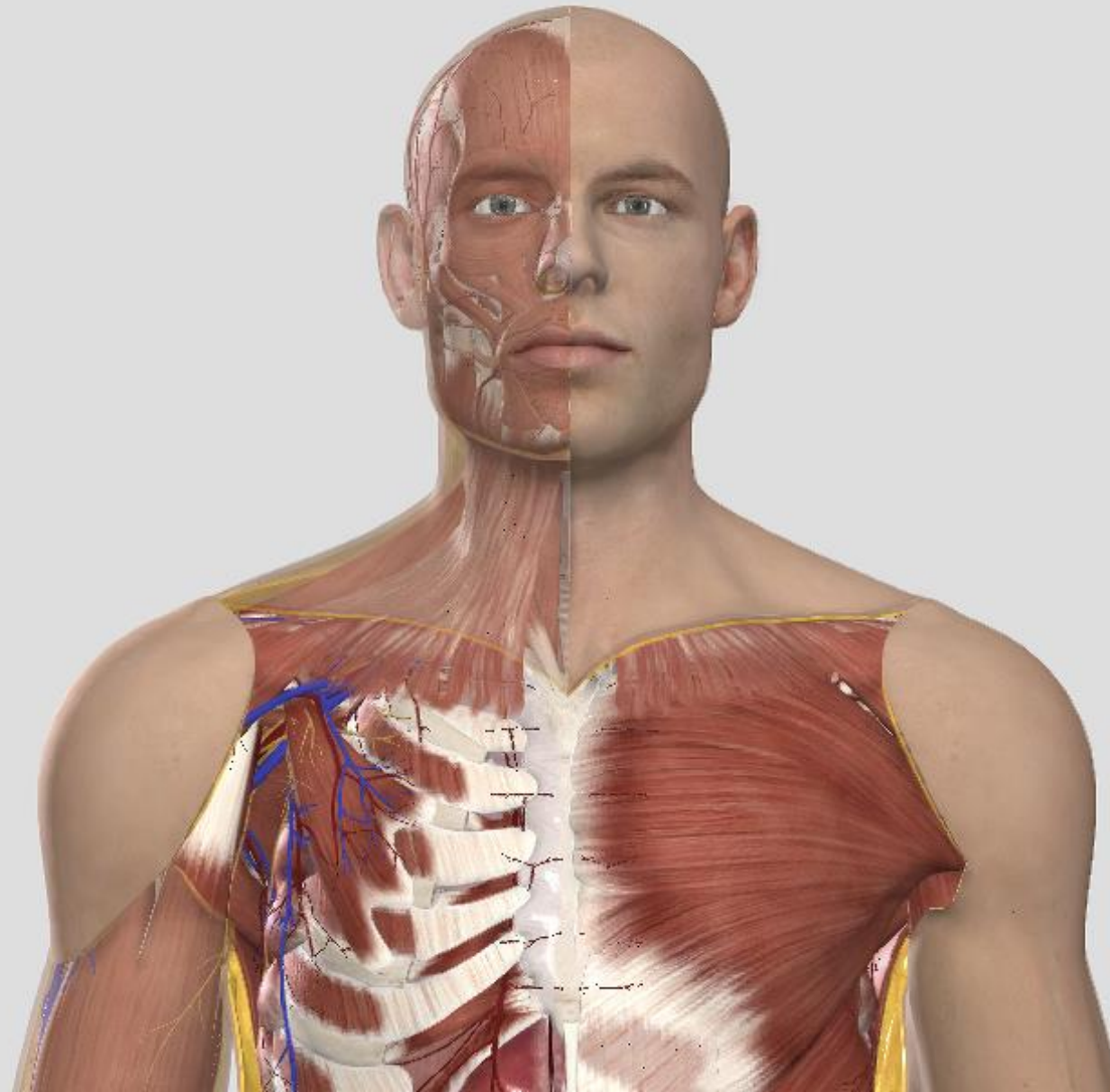
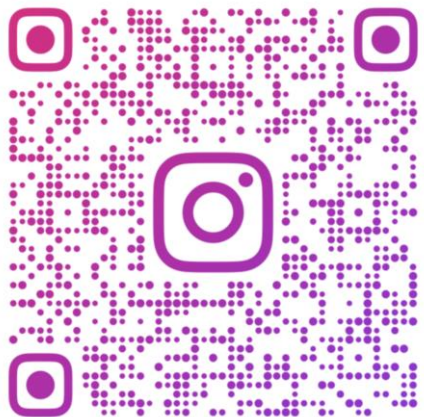


General anatomy 1.





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NAEOTOM

Jiří Ferda - University Hospital Pilsen

Anatomy on Moodle



LÉKAŘSKÁ FAKULTA
V PLZNI
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Přihlášení pro studenty a zaměstnance LFP:

CAS přihlášení/login

Nově se přihlašujte přes zelené tlačítko výše a standardní přihlašovací bránu CAS UK.

Zapomněli jste heslo do CAS?/Forgot your CAS password?

Kurzy / Teoretické ústavy / Theoretical Institutes / Anatomie/Anatomy

Anatomie/Anatomy

Teoretické ústavy / Theoretical Institutes / Anatomie/Anatomy

Vyhledat kurzy



Ústav anatomie

Aktuální informace/Current information

Kontakty na vyučující/Contacts

► Studijní informace/Study Information

► Přednášky

► Lectures

Informace k volitelným předmětům

► Ostatní studijní materiály/Other study materials

► Testy

Anatomy

✓ 01. week: 02. 10. - 06. 10. 2023

- 1) 3. 10. 2023 - Introduction - Anatomical terminology, orientation to the human body, cells, tissues, organs functional anatomy (Prof. MUDr. Jiří Ferda, Ph.D.)
- 2) 5. 10. 2023 - General osteology and arthrology (Prof. MUDr. Jiří Ferda, Ph.D.)
- 3) e-lecture - Upper limb 1 + 2 (Prof. MUDr. Jiří Ferda, Ph.D.)



