

# VETERINARY ANATOMY, UNIT-1

TOPIC- A- INTRODUCTION TO ANATOMY & ITS  
BRANCHES,

B-DESCRIPTIVE TERMS USED IN ANATOMY

C-STUDY OF ANATOMICAL PLANES

INSTRUCTOR- DR. SANJAY KUMAR BHARTI

HOD, VETERINARY ANATOMY

# A- INTRODUCTION TO ANATOMY & ITS BRANCHES,

- ▶ **ANATOMY**- Anatomy is the branch of biological science, which deals with the **form and structure** of the body and its parts.
- ▶ **Veterinary Anatomy** is the study of the **gross** (external & internal), **histological and embryological** structures and **all systems of animals**, including the integumentary, gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular, lymphatic, urogenital (urinary & genital), endocrine, musculoskeletal, special sense organs and nervous systems.

# BRANCHES OF ANATOMY,

- ▶ 1. Gross anatomy / Macroscopic/ Naked Eye anatomy
- ▶ 2. Histology / Microscopic Anatomy
- ▶ 3. Developmental Anatomy / Embryology
- ▶ 4. Applied Anatomy/ Surgical Anatomy
- ▶ 5. Radiological Anatomy
- ▶ 6. Comparative Anatomy
- ▶ **-1. Gross anatomy / Macroscopic/ Naked Eye Anatomy**
- ▶ **A. *Topographical /Regional Anatomy-***

All the structures, present in the **each regions or parts** of the body are studied in the order

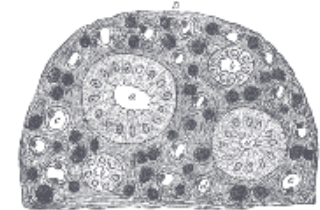
# BRANCHES OF ANATOMY, CONTD..

- ▶ **1. Gross anatomy / Macroscopic anatomy.**
- ▶ B. *Systemic Anatomy*
- ▶ The branch of anatomy deals with the **different systems** in the animal body.
  - **Osteology** (Bones)- It is the branch of systemic anatomy which deals with the study of **bones**
  - **Arthrology** (Joints)
  - **Myology** (Muscles- Skeletal, Smooth & Cardiac)
  - **Splanchnology** (Visceral organs- Internal organs-Liver, Kidney,etc)
  - **Angiology** (Cardio-vascular system- Heart & Blood Vessels)
  - **Neurology** (Nervous system- Brain & Spinal Cord)
  - **Aesthesiology** (Sense organs- Eye, Ear, Nose, Taste Bud & Skin )

# BRANCHES OF ANATOMY, CONTD..

## ▶ 2. Histology / Microscopic Anatomy

- ▶ is the branch of biology which studies the microscopic structures of body (microscope)



## 3. Developmental Anatomy / Embryology

- ▶ is the branch of biology that studies the prenatal development of gametes (sex cells), fertilization, and development of embryos and fetuses.

## ▶ 4. Applied Anatomy/ Surgical Anatomy

- ▶ The application of **anatomical** knowledge to the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

# Branches of Anatomy, CONTD..

▶ **5. Radiological Anatomy-** Structure of the body are studied with the help of **X-rays, Ultrasound** and **C. T. Scan**

