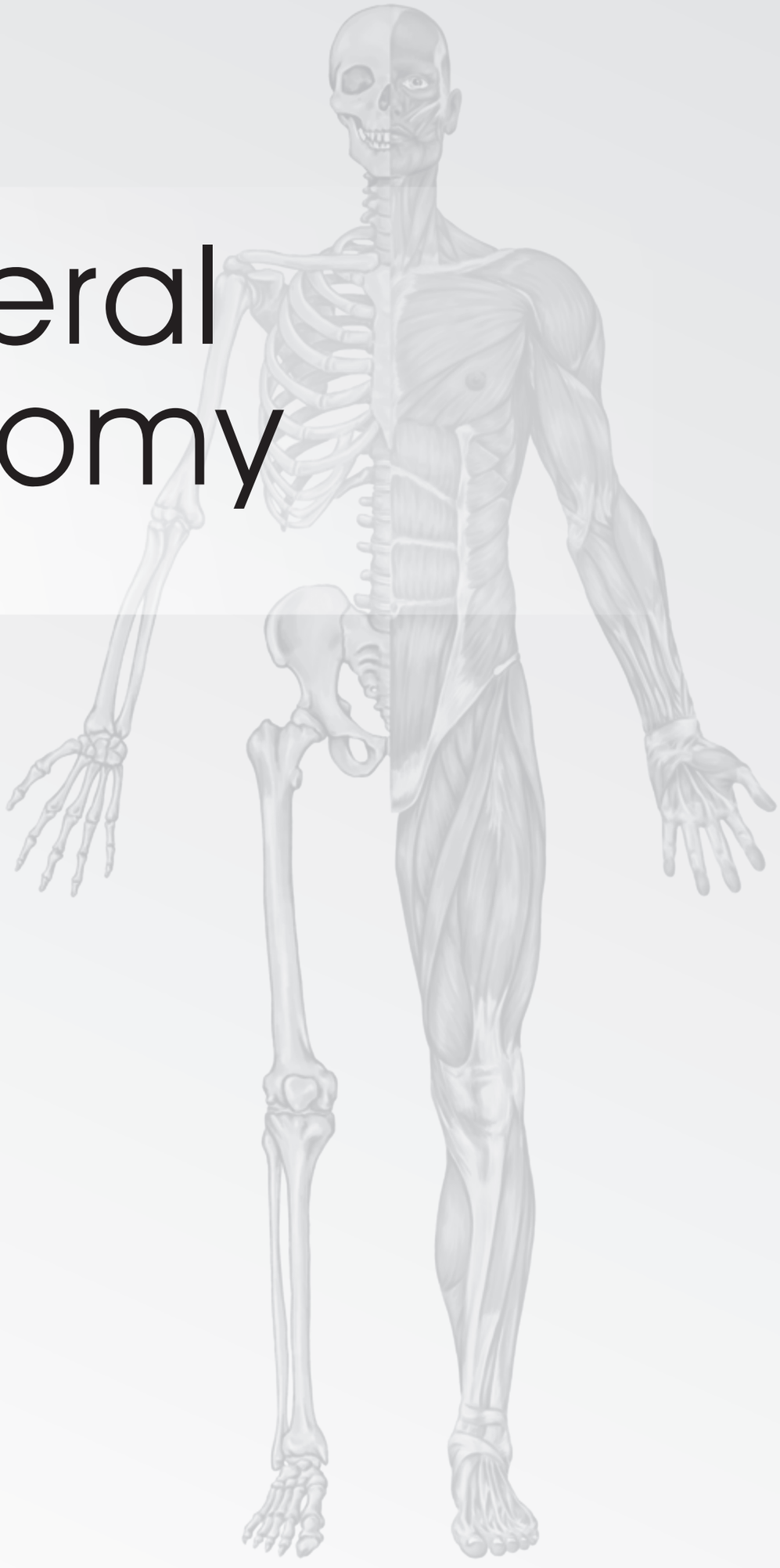
General Anatomy



LANGUAGE OF ANATOMY

Define the Following

Anatomical position:

Supine position:

Prone position:

