

SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES



Coimbatore -641035

COURSE NAME: HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

(BP301 T)

YEAR : I SEM/I YEAR

TOPIC 5 : BASIC ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY



DESIGN THINKING IN BASIC ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

- ✓ Empathize: Deeply understand the student's challenges, needs, and experiences in learning anatomical terms.
- ✓ Define: Reframe the problem based on insights from the empathize phase and establish clear context.
- ✓ **Ideate**: Brainstorm and explore a wide range of ideas and potential solutions, including visual aids or mnemonic devices for remembering terms.
- ✓ **Prototype**: Simulate and build models or diagrams of body positions and planes to enhance learning and retention.

MINDMAP





Pronation: rotation of the forearm and hand so the paim faces backward/downward

Supination: rotation of the forearm and hand so the palm « faces forward/upward

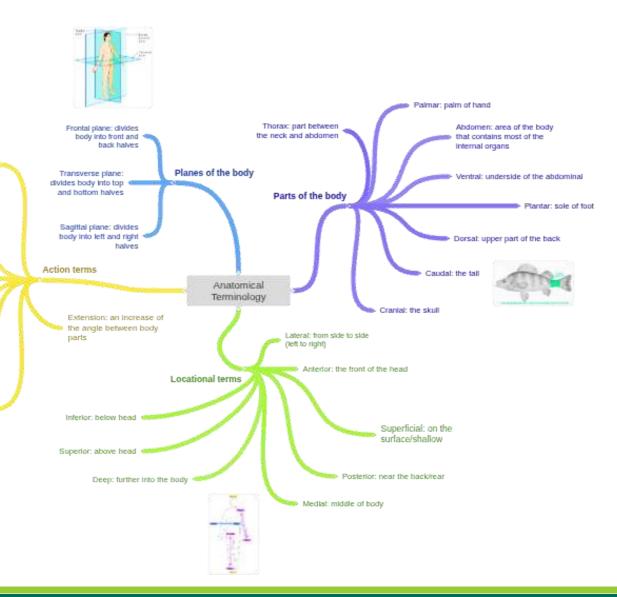
Flexion: bending a limb or joint -

Abduction: movement away from the midline or another body part

> Adduction: movement towards the midline or another body part

Inversion: inverting something 4

Eversion: turning something inside out





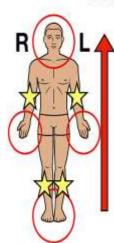
BASIC TERMINOLOGIES IN ANATOMY

	Directiona	l Terms of the Body	
Direction	Description		
Ventral	Toward the belly (front)	Edition 1	Lateral Medial Medial
Dorsal	Toward the back		
Rostral	Toward the nose		
Caudal	Toward the tail		
Superior	Toward the top of the head/body		
Lateral	Away from the middle		
Medial	Toward the middle		
Bilateral	On both sides		
<u>Ipsilateral</u>	On the same side		Front View
Contralateral	On the opposite side		

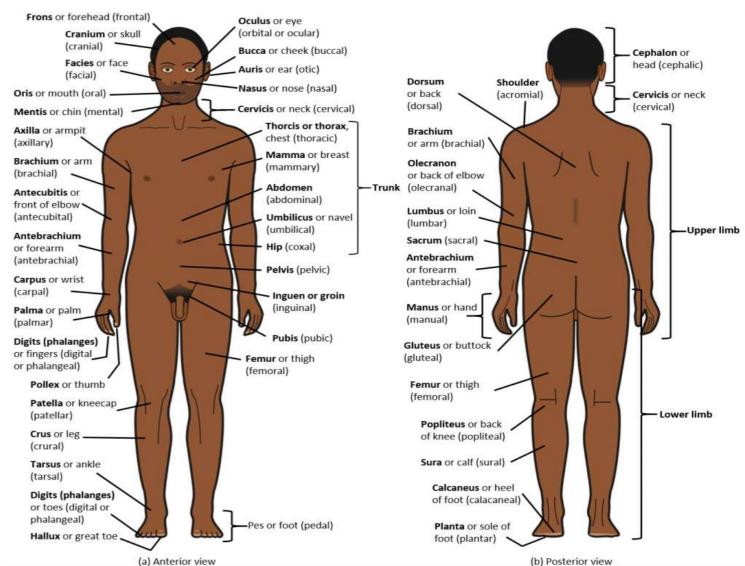
REGIONAL POSITION



Anatomical Position



- · Standing upright
- · Head and eyes directed straight ahead
- Upper limbs at the sides
- · Upper limbs slightly away from trunk
- Palms facing forward
- Thumbs pointing away from body
- Lower limbs parallel
- · Feet flat on the ground and facing forward



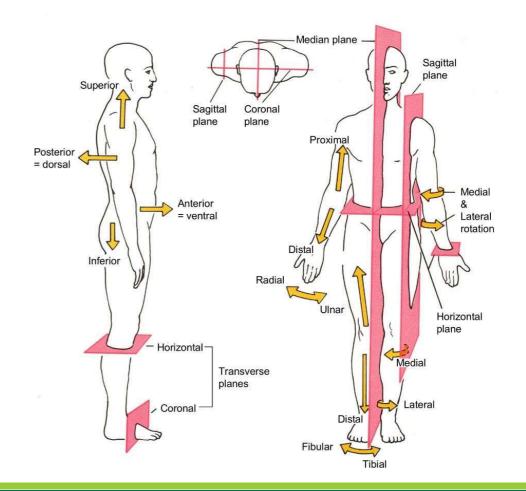


DIRECTIONAL TERMS

Directional terms are used to describe the relative location of one body part to another.