lecture materials



Recordings of lectures

LECTURES / Recordings of lectures



Recordings of lectures

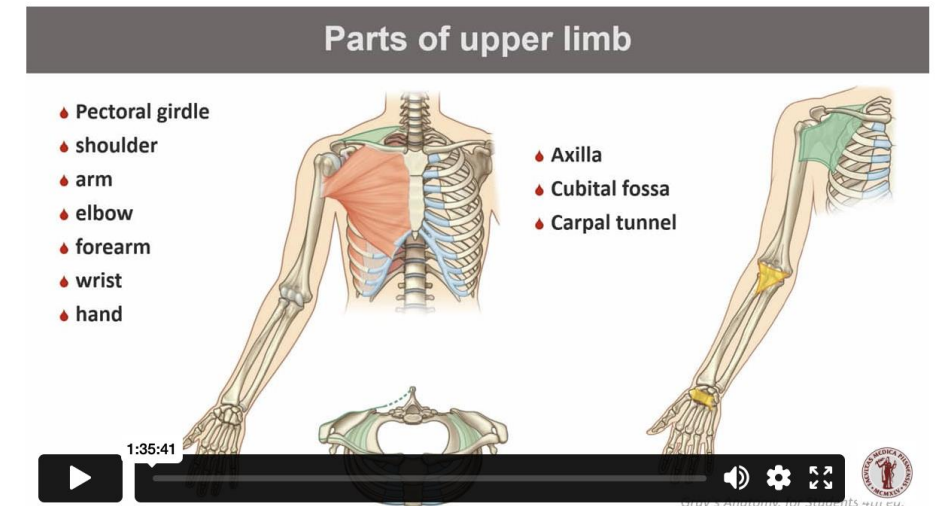
Kniha

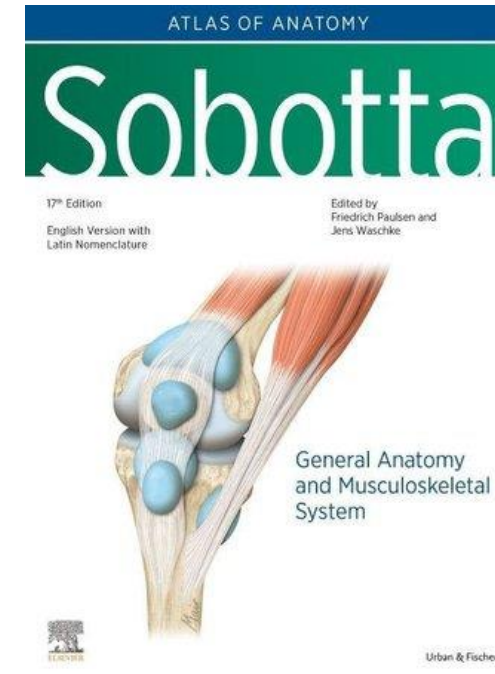
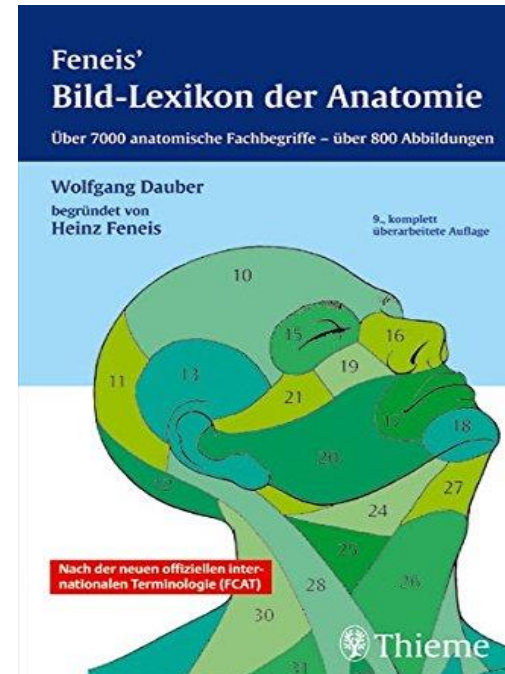
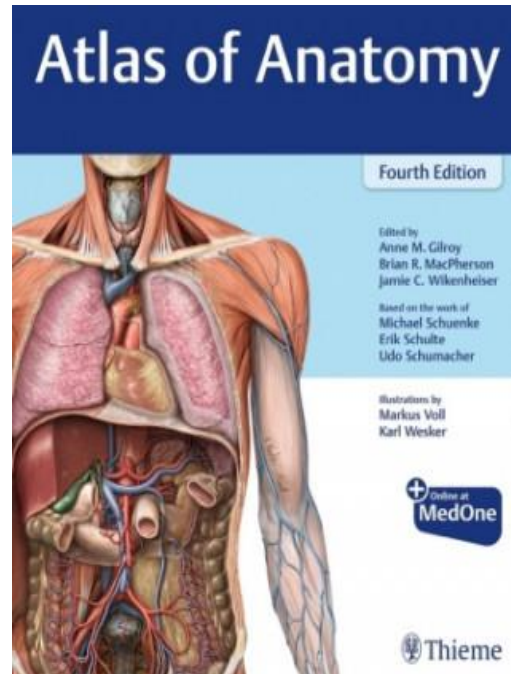
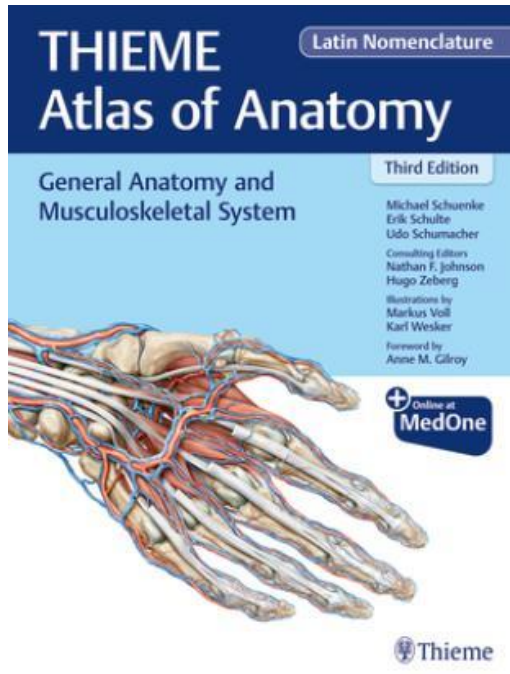
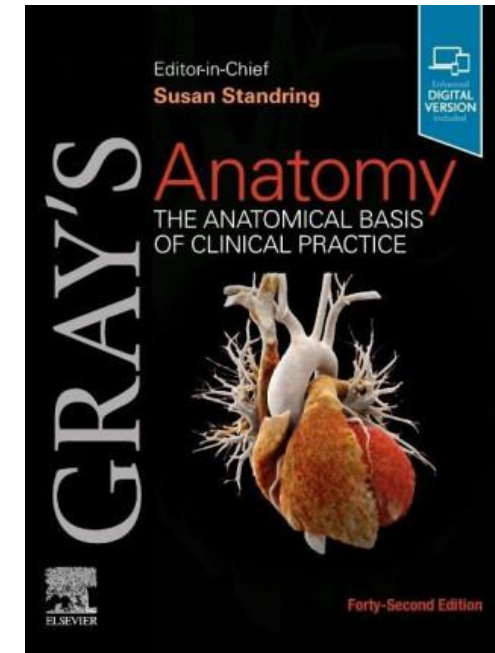
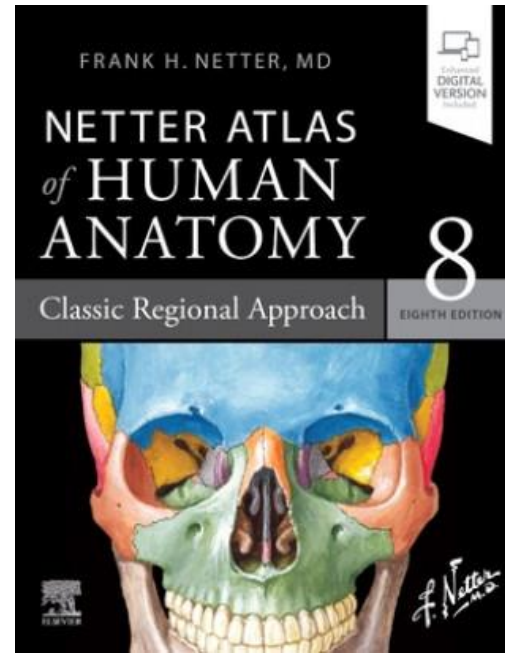
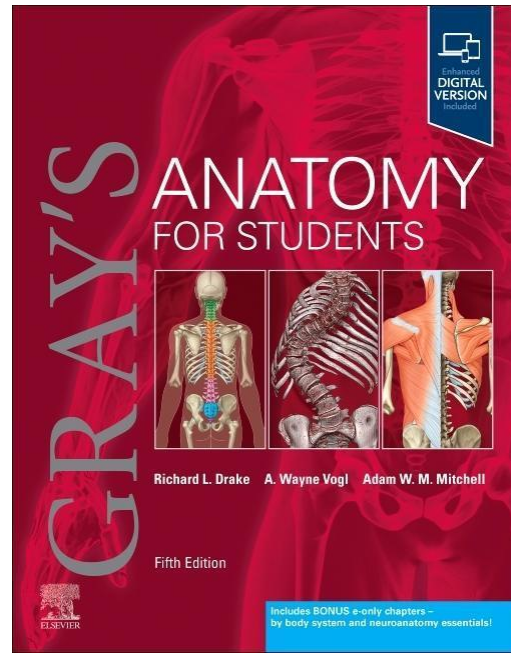
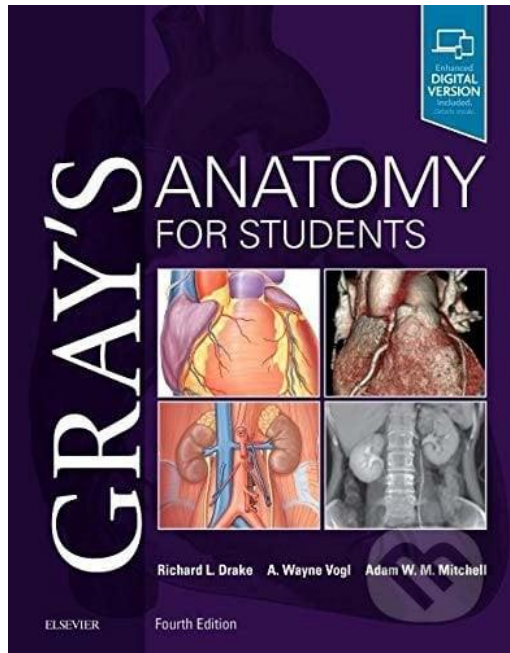
Nastavení

Import kapitoly

Další ▾

1. Upper extremity 1





Anatomy

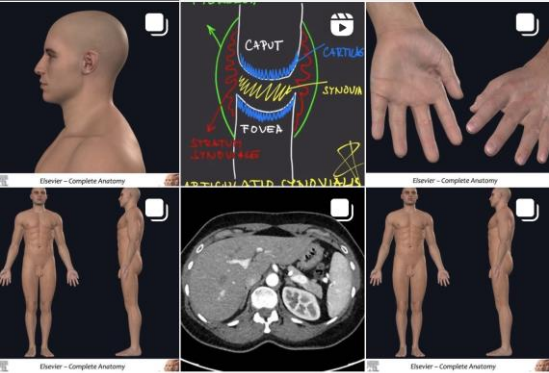
pilsen.anatomy ▾

 6 Příspěvky 58 Sledující 1 Sleduji

pilsen-anatomy
Prof. Jiří Ferda, M.D., Ph.D.
Charles University Medical Faculty Pilsen
Institute of Anatomy teaching profile for the first year
med students
[Zobrazit překlad](#)

[Upravit](#) [Sdílet profil](#) [+👤](#)