**6. Comparative Anatomy-** Study about **analogous structure** of different species of animals on comparative basis.

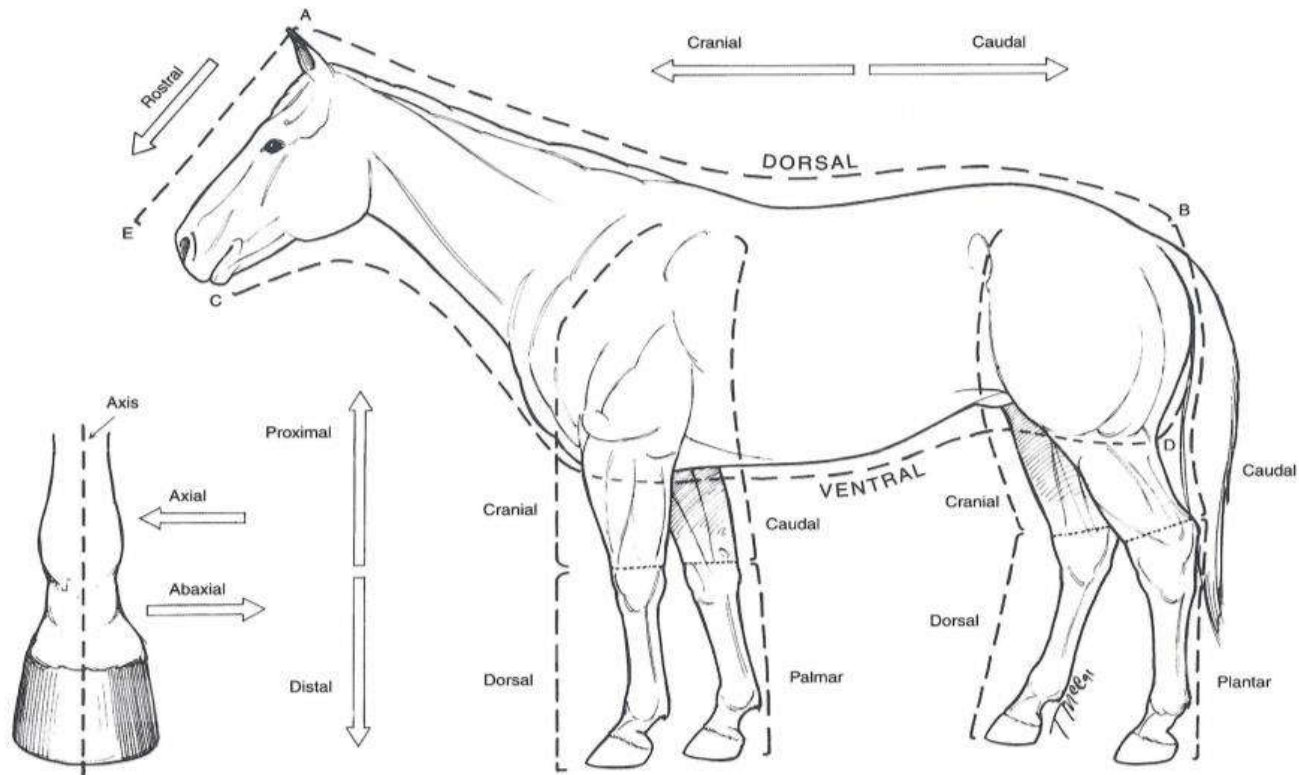
Ex- **Liver** ox , Liver of Horse, Liver Goat , Liver of sheep, Liver of Pig, Liver of Dog, Liver OF Bird.



# B-DESCRIPTIVE TERMS USED IN ANATOMY

- ▶ **In Standing Positions of Animals**
  - ▶ **Cranial or cephalic** means direction towards the **head**.
  - ▶ **Caudal** means direction towards the **tail**.
  - ▶ **Anterior** means direction towards the **front**.
  - ▶ **Posterior** means direction towards the **back**
  - ▶ **Rostral** is a special term used only to describe positions or directions **on the head** especially towards the **tip of the nose**.
  - ▶ **Dorsal** refer to “up” directions with the animal in a standing position.
  - ▶ **Ventral** refer to “up and down” directions with the animal in a standing position.
- Superior** means towards the back (**top surface**) of a standing animal
- Inferior** means towards the belly (**bottom**) of a standing animal.