Anatomical Planes

Draw diagram of anatomical position

Define the Following

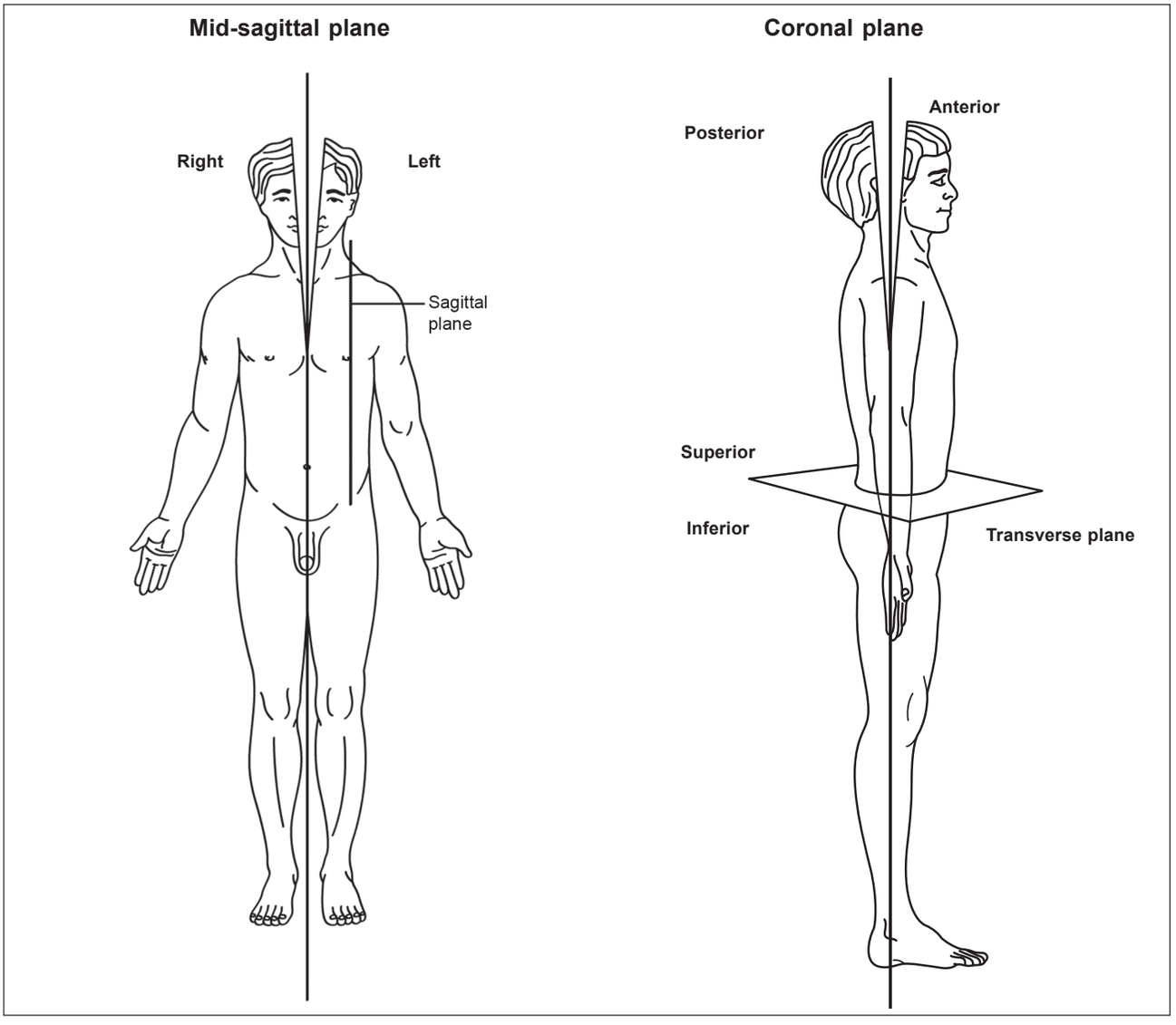
Median/mid-sagittal plane:

Sagittal plane:

Coronal plane:

Horizontal/transverse plane:

Anatomical Terms for Position/Location of Various Structures



i. Superior:

ii. Inferior:

iii. Anterior:

iv. Posterior:

v. Median:

vi. Medial:

vii. Lateral:

viii. Proximal:

ix. Distal:

x. External:

xi. Internal:

xii. Superficial:

xiii. Deep:

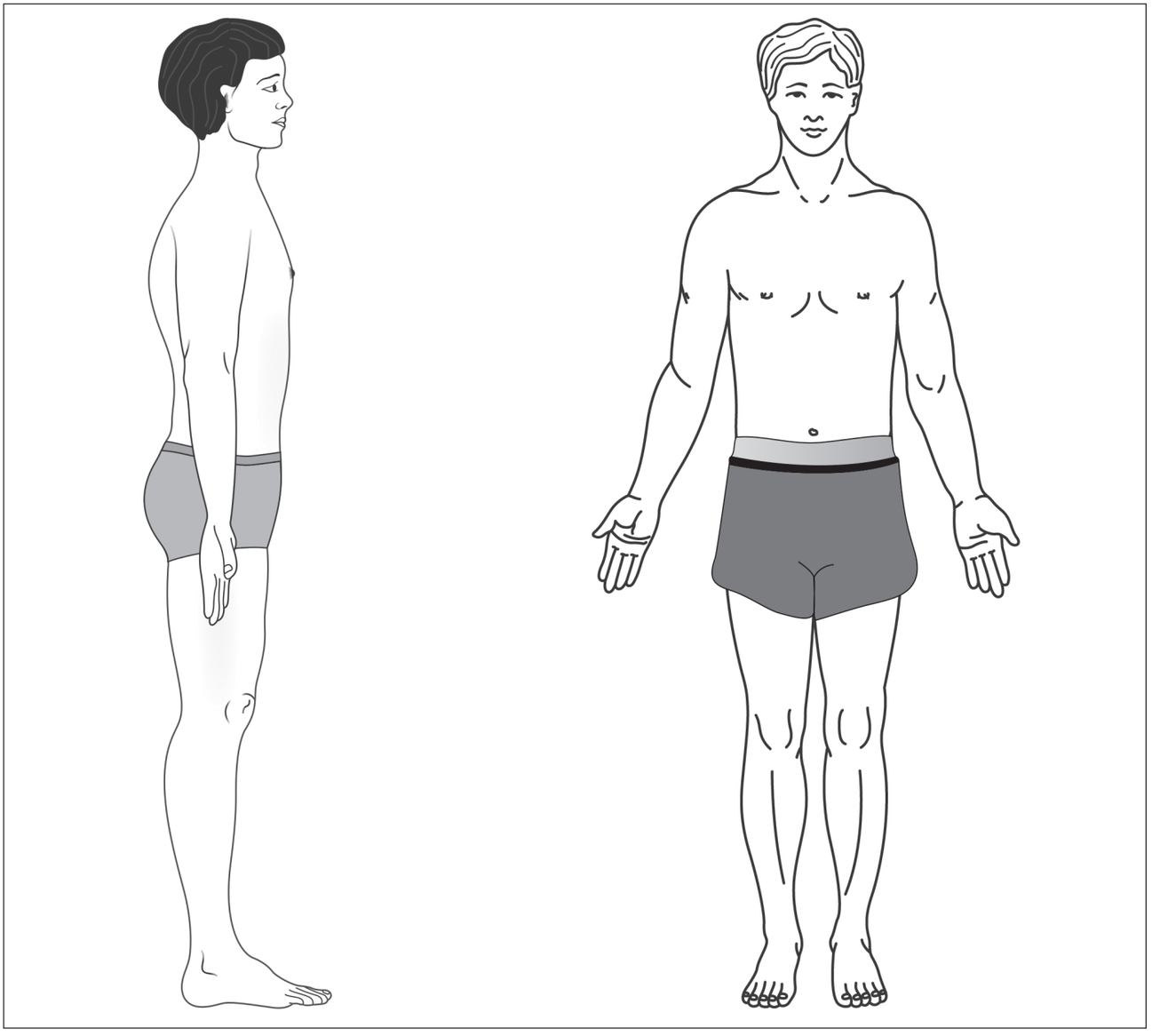
xiv. Ipsilateral:

xv. Contralateral:

xvi. Invagination:

xvii. Evagination:

Label Anatomical Terms for Position/Location of Various Structures



TERMS FOR MOVEMENTS

Upper Limb

i. Flexion:

ii. Extension:

iii. Abduction:

iv. Adduction:

v. Pronation:

vi. Supination:

Head and Neck

Terms for Movements of Head and Neck

Flexion:

Extension:

Side-to-side movement:

Lateral flexion:

At Temporomandibular Joints

Opening the mouth:

Closure of the mouth:

Protraction:

Retraction:

Side-to-side movement:

Draw diagrams:

Protraction/retraction	Lateral flexion of neck

SKELETON

BONE

Enumerate Five Important Functions of Bones

Classification of Bones

According to Shape

Long:

Short:

Flat:

Irregular:

Pneumatic:

Sesamoid:

CARTILAGE

Features

Types of Cartilages with Examples

1. Hyaline cartilage:

2. Elastic cartilage:

3. Fibrocartilage:

CLINICAL ANATOMY

Write Briefly

Fracture:

JOINTS

Classification of Joints (give examples only)

I. According to Movement

A. Immovable:

B. Partially movable:

C. Freely movable:

II. According to Binding Substance

A. Fibrous:

B. Cartilaginous:

C. Synovial:

Fibrous Joints

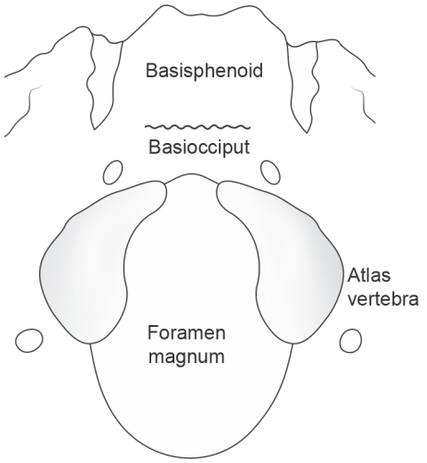
Draw diagram showing types of sutures	Draw diagram of gomphosis

Cartilaginous Joints (give examples only)

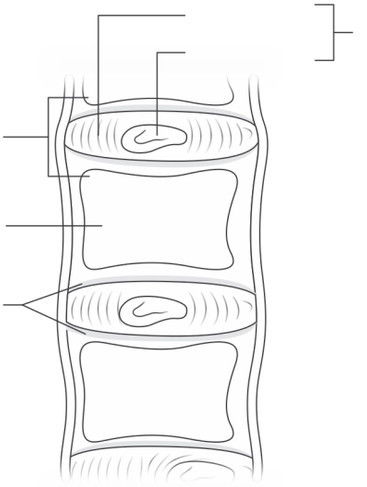
Primary:

Secondary:

Primary cartilaginous joint



Secondary cartilaginous joint



Typical Synovial Joint

Draw diagram of typical synovial joint

Types of Synovial Joints (give two examples each)