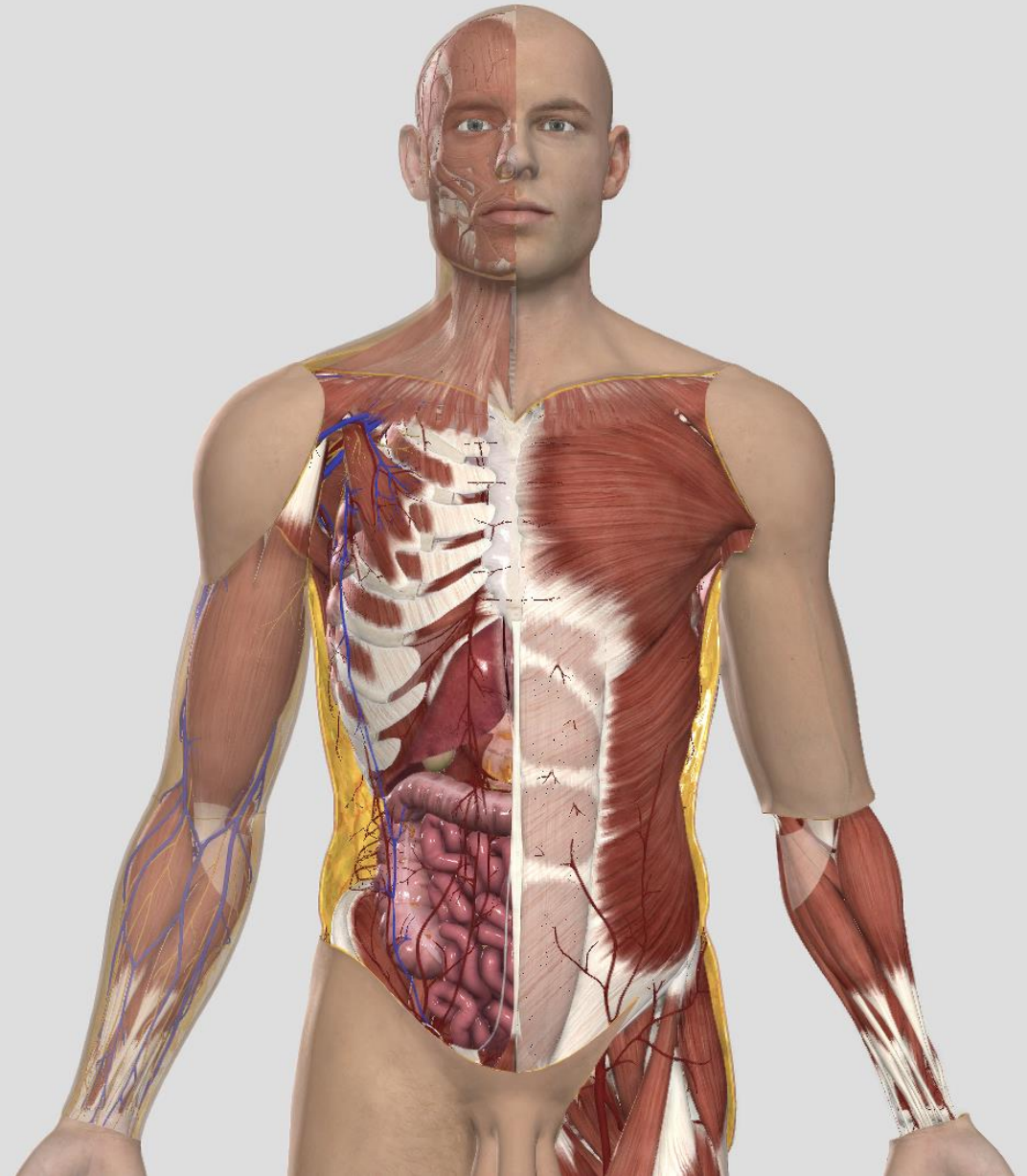
    



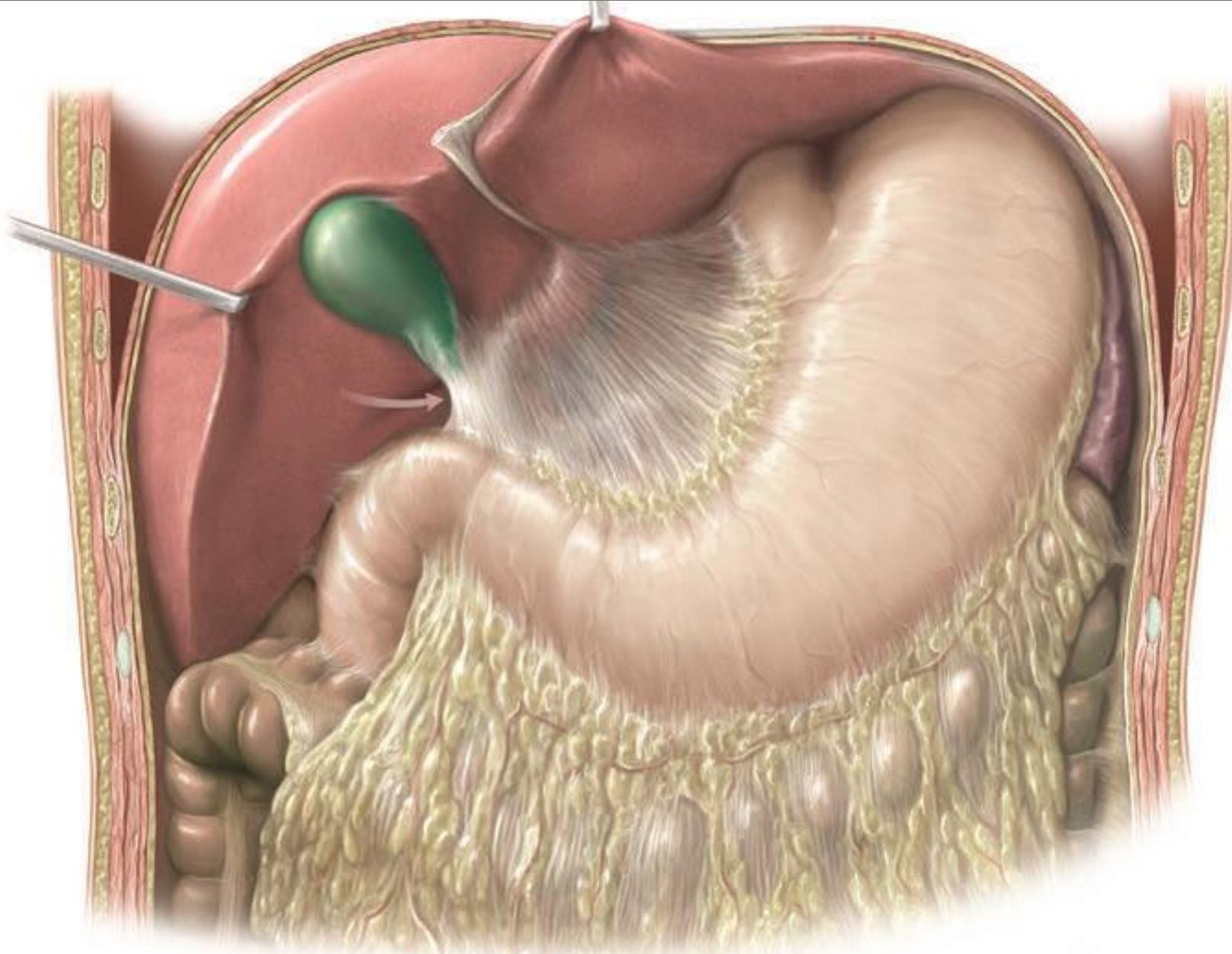
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Anatomia - Anatomy

- ♦ tomos – knife
- ♦ anatemnein – cut
- ♦ *Systematic anatomy*
- ♦ *Topographic anatomy*
- ♦ *Evolutionary anatomy*
- ♦ *Surgical anatomy*
- ♦ *Radiological anatomy*
- ♦ *Microscopic anatomy – Histology*
- ♦ *Embryology*
- ♦ *Experimental anatomy*

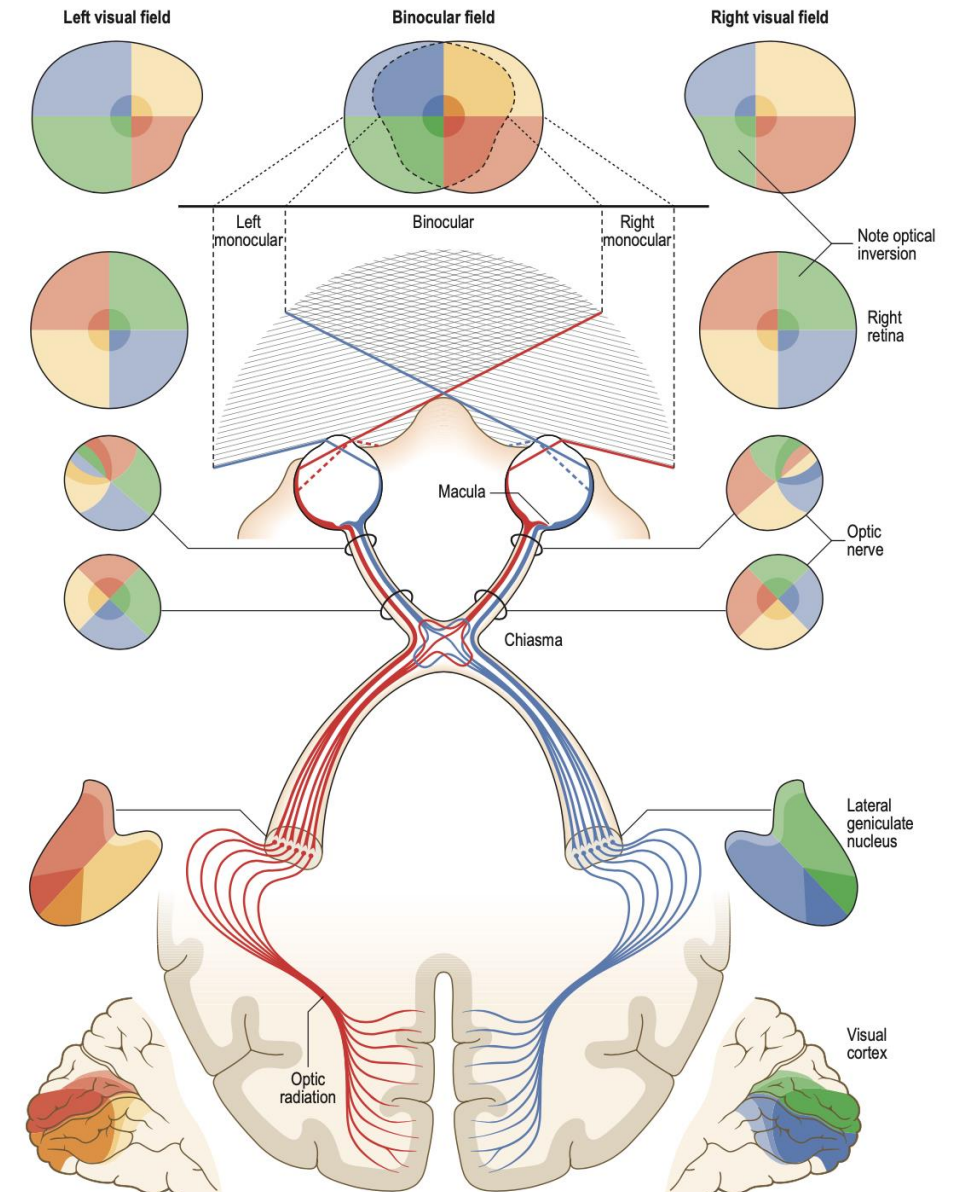


Organ anatomy, organ system anatomy, topography



Functional anatomy - visual pathway

- Light sensitive cell
- 1/ interneuron of retina
- 2/ retinal ganglional cell
- 3/ neuron of corp. geniculatum laterale
 - Radiatio optica
- 4/ neuron of primar visual cortex



History of Anatomy

♦ Antic

- ♦ *Aristotelés, Hippokratés, Galénnos*

♦ Medieval

- ♦ Ibn Sinna (Avicenna)

♦ 16. – 17. century

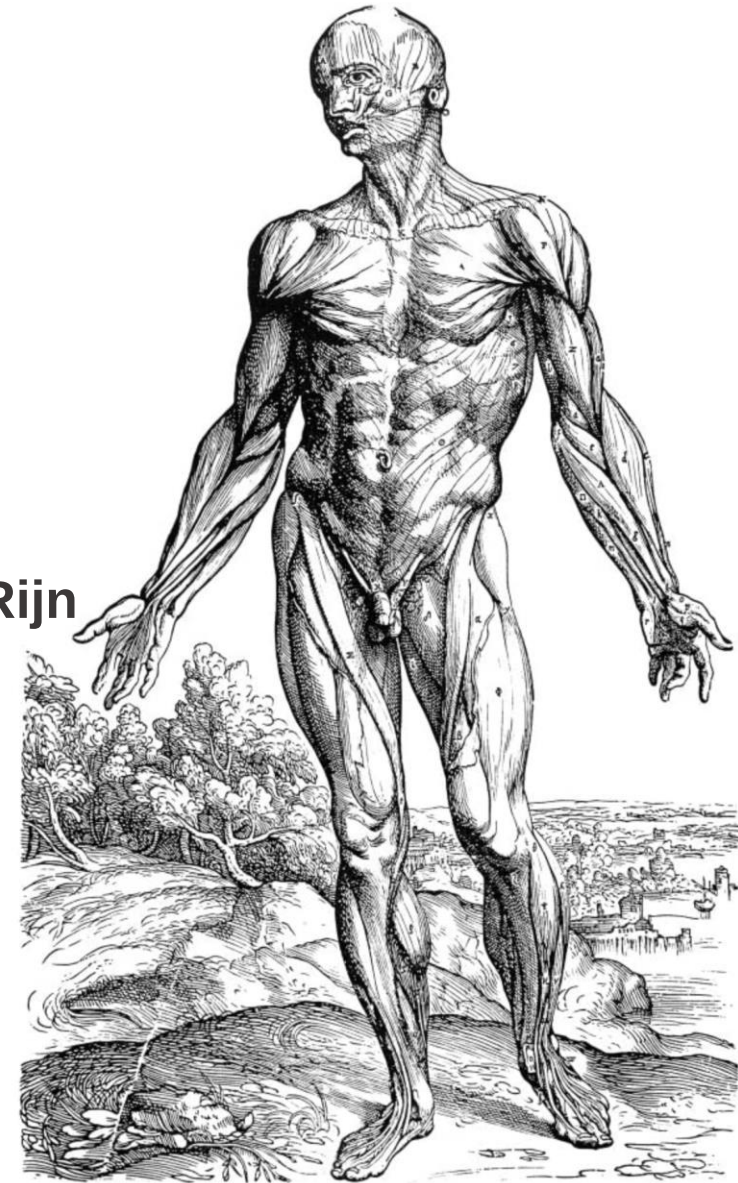
- ♦ Andreas Vessalius, Johann Jessenius – *public dissections*
- ♦ Ambroas Parré – *war surgery*
- ♦ Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangiolo Buonarroti, Rembrant van Rijn