# B-DESCRIPTIVE TERMS USED IN ANATOMY- CONTND..

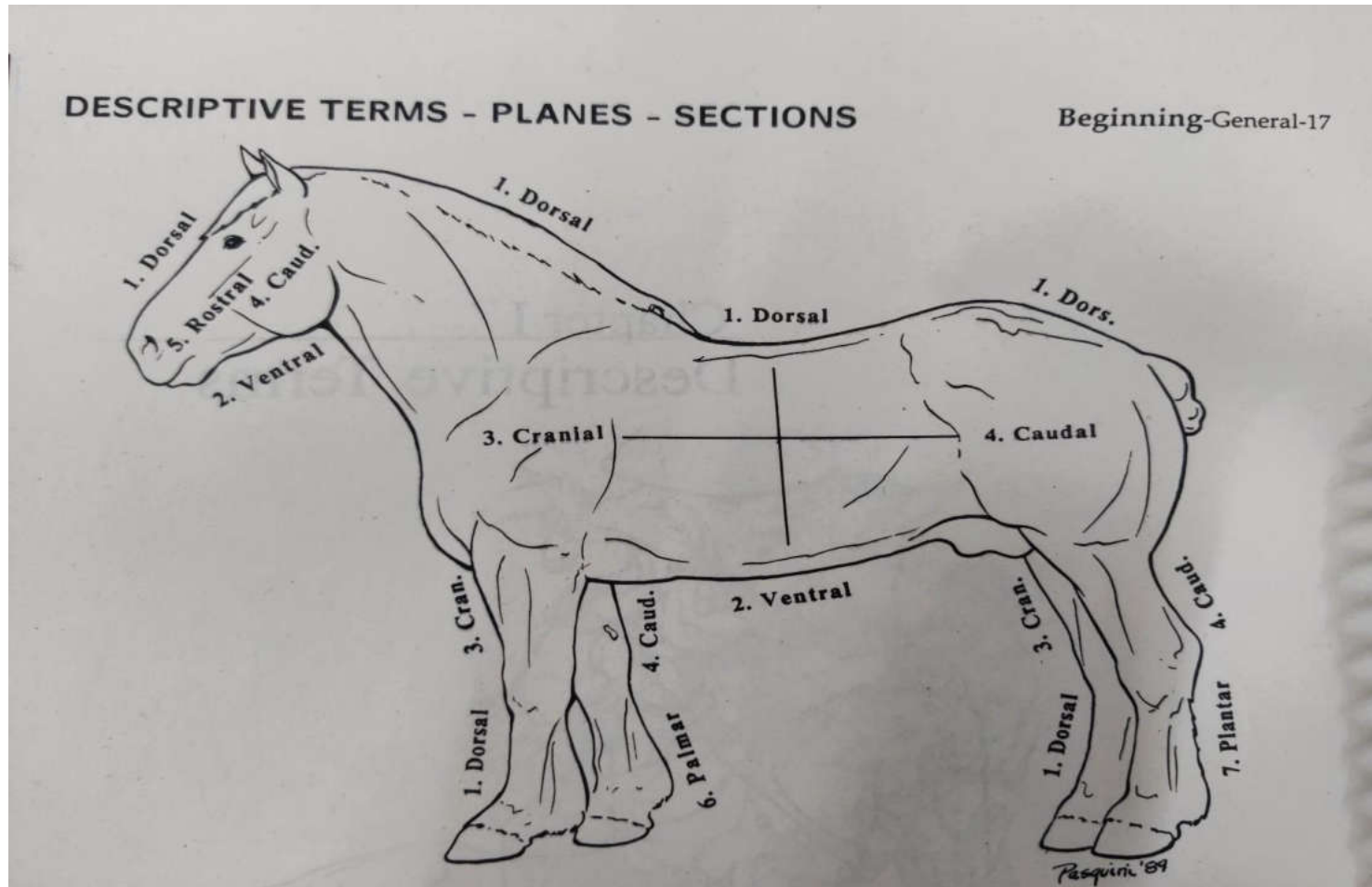




# B-DESCRIPTIVE TERMS USED IN ANATOMY- CONTND..

- ▶ **Proximal:** Upper or superior ( In long bone- Femur
- ▶ **Distal:** Lower or inferior ( In Humerus, Metatarsal)
- ▶ **Superior:** It is equivalent to upper or higher i.e. above.
- ▶ **Inferior:** It is equivalent to lower or under i.e. Below.
- ▶ **Volar:** The posterior face of the distal part of the fore limb.
- ▶ **Superficial or External** means towards the outer part of the body..
- ▶ **Deep or Internal** means below the external part of body .