1. Plane:

2. Hinge:

3. Pivot:

4. Condylar:

5. Ellipsoid:

6. Saddle:

7. Ball and socket:

CLINICAL ANATOMY

Write Briefly

1. Osteoarthritis:

2. Disc prolapse:

MUSCLES

Define the Following Terms

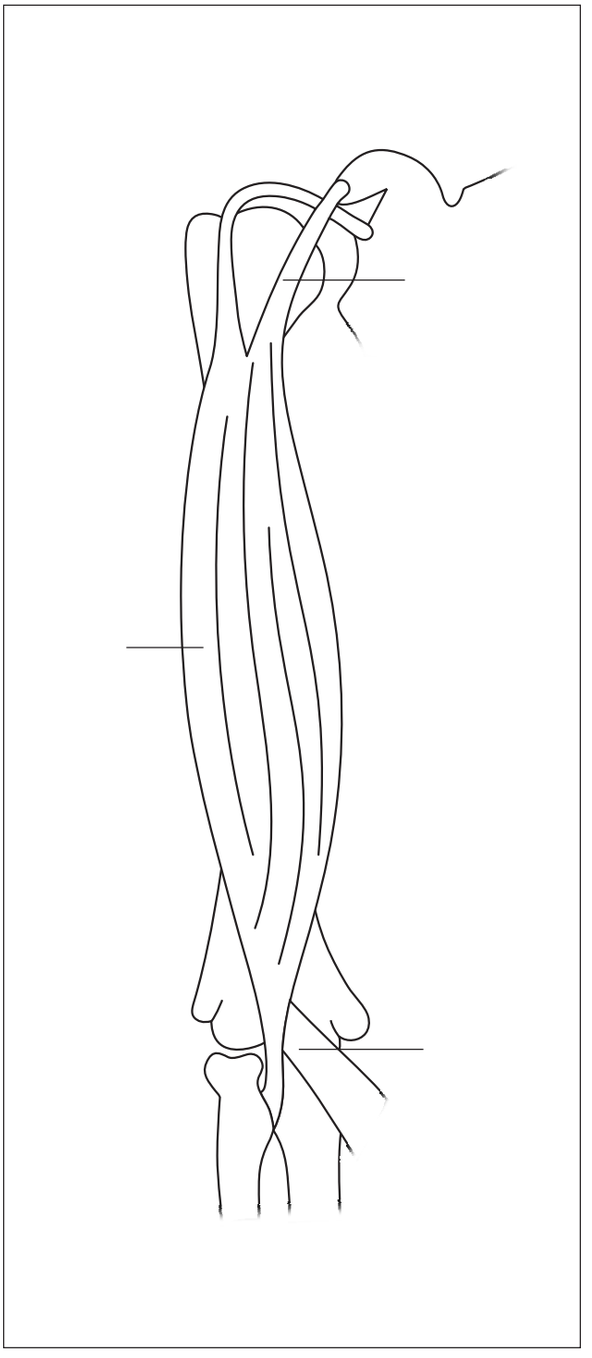
1. Origin:

2. Insertion:

3. Belly:

4. Tendon:

5. Aponeurosis:



Components of a muscle

Classification of Muscles According to Histology

Feature	*Skeletal*	*Smooth*	*Cardiac*
Location			
Shape			
Nerve supply			
Contraction			
Nature			
Branching			
Nuclei			
Bands			
Intercalated disc			

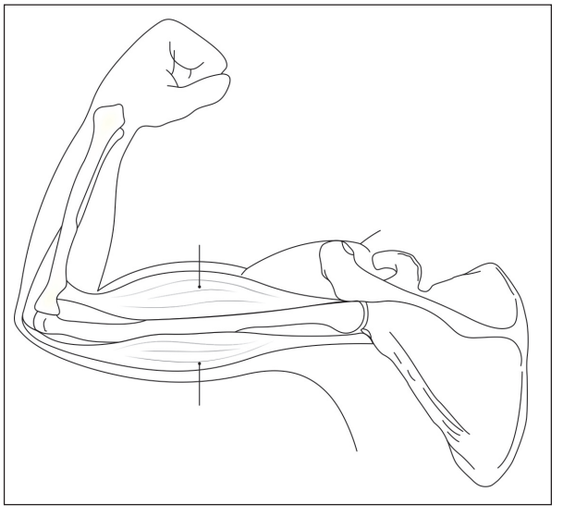
Classification of Muscles According to Functions

1. Prime movers:

2. Antagonists:

3. Fixators:

4. Synergists:



Prime mover and antagonist

CLINICAL ANATOMY

1. Atrophy:

2. Paralysis
   i. Flaccid paralysis:

   ii. Spastic paralysis:

BLOOD VESSELS

Functional Classification of Blood Vessels. Write briefly.