♦ 19. century

- ♦ Surgery on the battle fields – *Napoleon wars, Krym war*
- ♦ Surgery development – *French and German school*
- ♦ Discovery of X-rays

♦ 20. century

- ♦ World War I, and II., surgery development, imaging



Anatomical nomenclature - terminology

- ♦ **Historical nomenclature**

 - Antic authors – Hippokratés, Aristotelés, Galenos*

 - Arabic school– Avicenna*

 - Renaissance – Andreas Vessalius*

- ♦ *Some terms traditional*

- ♦ *Aerterein – to conduct the air – arteria - artery*

- ♦ **Nomica anatomica**

 - Basel 1895 (BNA)*

 - Jena 1935 (JNA)*

 - Paris 1955 (PNA)*

- ♦ **Terminologia Anatomica 1998**

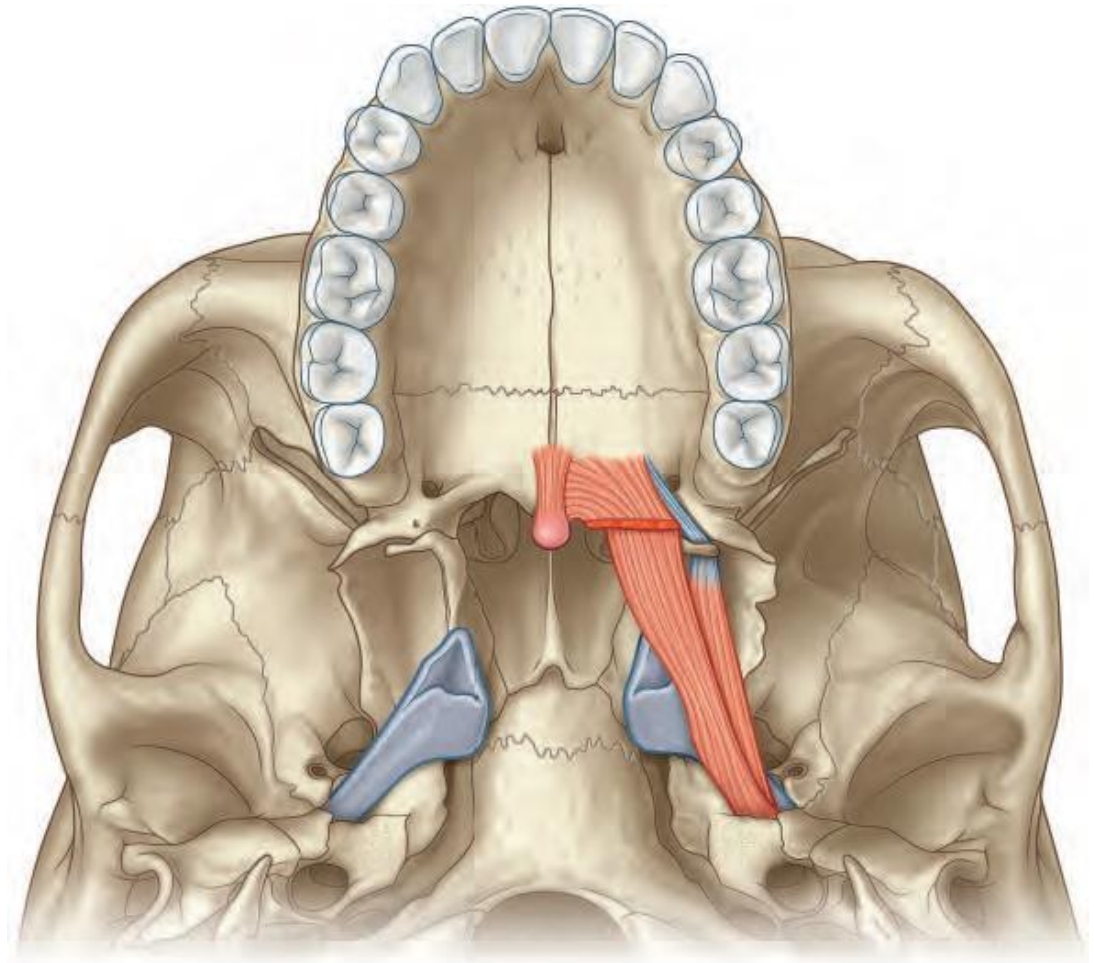
 - (International Anatomical Terminology)*

 - General and gross anatomy*

 - Topographical anatomy*

 - Eponymous terms (according to the authors)*

- ♦ ***Synonyma – tuba pharyngotympanica, tuba auditiva, tuba Eustachii***



Basic anatomical position

- *Standing upright*
- *Palmar side of the hand anteriorly*
- *Thumb laterally*



Body size

- ♦ **Mid-growth**

- ♦ *f 161 – 173 cm*

- ♦ *m 170 - 184*

- ♦ **Mean height**

- ♦ *Females 167*

- ♦ *Males 181*

- ♦ **Gigantism**

- ♦ **Dwarfism**

- ♦ *20% less or more than mid-growth*

- ♦ **gender**

- ♦ **ethnicity**

- ♦ **age**



Body weight and surface

💧 Body weight

💧 *normal*

💧 *Body mass index (BMI)*

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{mass}_{\text{kg}}}{\text{height}_{\text{m}}^2}$$

Category	BMI (kg/m ²) ^[c]
Underweight (Severe thinness)	< 16.0
Underweight (Moderate thinness)	16.0 – 16.9
Underweight (Mild thinness)	17.0 – 18.4
Normal range	18.5 – 24.9
Overweight (Pre-obese)	25.0 – 29.9
Obese (Class I)	30.0 – 34.9
Obese (Class II)	35.0 – 39.9
Obese (Class III)	≥ 40.0

💧 Body surface

💧 *Body surface area (BSA)*

$$\text{BSA} = \frac{\sqrt{W \times H}}{60} :$$

Age or age group	metric	
Neonate (newborn)	0.243	m ²
2 years	0.563	m ²
5 years	0.787	m ²
10 years	1.236	m ²
13 years	1.603	m ²
18 years	1.980	m ²
20–79 years	2.060	m ²
80+ years	1.920	m ²

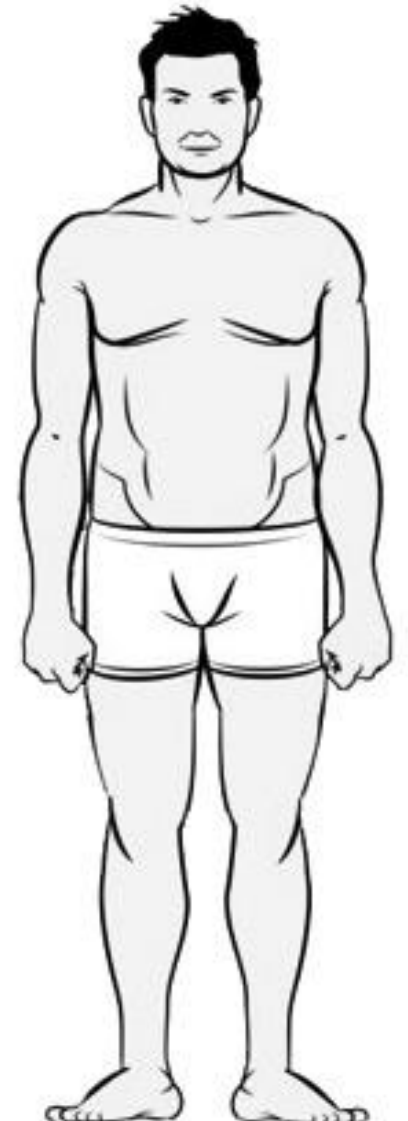
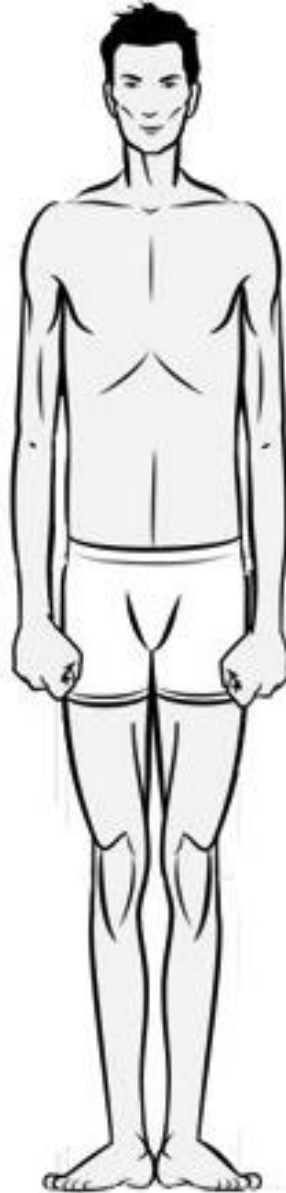
m

Age or age group	metric	
Neonate (newborn)	0.234	m ²
2 years	0.540	m ²
5 years	0.771	m ²
10 years	1.245	m ²
13 years	1.550	m ²
18 years	1.726	m ²
20–79 years	1.830	m ²
80+ years	1.638	m ²

f

Constitution

- ♦ *Height and weight rate*
- ♦ *Rate between body parts*
- ♦ ***Constitutional types***
- ♦ *Leptosomic (asthenic, ectomorphic)*
- ♦ *Athletic (mezomorphic)*
- ♦ *Pyknic (endomorphich)*



