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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 magnification  Cytology and Histology | |
| Macroscopic Anatomy |  | Gross Anatomy - Involves the examination of relatively large structures  Surface, 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 Regulation  Occurs 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 stimulus  EX: 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 axis  Toward the body’s midsaggital plane | |
| Lateral | Away from the body’s longitudinal axis  Away 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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