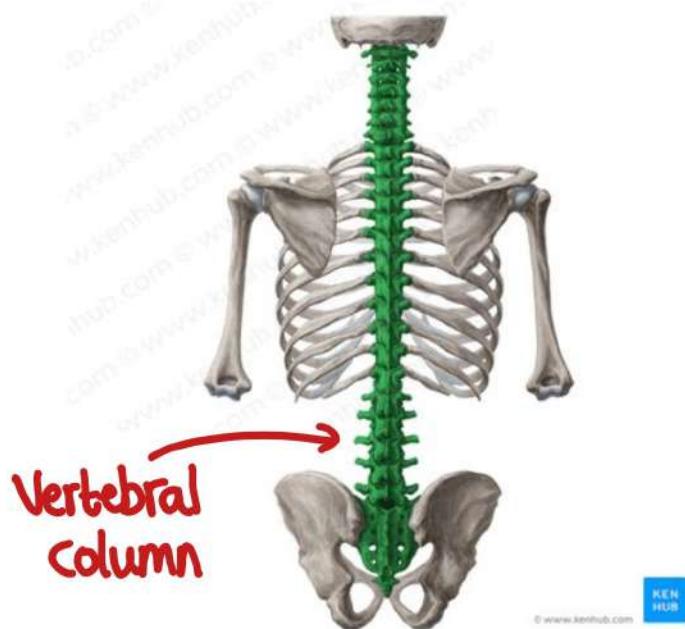
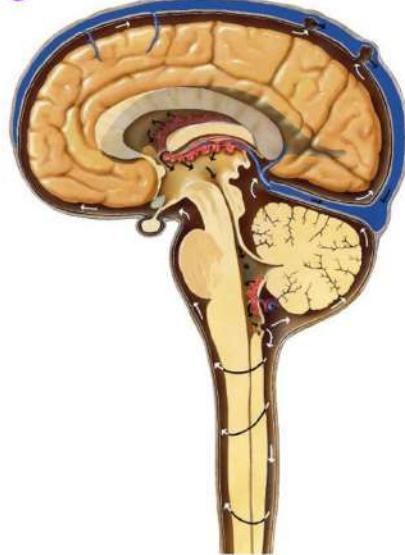
تجويف العمود الفقري

\* The cavity of the vertebral column.

\* Contains the spinal cord.

النخاع الشوكي

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### 3. Thoracic Cavity

تجويف الصدر

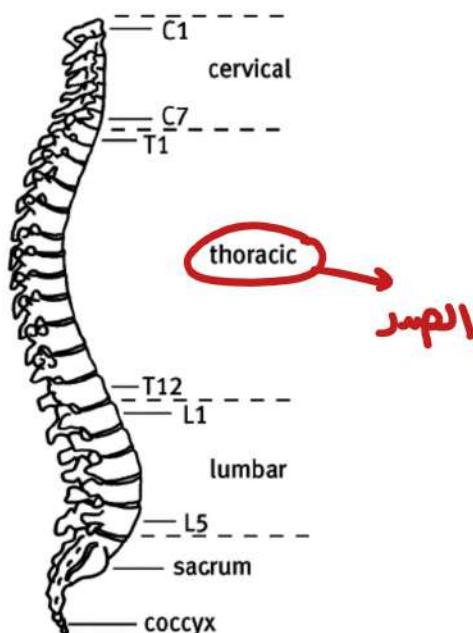
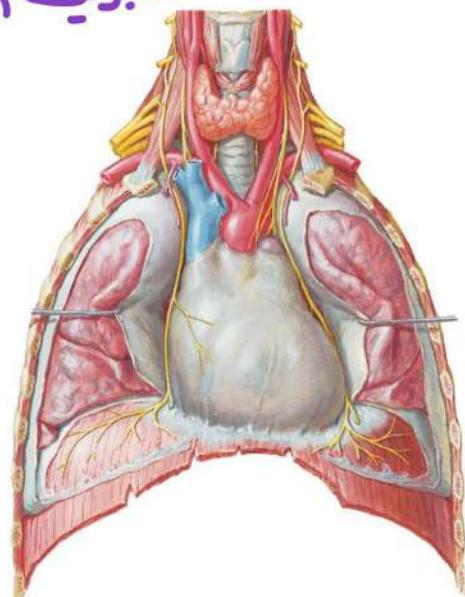
\* Contains the heart inside the pericardial cavity.

\* Contains the lungs inside the pleural cavities.

عنقاء قبط باركتين

عنقاء  
قبط  
بالعقب

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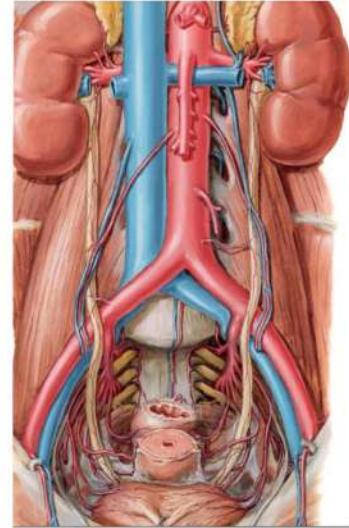


## ④ Abdominal Cavity

تجويف البطن

\* Contains abdominal organs such as organs of gastro-intestinal tract & kidneys.

الكليةان



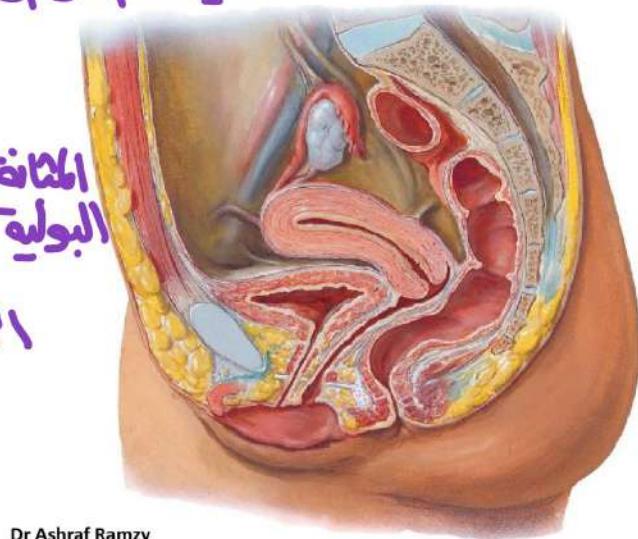
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## 5. Pelvic Cavity

تجويف الحوض

\* Contains pelvic organs such as urinary bladder, rectum & uterus & ovaries (in females).



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قليلًا من التفاؤل يصنع ألف طريق نحو السعادة..

بال توفيق 



#النادي\_الطبي  
#معكم\_خطوة\_بخطة