Normality, variability, anomaly

- ◆ **Norma**

- ◆ ***The most frequent appearance***

- ◆ *Variability*

- ◆ *Non-important differences in size and ratio, no functional consequence*

- ◆ **Variety**

- ◆ *Fully functioning deviation*

- ◆ *In complicated development of the structure*

- ◆ *Vascular varieties*

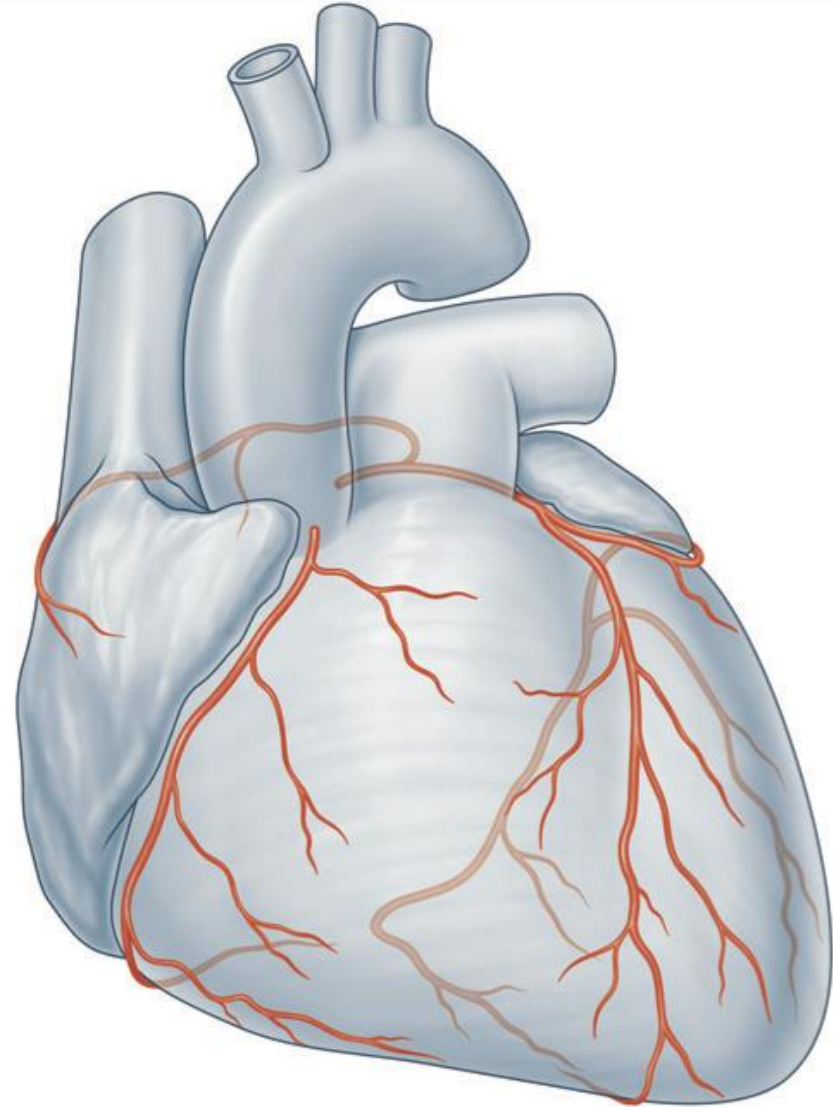
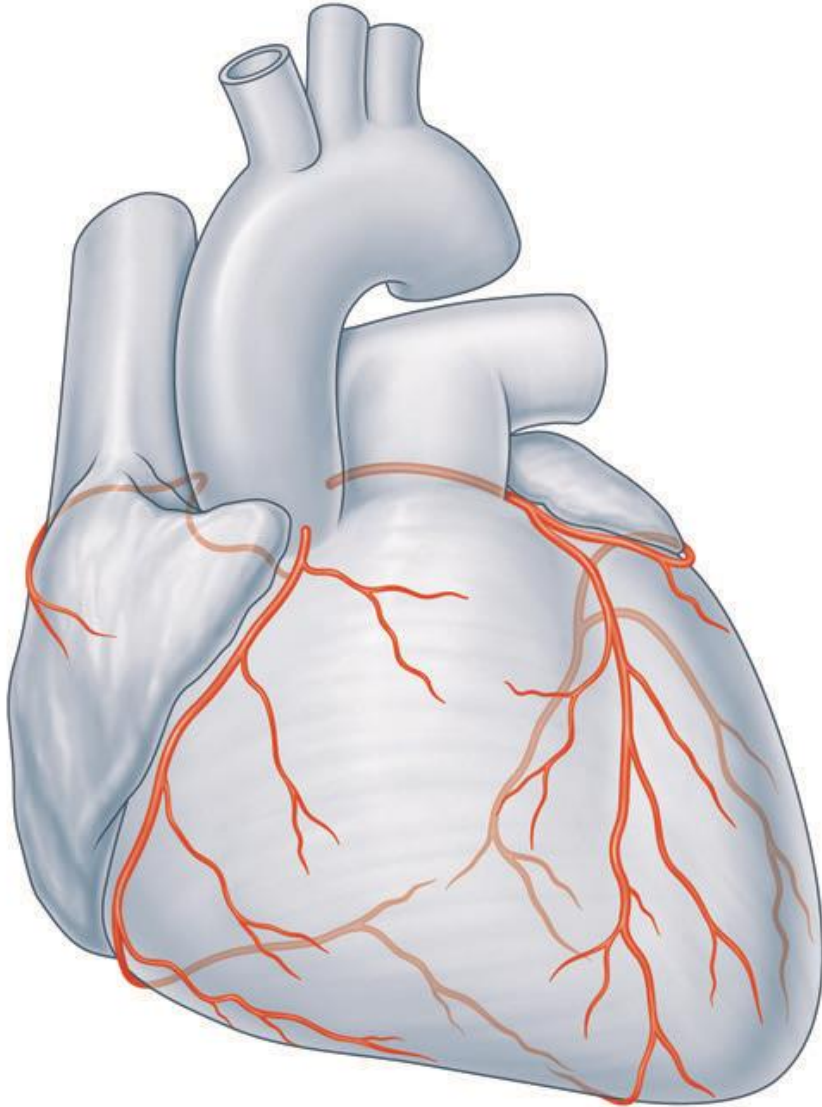
- ◆ **Anomaly**

- ◆ *Deviations with functional consequences*

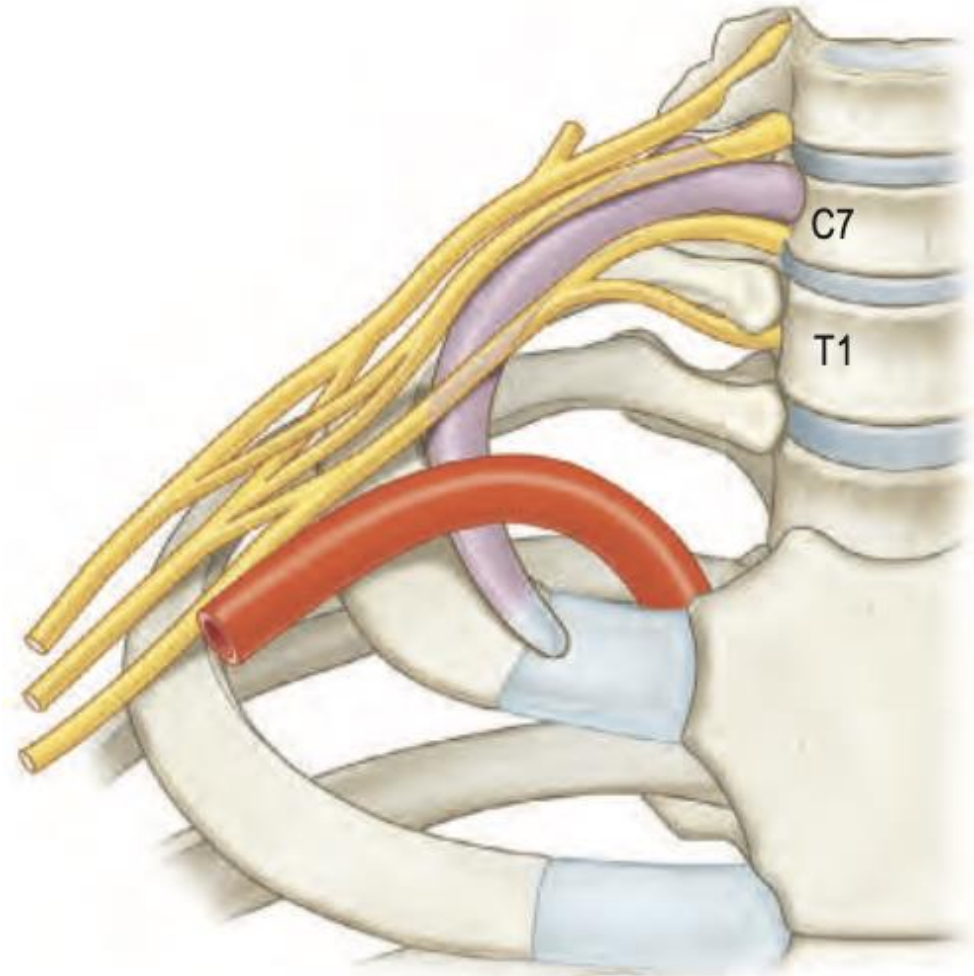
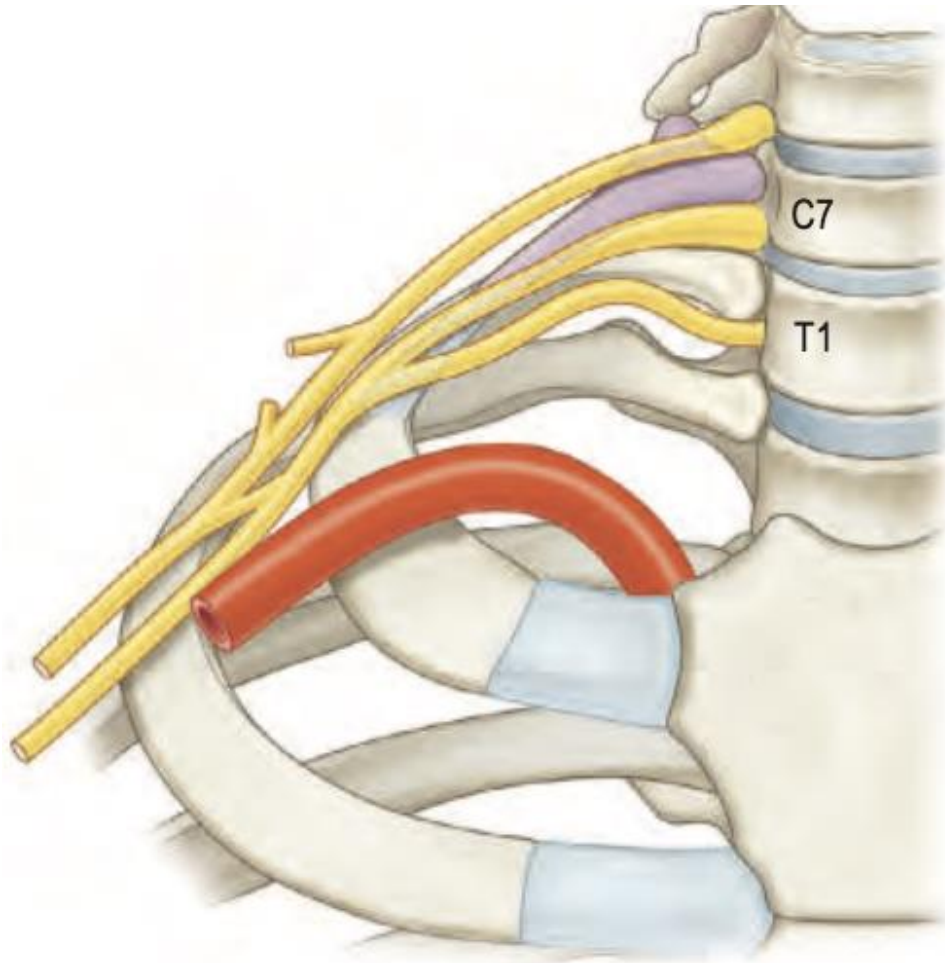
- ◆ **Malformation**

