

Anatomy

Anatomy: a science that deal with form and structures of organ.

Types:

1- Special anatomy: Description of the structures of a single type or species.

2- Comparative anatomy: Compare (between animals).

3-Applied anatomy: study the relation of anatomy with other science e.g. surgery.

Veterinary anatomy: Branch that deals with form and structures of principal domesticated animals.

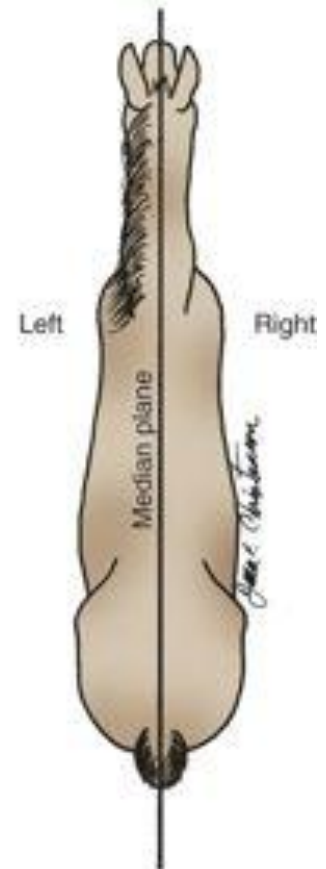
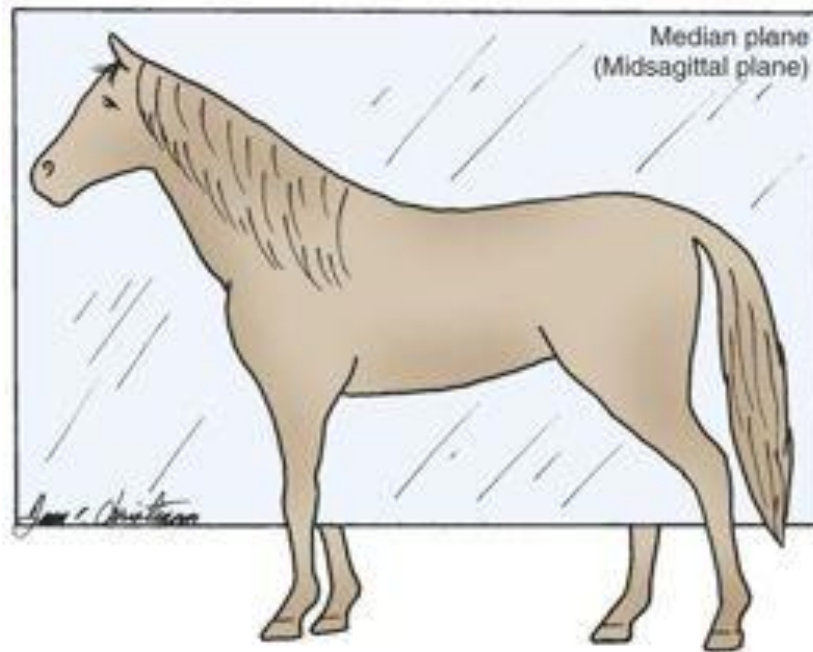
Methods of study:

- 1) Systematic anatomy: (e.g. osteology, myology, neurology).