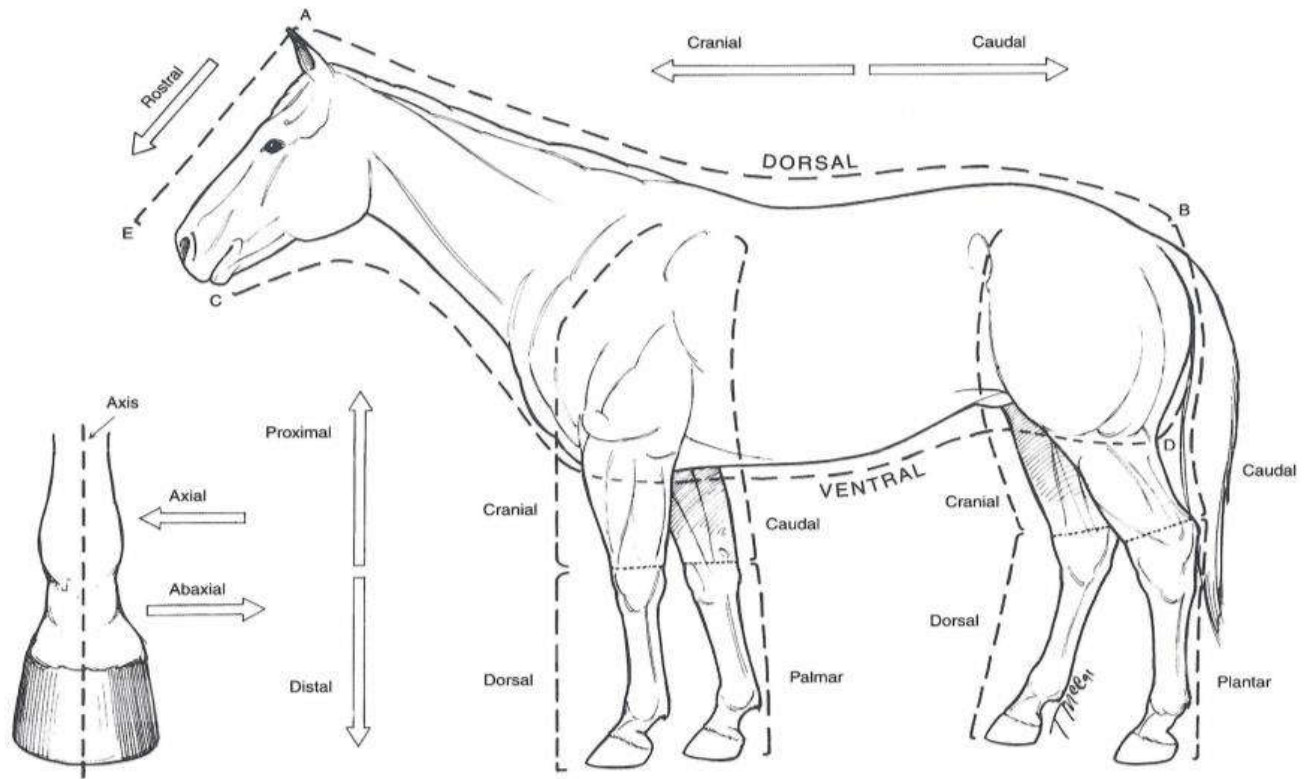
# B-DESCRIPTIVE TERMS USED IN ANATOMY- CONTND..