- ◆ *In-born failed development ever leading to functional failure*

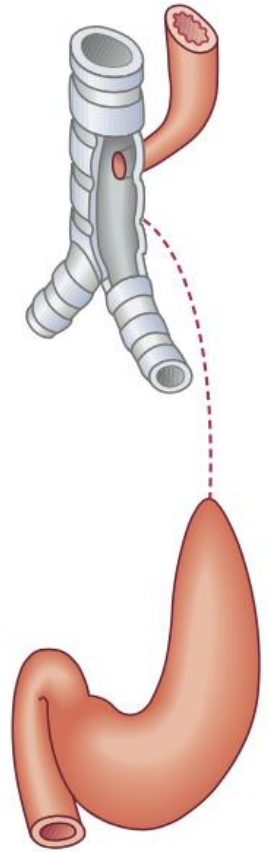
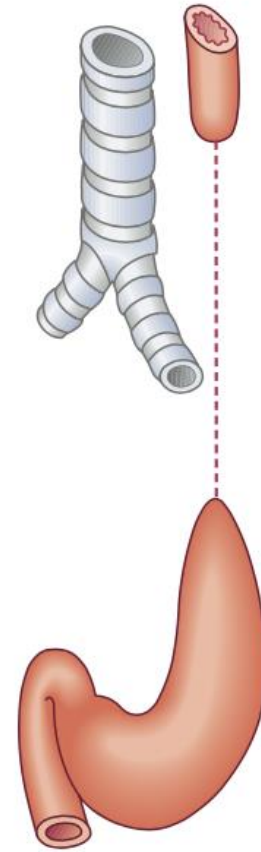
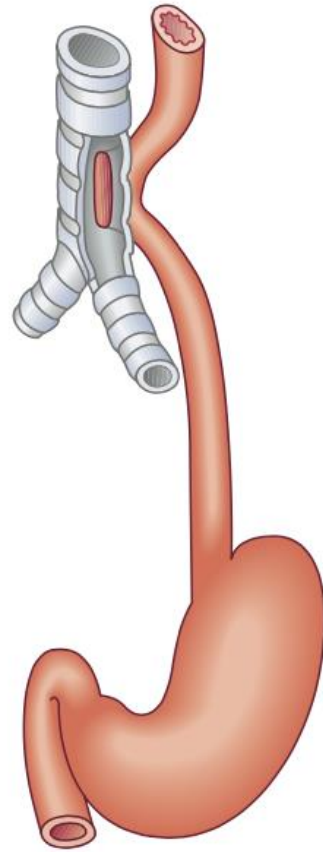
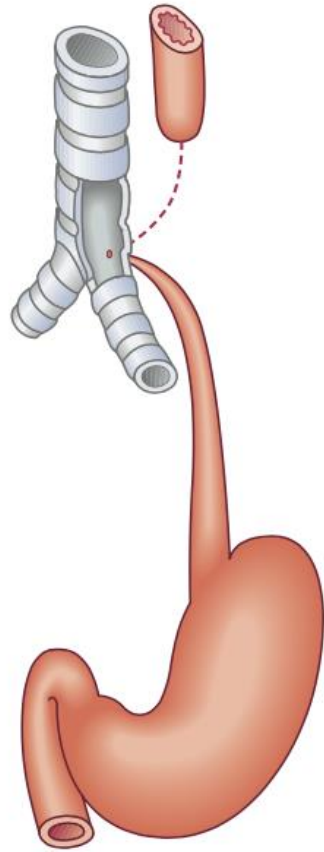
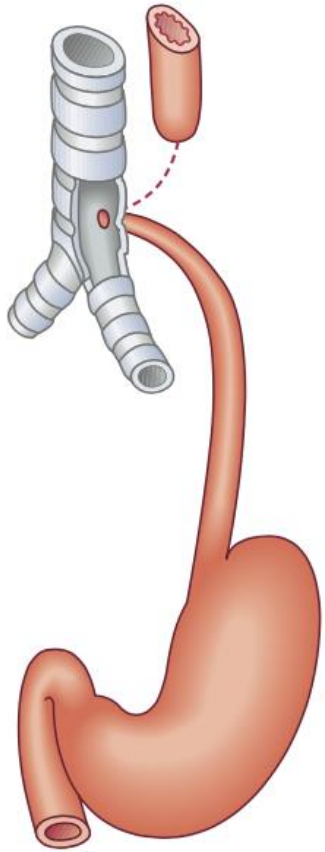
Variety