Direction	Description	
Ventral	Toward the belly (front)	
Dorsal	Toward the back	
Rostral	Toward the nose	
Caudal	Toward the tail	
Superior	Toward the top of the head/body	
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Body planes are imaginary flat surfaces that pass through the body. They are used to divide the body into sections for anatomical study.

Sagittal Plane:

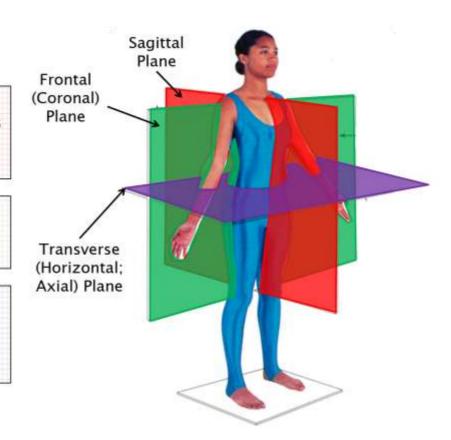
- · Divides body into right and left parts
 - Mid-sagittal (through midline)
 - Parasagittal (off the midline)

Frontal (Coronal) Plane

 Divides body into anterior and posterior parts

Transverse (Horizontal; Axial) Plane

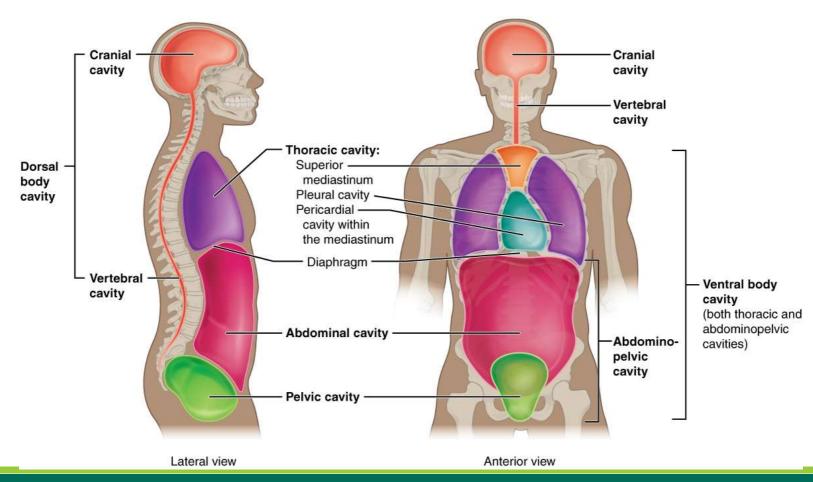
 Divides body into superior and inferior parts



BODY CAVITIES



Body cavities are spaces within the body that contain and protect internal organs.





SUMMARY

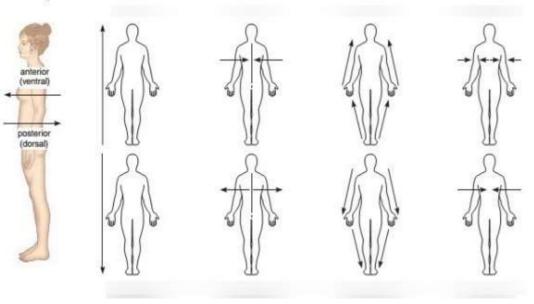
- ✓ Basic anatomical terminology includes position, directional terms, planes, regions, and
 cavities for precise description of the body.
- ✓ It ensures effective communication in pharmacy and healthcare, aiding in understanding physiological processes and drug interactions.

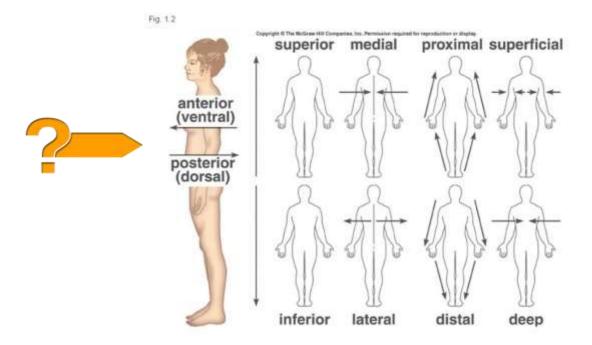
CLASS ASSESMENT



Directional terms.

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







REFERENCE

- ✓ Essentials of Medical Physiology, K. Sembulingam & P. Sembulingam (Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers)
- ✓ A Textbook of Human Anatomy and Physiology-I, SIA Publishers
- ✓ Human Anatomy & Physiology Gerard J. Tortora & Bryan H. Derrickson (Wiley)
- ✓ Ross and wilson anatomy and physiology in health and illness, Anne Waugh &Allison Grant.