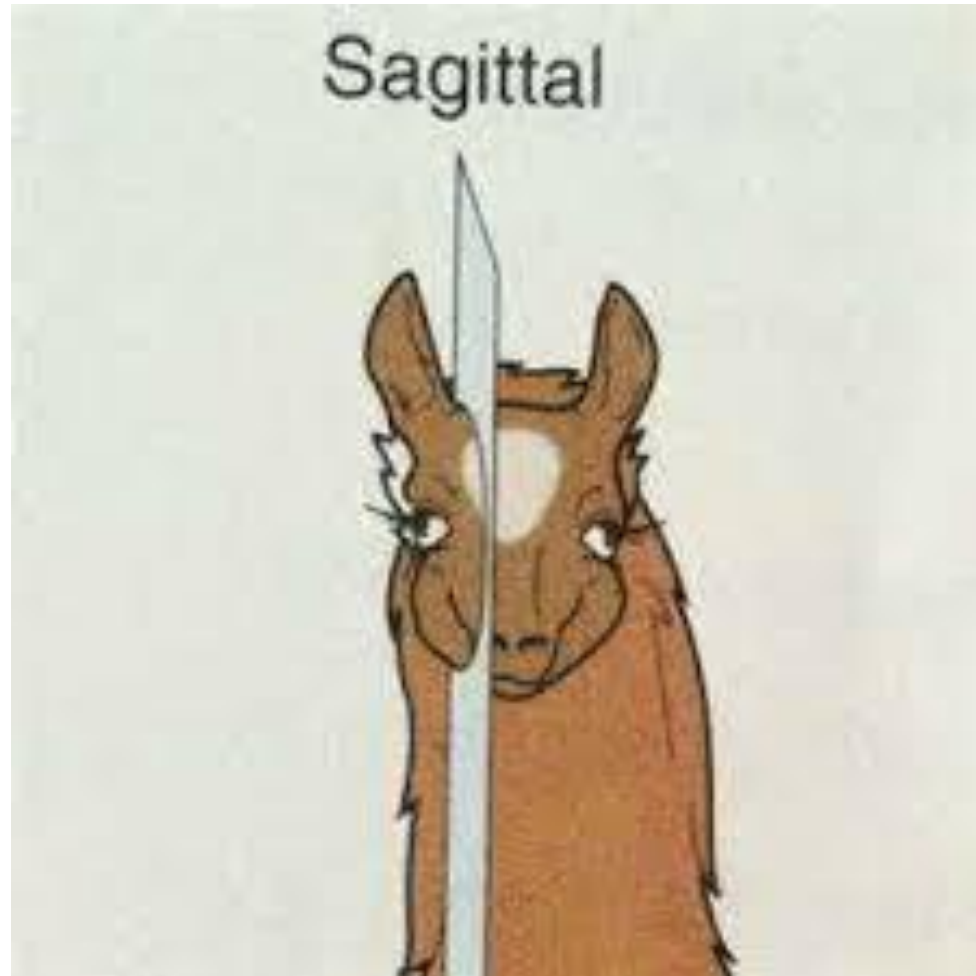
- 2) Topographic anatomy: study the organs related in position.

Anatomical planes:

1- Median plane: divided the body or organ into two equal parts.

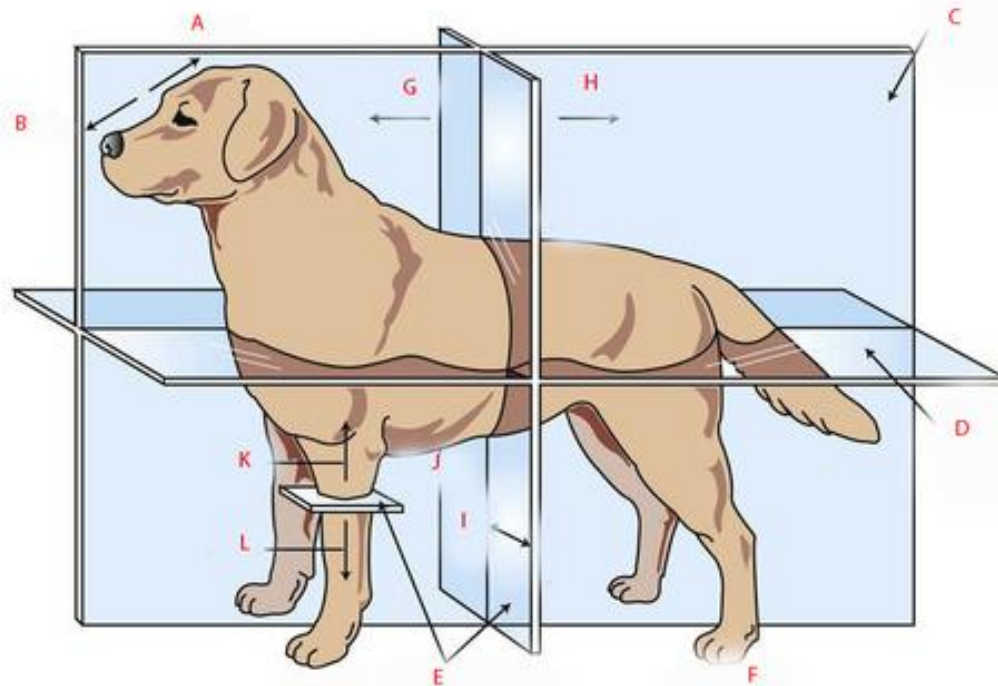


2- Sagittal plane: divided the body or organ into two unequal parts.



3- Transverse plane: divided the body or organ into cranial and caudal parts.

4- Frontal plane: divided the body or organ into dorsal and ventral parts.



Topographical terms:

- * Lateral-----Medial
- * Dorsal-----Ventral
- * Cranial----Caudal
- * Superficial-----Deep

Descriptive terms:

1- Depressions:

- * Articular Depressions: (Glenoid and Cotyloid cavity)
- * Non articular Depressions: (Groove, Fovea, Fossa)

2- Prominences:

- * Articular pro.: (Condyle, Head and Trochlea)
- * Non articular pro.: (Spine, Crest, Tuberosity, and Tubercle)