Anomaly



Malformation



Sexual dimorfism

- ♦ Anatomical differences based on the gender

- ♦ **Primary sexual signs**

- ♦ *In fetus, newborn, and infant*

- ♦ **Secondary sexual signs**

- ♦ *Developed during onset of puberty*

- ♦ **Android signs**

- ♦ **Gynoid signs**

- ♦ *skull*

- ♦ *larynx*

- ♦ *chest*

- ♦ *pelvis*

- ♦ *hairs*



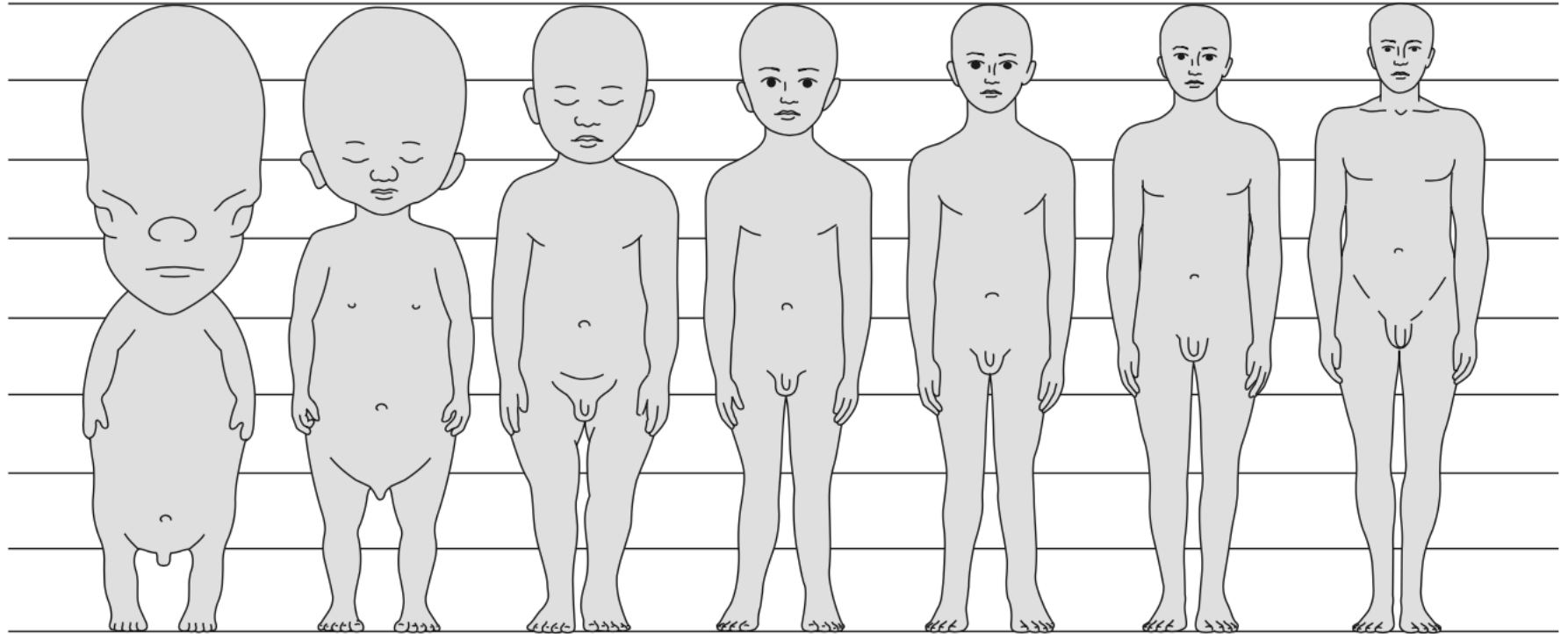
Sexual dimorphism

Schuenke et al. Atlas of the Anatomy part 1, Thieme, 2005



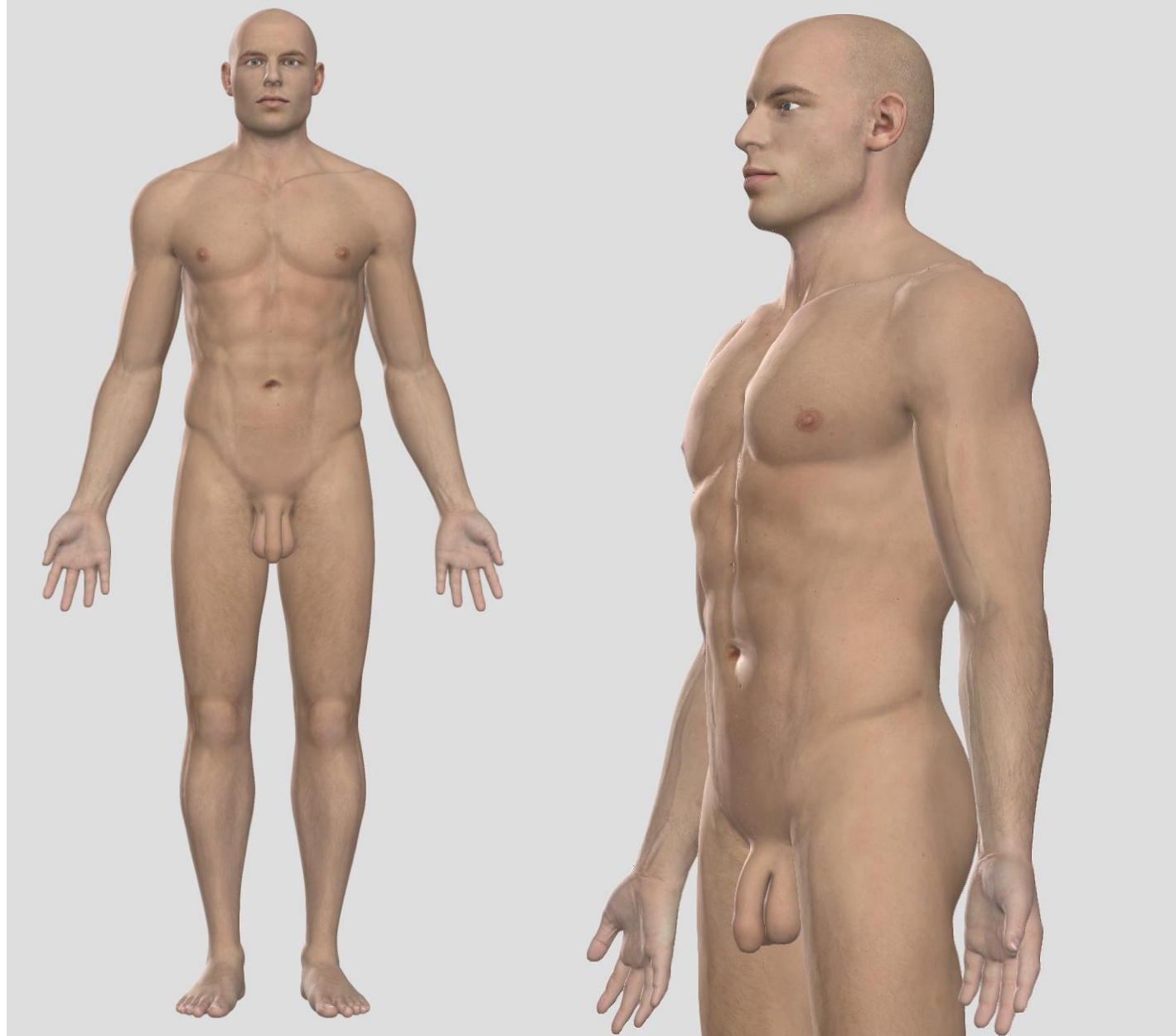
Anatomy and the age of the individual

- 🔥 *Embryonal period*
- 🔥 *Fetal period*
- 🔥 *Infancy*
- 🔥 *Childhood*
- 🔥 *Pubertas*
- 🔥 *Adolescence*
- 🔥 *Adult age*
- 🔥 *Senium*



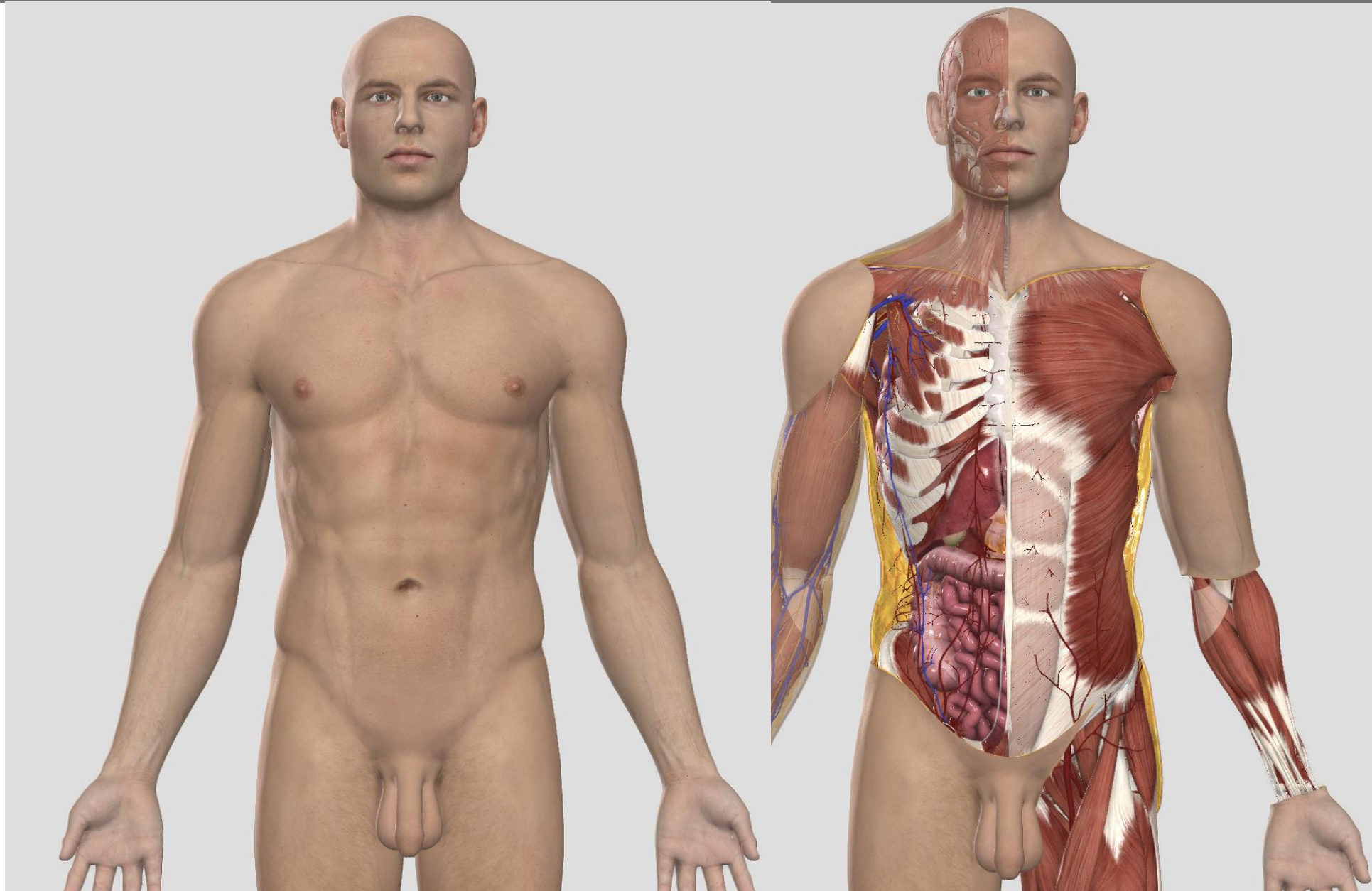
Body parts – partes corporis humani

- ♦ *Caput - head*
- ♦ *Collum - neck*
- ♦ *Truncus - trunk*
- ♦ *Membrum superius – upper limb*
- ♦ *Membrum inferius – lower limb*

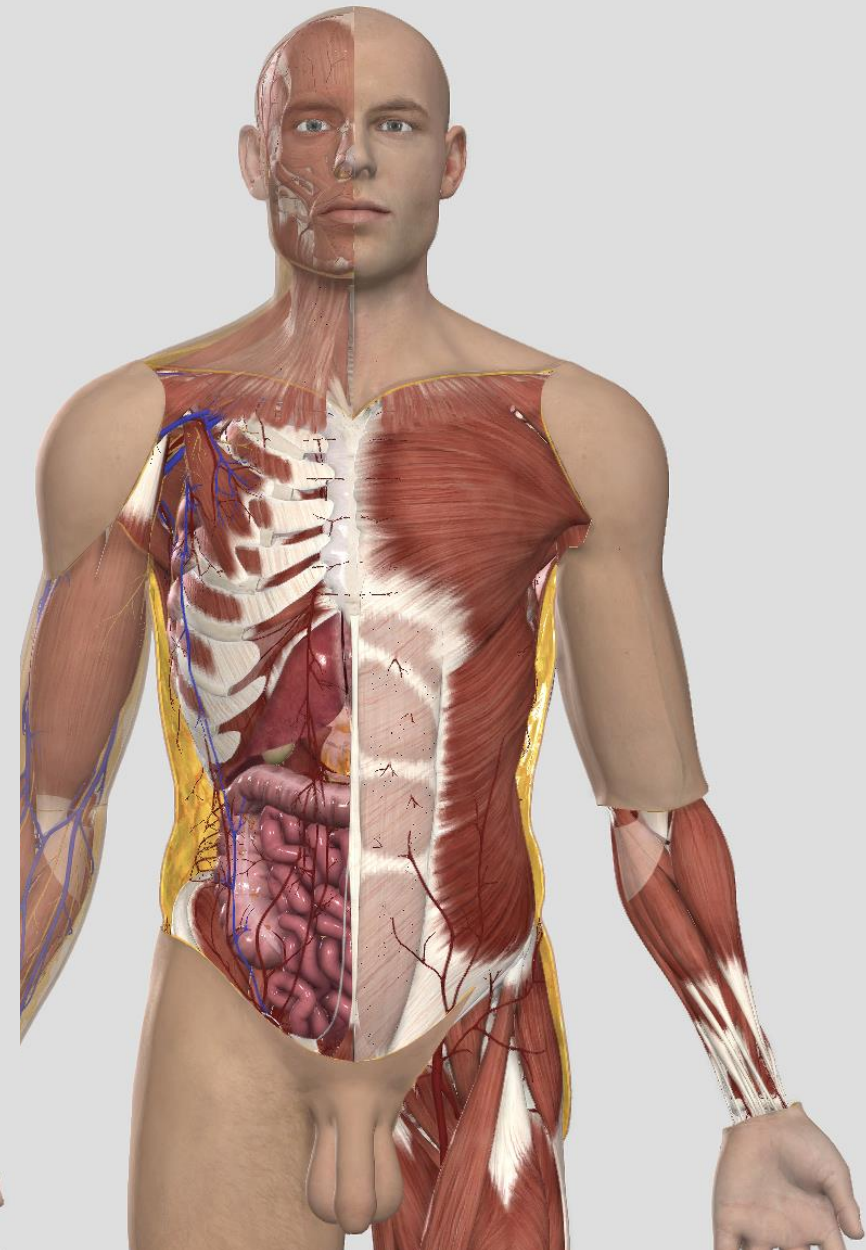
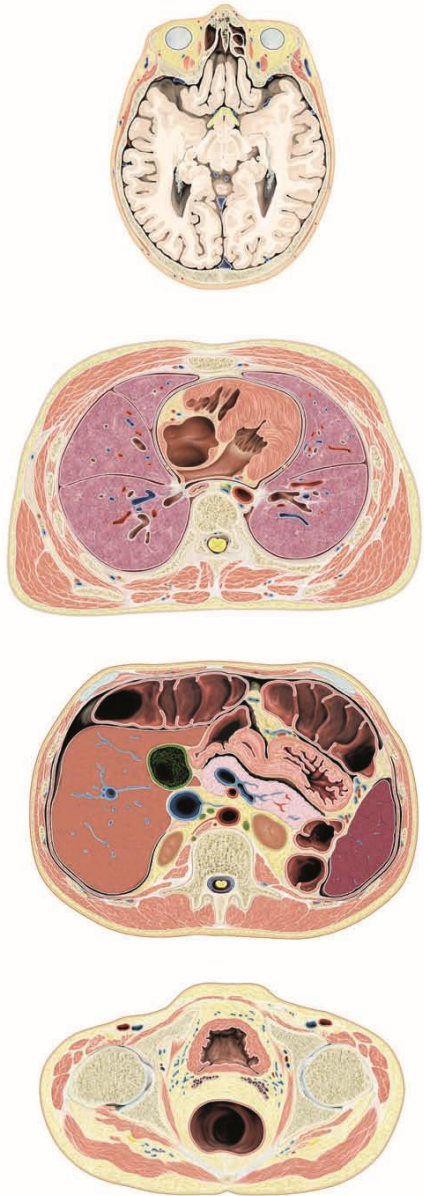


