

# Definition & Branches of Anatomy

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# DEFINATION OF ANATOMY

## Anatomy

*The word anatomy is the combination of two Greek words; **ana** =**apart** , **tomas** =**to cut**.*

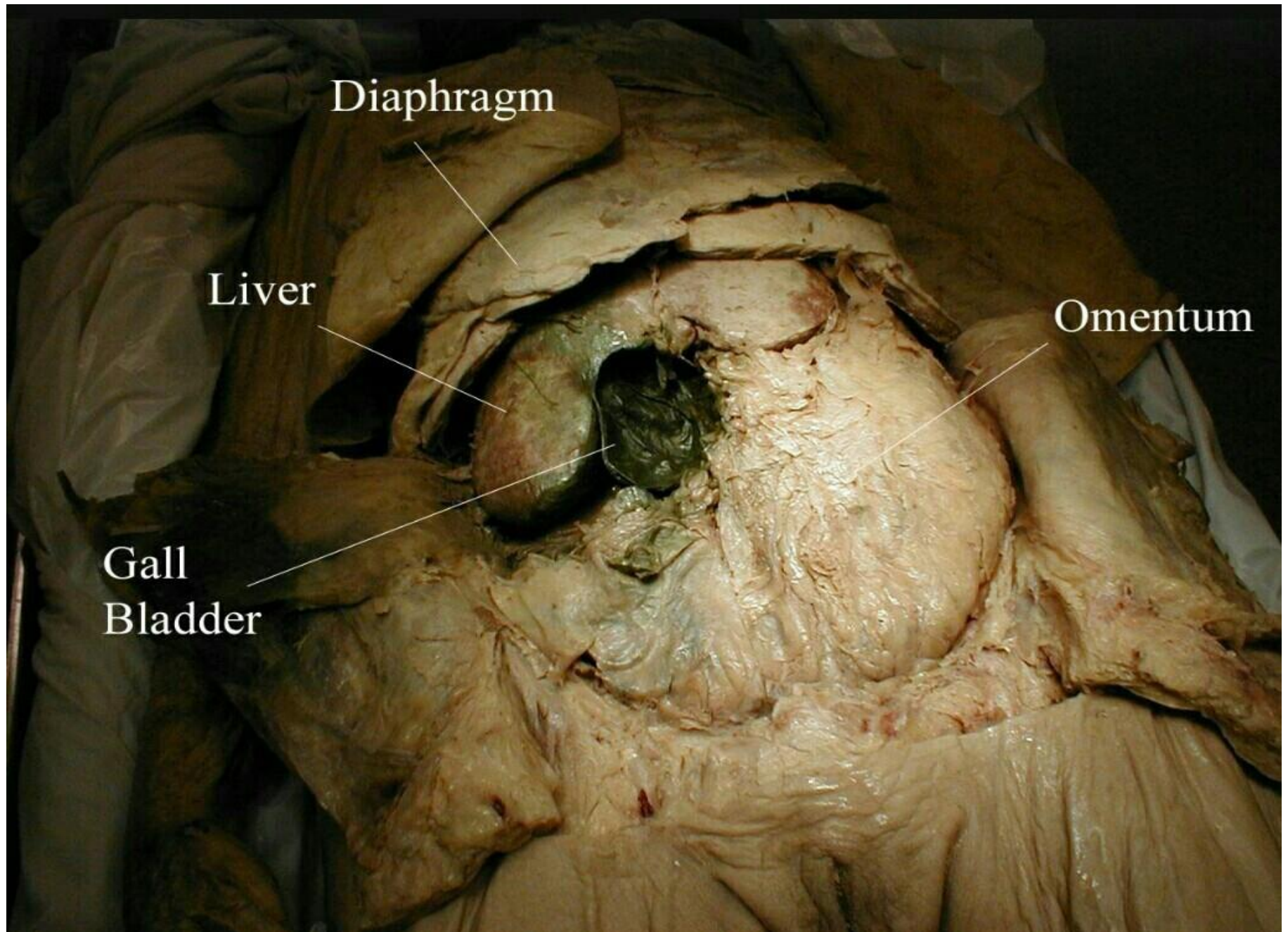
- *The science that deals with the structure & organisation of the body.*
- *Studies of the body parts & their relationship.*
- *By means of dead body/Cadaver dissection.*

# Branches of human anatomy:

- **Gross Anatomy/cadaveric**
- **Histology**
- **Embryology**
- **Surface Anatomy**
- **Living Anatomy**
- **Clinical Anatomy**
- **Radiological Anatomy.**
- **genetics**

# **GROSS ANATOMY**

- **Gross anatomy is the study of macroscopic details of human body structure.**
- **It also called cadaveric anatomy**
- **Cadaveric anatomy is studies on dead bodies usually with the naked eye**
- **Can be further divided into;**
  - 1. Regional anatomy-upper/lower limb, neck, abdomen, thorax**
  - 2. Systemic anatomy- muscular, git, endocrine**



