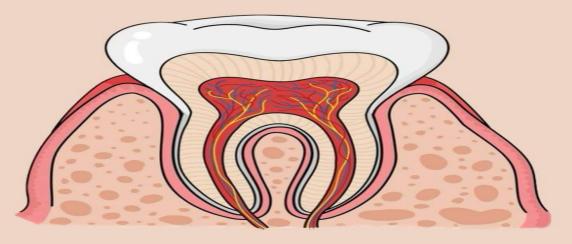


ANATOMY

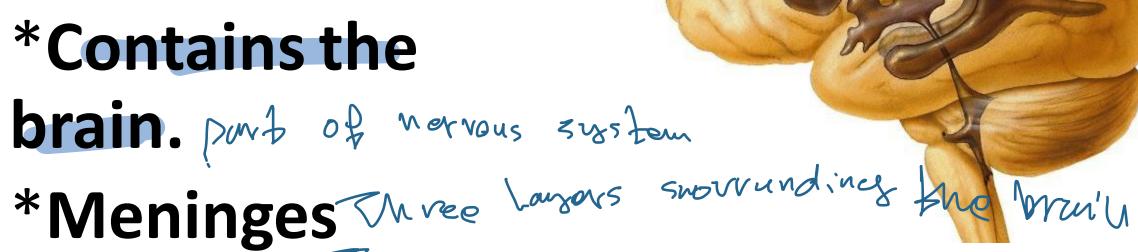


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ورُقِل مِسْ زِلِ فِي عَلِيًا اللهِ

Body Cavities 1. Cranial Cavity

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

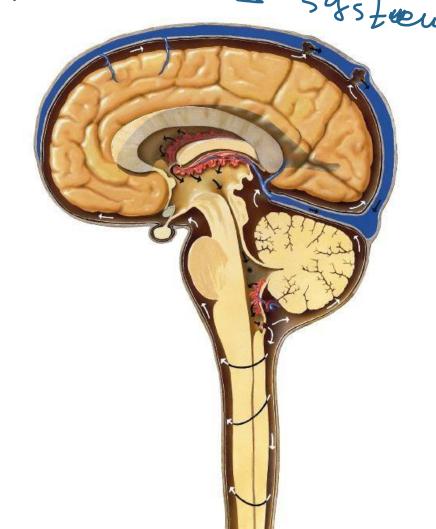


2 Vertebral Cavity Contains contral nervous system

*The cavity of the vertebral jee > >>>> column.

*Contains the spinal cord.

*Meninges

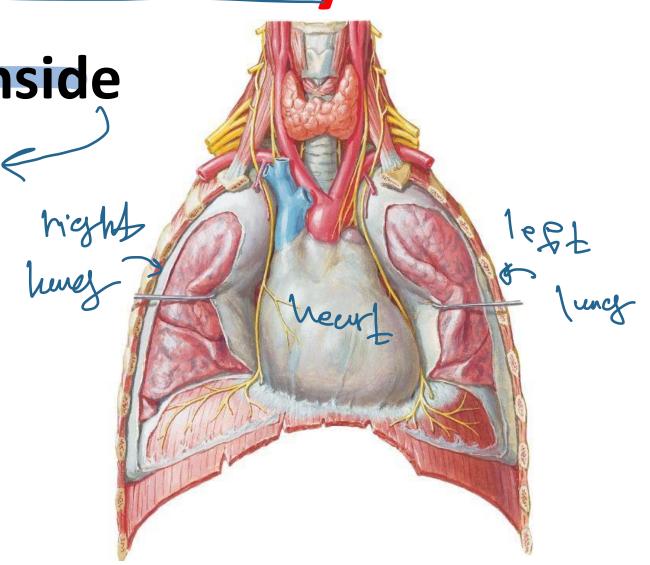


Dut of axial skeleton

3. Thoracic Cavity

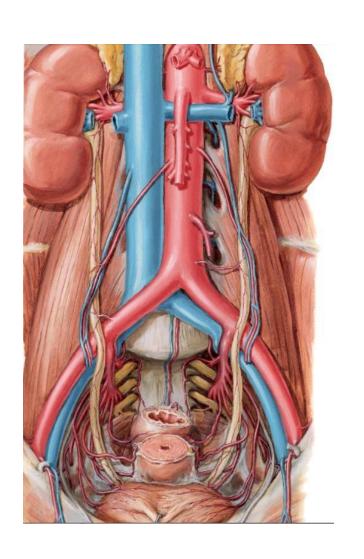
*Contains the heart inside the pericardial cavity.

- *Pericardium
- *Contains the lungs inside the pleural cavities.
- *Pleura سناع المعاد المناع المعاد ال



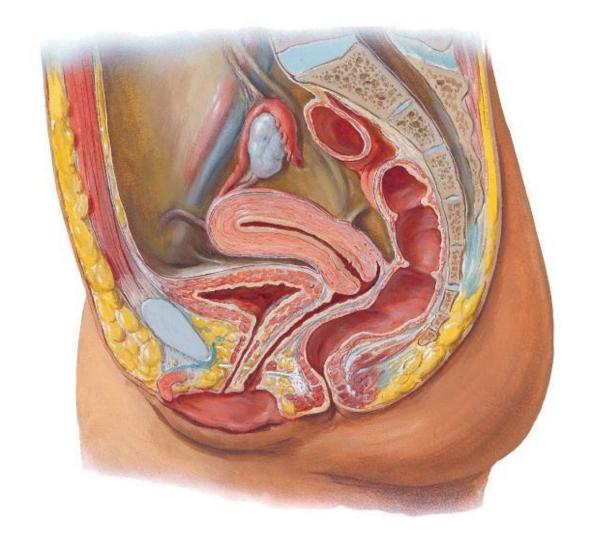
4. Abdominal Cavity

* Contains abdominal organs such as organs of GIT
gastrospice spice sp & kidneys. * Peritoneum Dart of Gi system



5. Pelvic Cavity

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







Anatomy & Embryology

Lecture 2: Skeletal System

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THE SKELETON

- * It comprises cartilages, bones, ligaments & joints.
- * The bones are rigid and heavier than cartilages.
- * Cartilages are more flexible and lighter.
- * The younger the age, the greater is the contribution of cartilage to the skeleton.

- * Divisions of the skeleton:
- 1. Exoskeleton: rudimentary in man.

 It is represented by: nails & المادة و الم عنايات و المادة بين المادة بي
- 2. Endoskeleton: about 206 bones & is formed of:
 - a. The axial skeleton.
 - b. The appendicular skeleton.

Regional classification of bones

- * The human skeleton is divided into:
- 1. Axial skeleton: which includes skull, vertebral column, ribs & sternum.
- Appendicular skeleton: which includes the bones of the appendages (upper & lower limbs) & their girdles (shoulder & pelvic).