# B-DESCRIPTIVE TERMS USED IN ANATOMY- CONTND..

- ▶ **Palmar:** The surface of the **fore limb** that contacts the ground in standing condition.- Below the.....**MC Bones-?**
- ▶ **Plantar:** The contact surface of the **hind limb** in standing condition...Below the **M.T.Bones-?**
- ▶ **Axial:** Towards the central line of the body or any body part.
  - ▶ **Abaxial:** Away from the axis.
  - ▶ **Oral:** The structure towards the head.
  - ▶ **Aboral:** The structure away from the head.

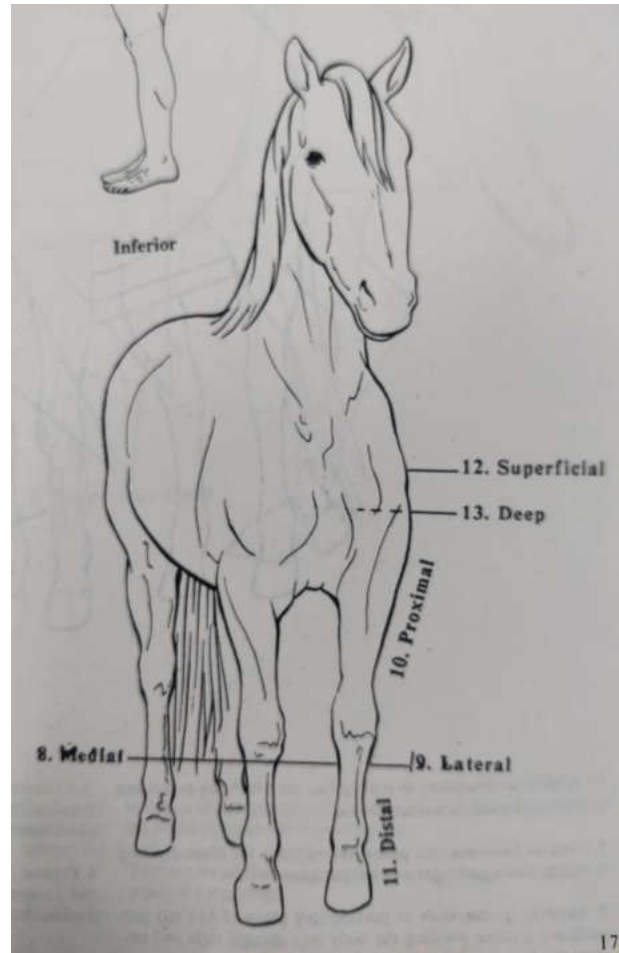
# B-DESCRIPTIVE TERMS USED IN ANATOMY- CONTND..



# B-DESCRIPTIVE TERMS USED IN ANATOMY- CONTND..

- ▶ **Median plane-**Which divides the body into two equal half
- ▶ **Medial-** Close to the median plane.
- ▶ **Lateral-** Away from the median plane
- ▶ **Central:** A part nearest the middle.
- ▶ **Peripheral:** A part nearest the surface.
- ▶ **Parietal:** The body wall or the wall of the cavity.
- ▶ **Visceral:** The viscera or organ in the cavity.
- ▶ **Somatic:** The part of the body other than viscera.

# B-DESCRIPTIVE TERMS USED IN ANATOMY- CONTND





# C-STUDY OF ANATOMICAL PLANES

- ▶ 1. **Median or Longitudinal Plane**– The plane divides the body almost into 2 equal halves.
- ▶ 2. **Paramedian or Sagittal Plane**– Any plane parallel to the median plane.
- ▶ 3. **Transverse planes**– are the cross section plane
- ▶ 4. **Frontal or Horizontal plane**–Plane that cuts the long axis of the body horizontally