1. Large/elastic artery:

2. Muscular artery:

3. Arteriole (resistance arteries):

4. Capillary/exchange vessel:

5. Venule and vein:

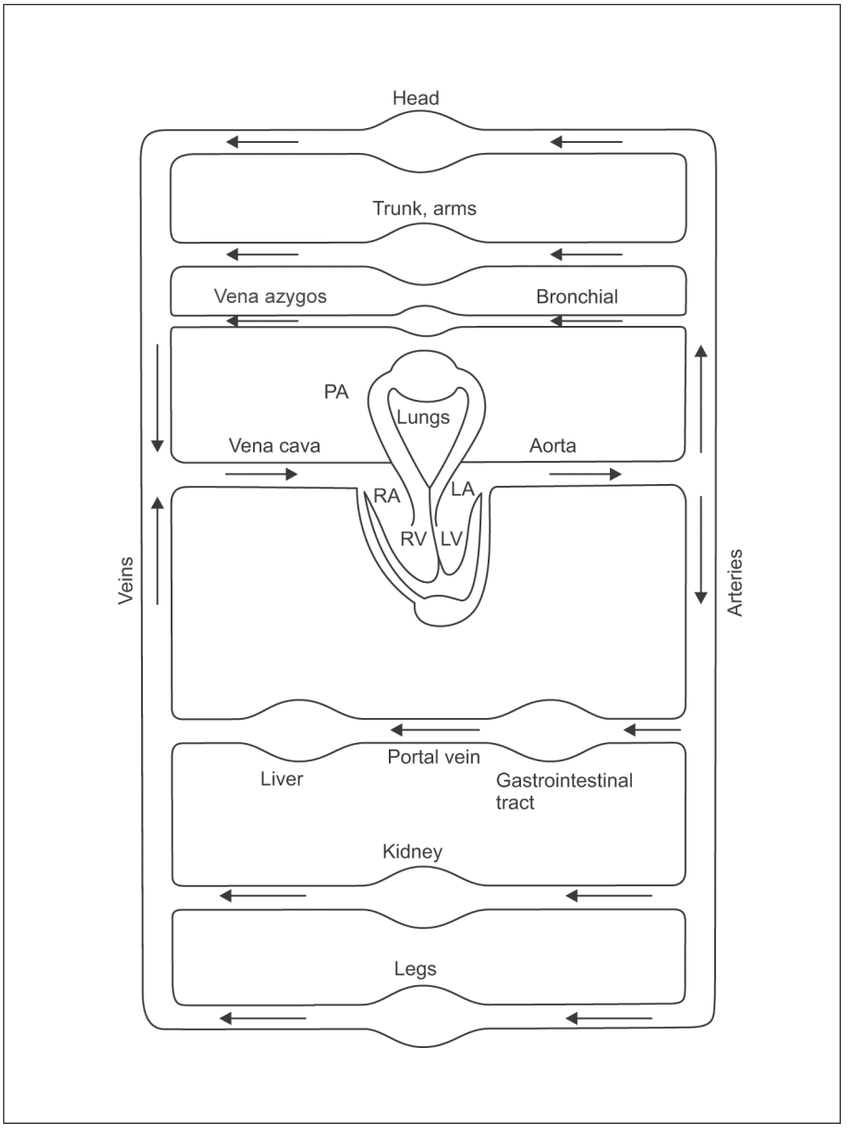
Types of Circulation

i. Systemic/greater circulation:

ii. Pulmonary/lesser circulation:

iii. Portal circulation:

Types of Circulation



Comparison of Artery and Vein

Feature	*Artery*	*Vein*
1. Function		
2. Wall		
3. Lumen		
4. Valves		
5. Pressure		
6. Ratio of tunica media and tunica adventitia		

CLINICAL ANATOMY

Define

1. Arteriosclerosis:

2. End-arteries:

3. Aneurysm:

4. Ischemia:

5. Infarction:

6. Thrombosis:

7. Embolism:

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

Components of Lymphatic System

A. Lymph Vessels

i. Lymph capillaries:

ii. Lymphatics:

iii. Lymph trunk:

B. Central Lymphoid Tissue

i. Bone marrow:

ii. Thymus:

C. Peripheral Lymphoid Organs

i. Lymph nodes:

ii. Tonsils:

D. Lymphocytes

CLINICAL ANATOMY

Spread of diseases by lymphatics:

NERVOUS SYSTEM

I Classification of Nervous System

A. Central Nervous System

i. Brain with cranial nerves:

ii. Spinal cord with spinal nerves:

B. Autonomic Nervous System

i. Sympathetic:

ii. Parasympathetic:

II Define a Typical Neuron (multipolar)

III Types of Neurons (with one example)

1. Pseudounipolar:

2. Bipolar:

3. Multipolar:

Draw diagrams:

Pseudounipolar neuron	Bipolar neuron	Multipolar neuron

IV Types of Neuroglia (give one function each)

A. Astrocytes

i. Fibrous:

ii. Protoplasmic:

B. Oligodendrocytes

C. Microglia

D. Ependymal cells

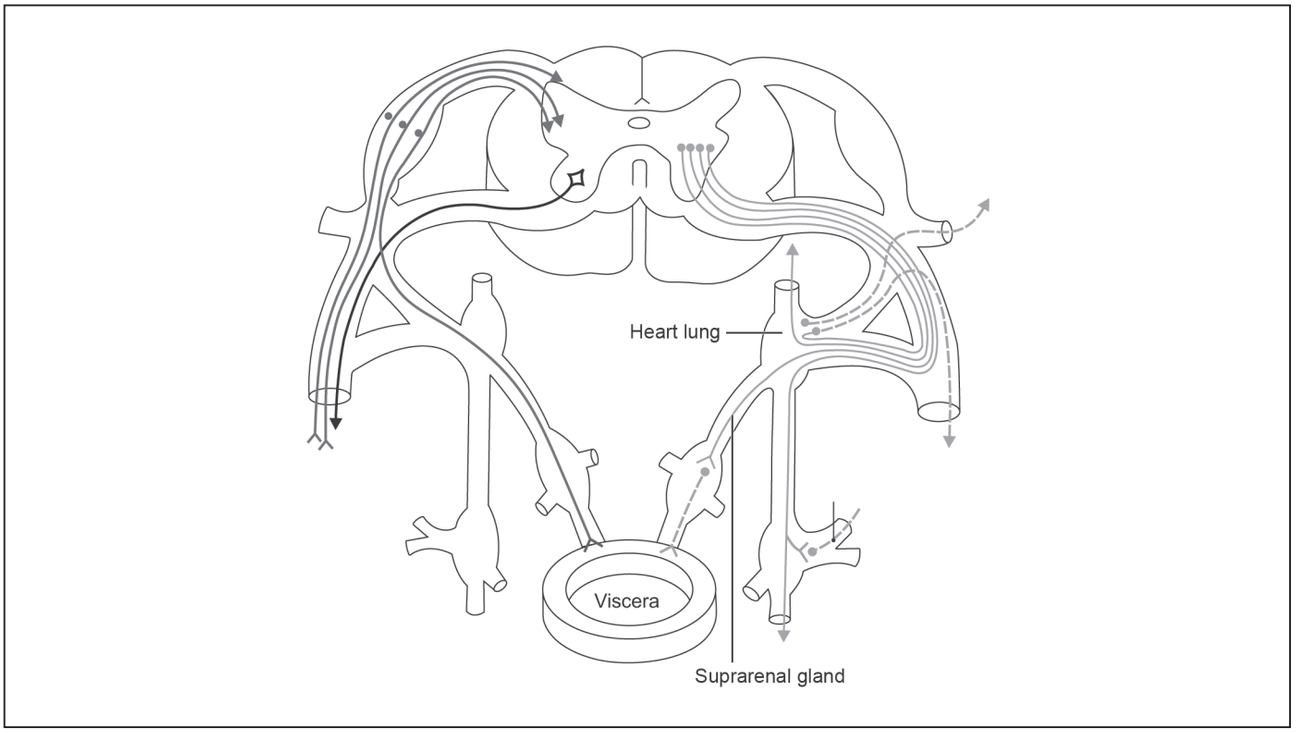
Draw diagrams:

Protoplasmic astrocyte	Fibrous astrocyte
Oligodendrocyte	Microglia

Autonomic Nervous System

Features	*Sympathetic*	*Parasympathetic*
1. Name of outflow		
2. Length of preganglionic fibre		
3. Length of postganglionic fibre		
4. Neurotransmitter		
5. Functions i. Heart		
ii. GIT		
iii. Skin		
iv. Blood vessel (brain)		
v. Blood vessel (heart)		
vi. Blood vessel (GIT)		
vii. Blood vessel (skeletal muscle)		
6. Overall function		

Pathways of Sympathetic and Somatic Nerves



CLINICAL ANATOMY

1. Neuropraxia:

2. Neuralgia:

3. Herpes zoster:

4. Poliomyelitis:

5. Lumbar puncture:

SKIN AND FASCIAE

Enumerate

1. Five functions of skin:

2. Layers of epidermis:

3. Appendages of skin:

4. Functions of superficial fascia:

5. Modification of deep fascia:

CLINICAL ANATOMY

Why are skin incisions preferably made along the cleavage lines?

ADDITIONAL FIGURES/NOTES

ADDITIONAL FIGURES/NOTES

ADDITIONAL FIGURES/NOTES

ADDITIONAL FIGURES/NOTES