# **HISTOLOGY**

- **Also known as microscopic anatomy.**
- **It deals with the microscopic details of tissues that make human body.**
- **Many kinds of tissues are present in human body .**

**1. Epithelial tissue**

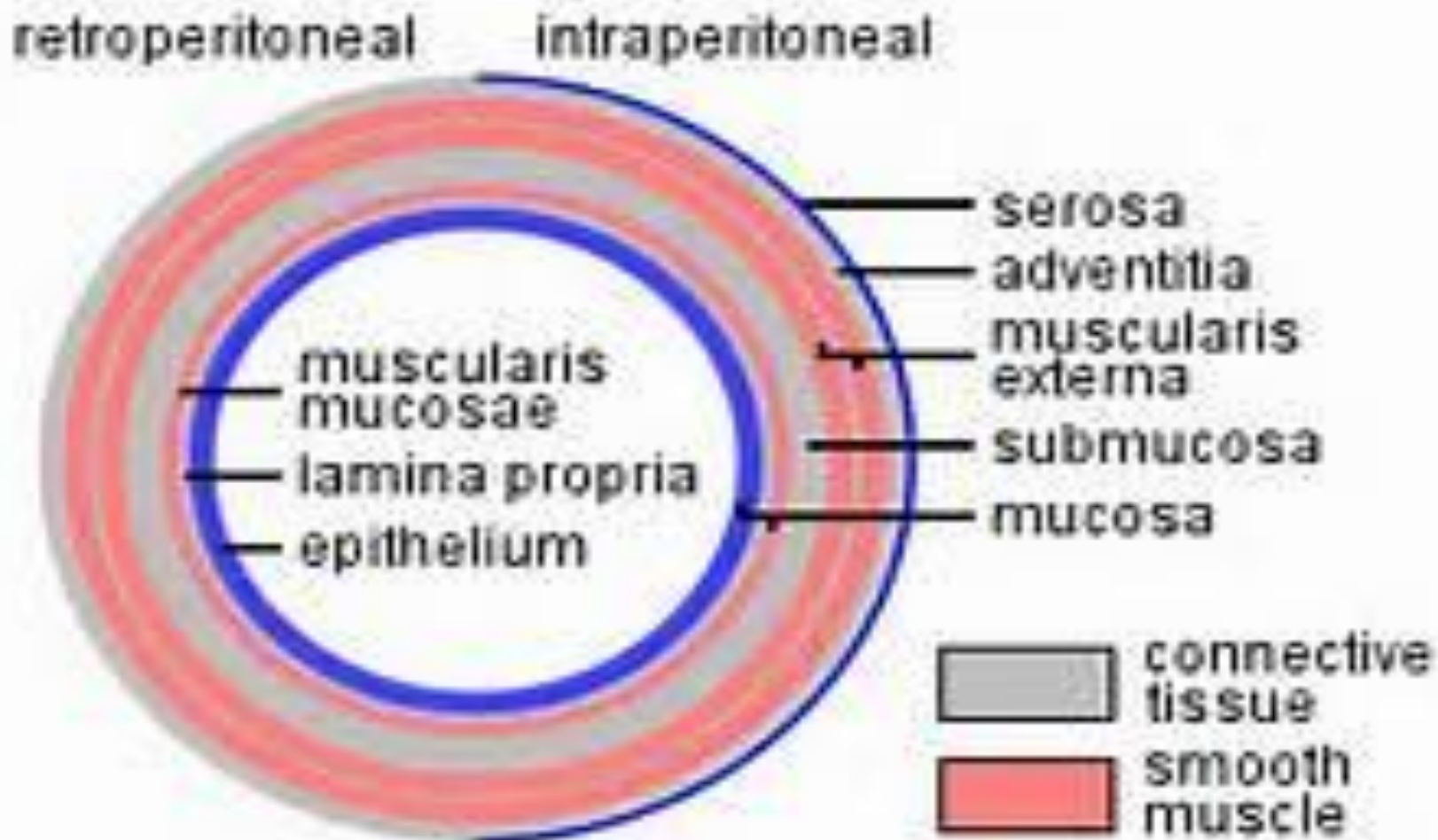
**2. Connective tissue**

**3. Muscular tissue**

**4. Nervous tissue**



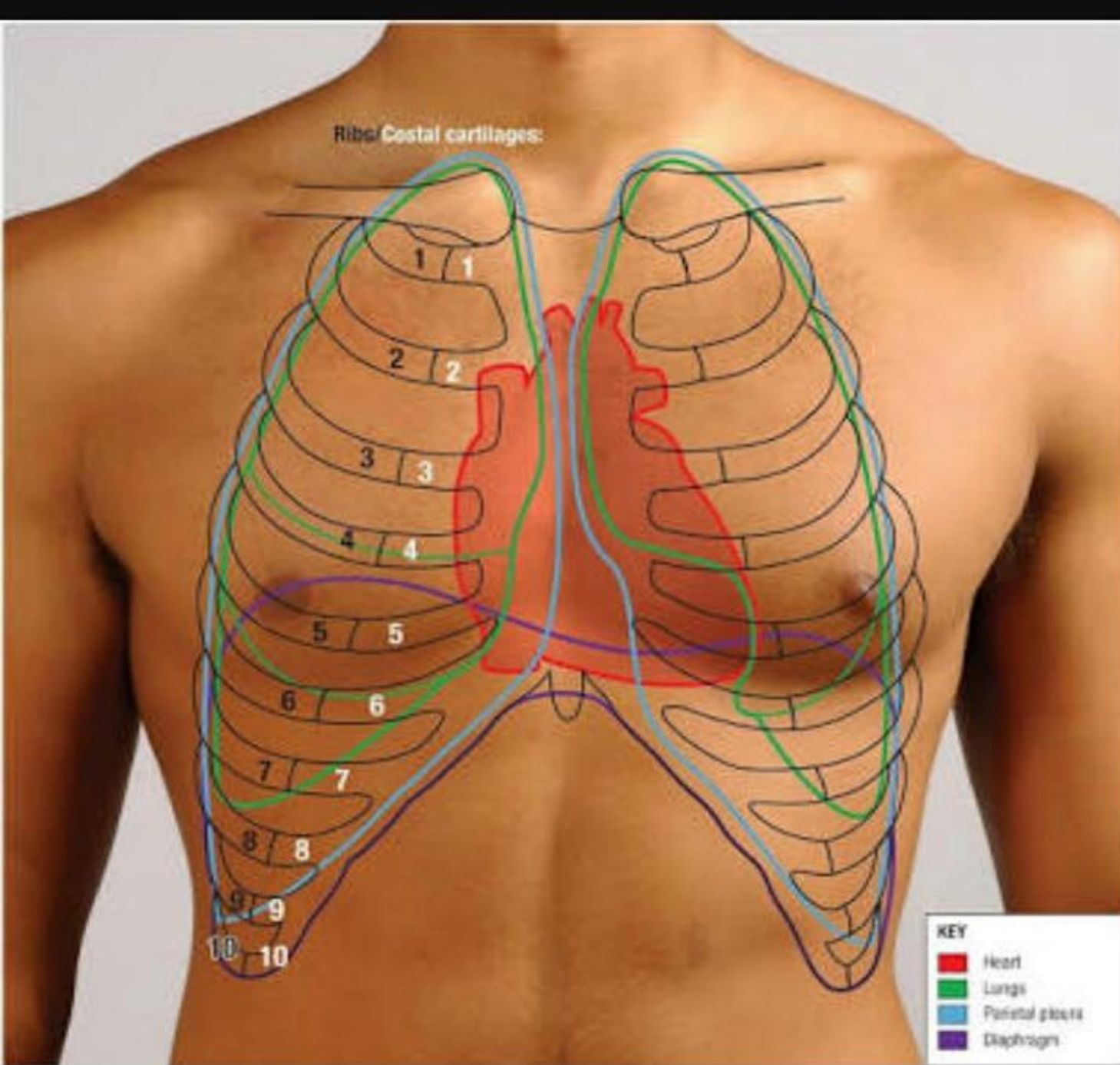
# Diag. of histology



# **SURFACE ANATOMY**

- **Surface anatomy is the study of deeper parts of the body in relation to the skin**
- **It is helpful in clinical practice and surgical operations**
- **It is also known as topographic anatomy.**





# EMBRYOLOGY

- **It is study of development of an embryo from a single cell to a human being complete before birth.**
- **Provides details of prenatal developmental changes in the body**

**Zygote**



Fertilized egg

# DEVELOPMENT



**Mitosis  
begins  
(cleavage)**



**Differentiation  
(cells begin to change)**



**Growth  
(more cells)**



# CLINICAL ANATOMY

- **Clinical anatomy is the application of anatomical knowledge to the medical and surgical practice .**
- **It is also called applied anatomy**

# LIVING ANATOMY

- **methods like dissection cannot be applied.**
- **Techniques to study living anatomy include palpation(feeling), percussion (tapping) & auscultations(listening), inspection (obervation) etc.**

# Radiological anatomy

- **The study of the bones and deeper organs by plain and contrast radiography by usg and ct scan**
- **In this branch we study the body by using various radiological and imaging**
- **Example are X-RAY. MRI. etc**

# GENETICS

- **It is study of heredity , the process of transmission of genes from parents to daughters**
- **It can play role in the causation of defects and diseases**



*Thank you*