# C-STUDY OF ANATOMICAL PLANES

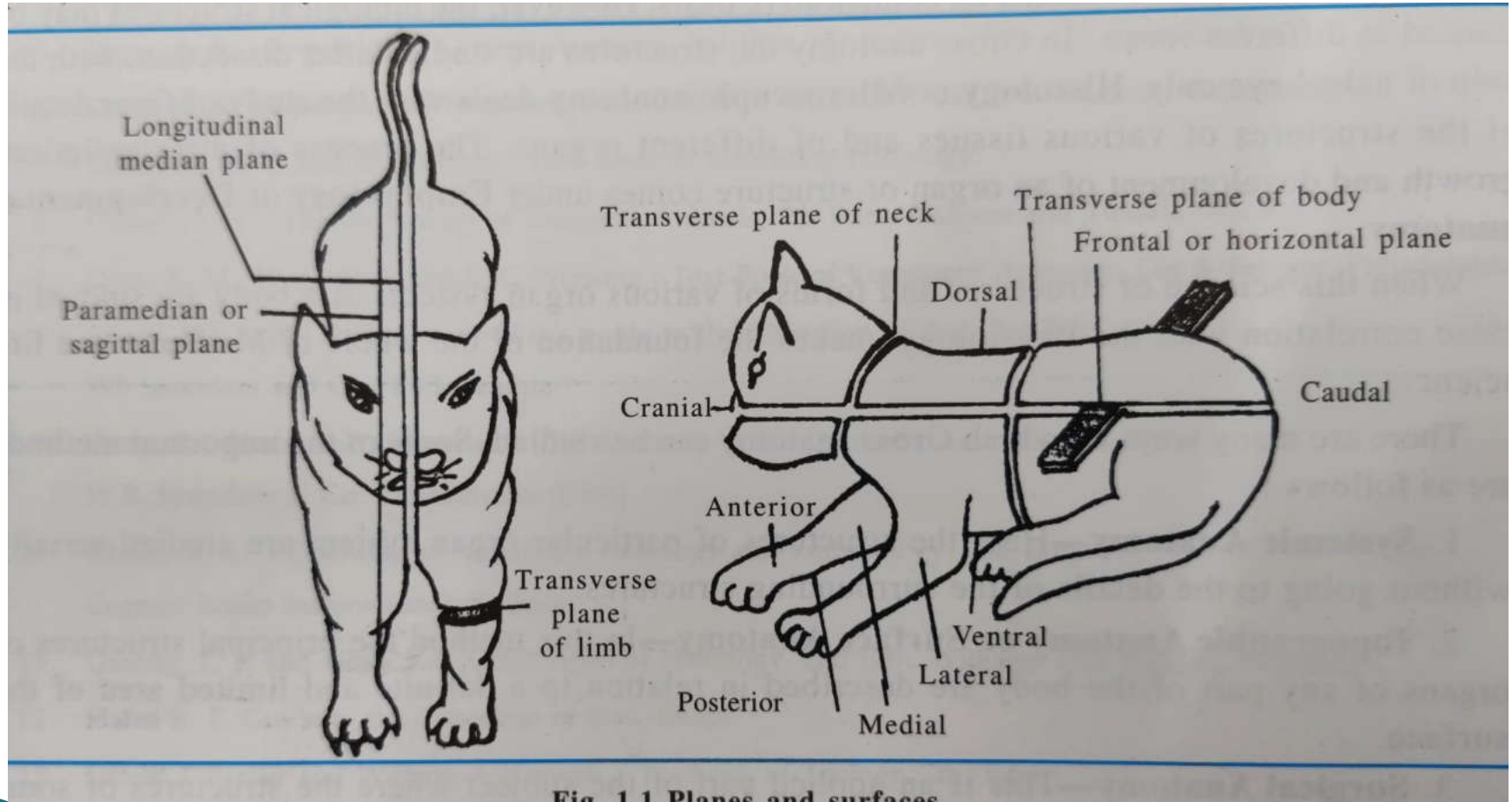


Fig. 1.1. Planes and surfaces