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| Anatomy |  | Study of Internal and external structures of body and the physical relationships among body parts |
| Physiology |  | Study of how organisms perform their vital functions |
| Microscopic Anatomy |  | Anatomy of structures that cannot be seen without magnificationCytology and Histology |
| Macroscopic Anatomy |  | Gross Anatomy - Involves the examination of relatively large structuresSurface, regional, systemic, Developmental |
| Surface Anatomy |  | Anatomy that studies the general form and superficial markings |
| Regional Anatomy |  | Anatomy that focuses on anatomical organization of specific areas of the body |
| Systemic Anatomy |  | Anatomy that studies the structure of organ systems |
| Developmental Anatomy |  | Anatomy that deals with the changes in the form that occur during the period between conception and physical maturity |
| Cell Physiology |  | Study of the functions of cells |
| Special Physiology |  | Study of the physiology of specific organs |
| Systemic Physiology |  | Physiology that includes all aspects of the functions of specific organ systems |
| Pathological Physiology |  | Study of the effects of diseases on organ or system functions |
| Homeostatic Regulation |  | Adjustment of physiological systems to preserve homeostasis |
| Autoregulation |  | Intrinsic RegulationOccurs when the activities of a cell, tissue, or organ system adjust automatically in response to an environmental change |
| Extrinsic Regulation |  | Regulation that results from the activities of the nervous system or endocrine system to control or adjust the activities of many systems simultaneously |
| Negative Feedback |  | Feedback mechanism where a stimulus produces a response that opposes or eliminates the stimulusEX: Thermoregulation |
| Positive Feedback |  | Feedback where the initial stimulus produces a response that exaggerates or enhances its effects |
| Anatomical Position | Body with hands at its sides with the palms facing up |  |
| Supine | A person in lying down position has face up |
| Prone | A person in lying down position has face down |
| Abdominopelvic quadrants | Area is divided into 4 segments by using a pair of imaginary lies that intersect at the navel |
| Cephalon | Head |
| Cervicis | Neck |
| Thoracis | Chest |
| Brachium | Arm |
| Antebrachium | Forearm |
| Carpus | Wrist |
| Manus | Head |
| Lumbus | Loin |
| Pubis | Anterior pelvis |
| Inguen | Groin |
| Femur | Thigh |
| Crus | Anterior Leg |
| Sura | Calf |
| Tarsus | Ankle |
| Pes | Foot |
| Planta | Sole |
| Anterior | The front; before |
| Ventral | The belly side |
| Posterior | The back; behind |
| Dorsal | The back |
| Cranial/Cephalic | The head |
| Superior | Above; at a higher level |
| Caudal | The tail (coccyx in humans) |
| Inferior | Below; at a lower level |
| Medial | Toward the body’s longitudinal axisToward the body’s midsaggital plane |
| Lateral | Away from the body’s longitudinal axisAway from the body’s midsaggital plane |
| Proximal | Toward an attached bone |
| Distal | Away from an attached bone |
| Superficial | At, near, or relatively close to the body surface |
| Deep | Farther from the body surface |
| Gluteus | Buttock |
| Transverse Plane | Plane that lies at right angles to the long axis of body; divides body into superior and inferior sections |
| Frontal Plane | Plane that extends from side to side; divides body into anterior and posterior sections |
| Saggital Plane | Plane that extends from front to back; divides body into left and right sections |
| Dorsal Body Cavity | Fluid filled space that contains brain and spinal cord |
| Ventral Body Cavity | Coelom;Diaphragm divides this cavity into thoracic cavity and abdominopelvic cavity |
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