Body cavities - *cavitates corporis*

- *Cavitas cranii*
- *Cavitas thoracis*
- *Cavitas abdominis*
- *Cavitas pelvis*

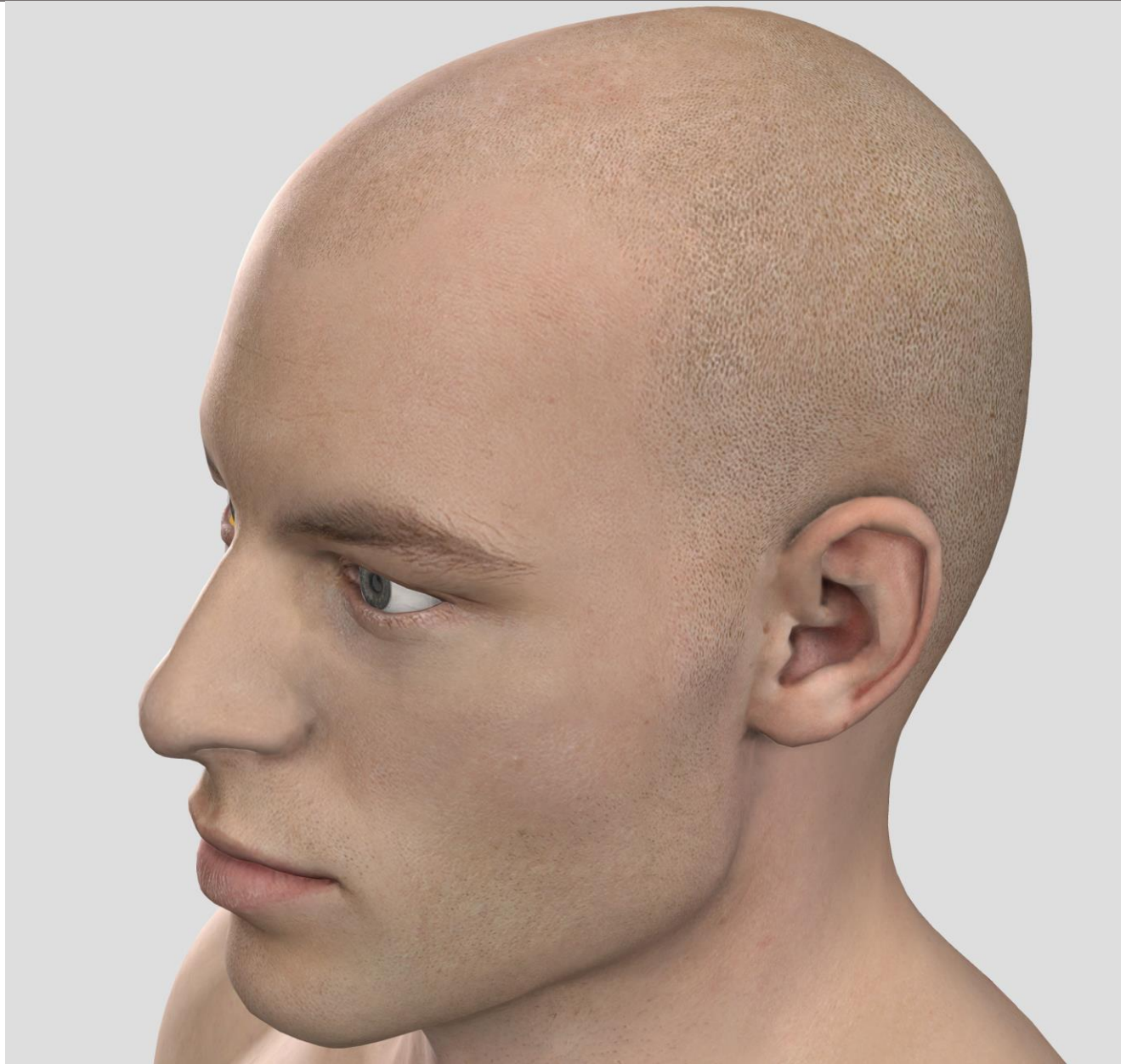


Body cavities - cavitates corporis



Head - caput

- ♦ *Caput*
- ♦ *Cranium*
- ♦ *Frons*
- ♦ *Occiput*
- ♦ *Vertex*
- ♦ *Facies*
- ♦ *Auricula*
- ♦ *Nasus*
- ♦ *Supercilia*
- ♦ *Rima palpebrarum*
- ♦ *Oculus*
- ♦ *Rima oris*
- ♦ *Labium superius, inferius*
- ♦ *Processus mentalis*



Membrum superius

- ♣ *Cingulum pectorale*
- ♣ *Axilla*
- ♣ *Brachium*
- ♣ *Cubitus*
- ♣ *Antebrachium*
- ♣ *Manus*
- ♣ *Carpus*
- ♣ *Metacarpus*
- ♣ *Palma (vola) manus*
- ♣ *Dorsum manus*
- ♣ *Digiti manus*
- ♣ *Pollex*



Membrum inferius

- ♦ *Cingulum pelvicum*
- ♦ *Clunis*
- ♦ *Coxa*
- ♦ *Femur*
- ♦ *Genu*
- ♦ *Poples*
- ♦ *Crus*
- ♦ *Sura*
- ♦ *Pes*
- ♦ *Calx*
- ♦ *Tarsus*
- ♦ *Metatarsus*
- ♦ *Planta*
- ♦ *Dorsum pedis*
- ♦ *Digiti pedis – hallux etc.*



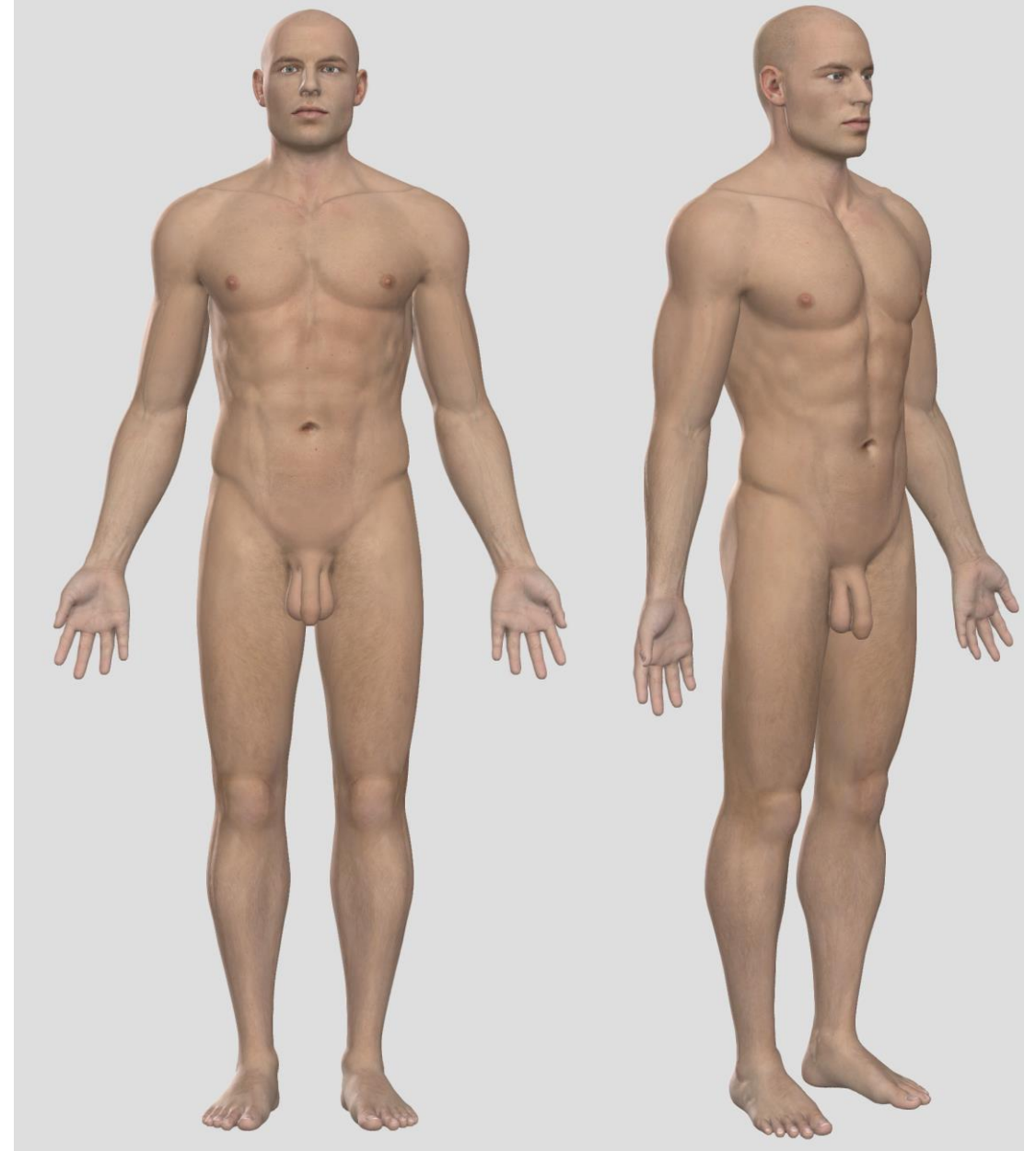
Fingers, digits - digiti

- ♦ *Digitus primus manus* - pollex, policis
- ♦ *Digitus primus pedis* - hallux, hallucis
- ♦ *Digitus secundus (manus)* - index, indicis
- ♦ *Digitus tertius* - digitus medius
- ♦ *Digitus quartus (manus)* – digitus annularis
- ♦ *Digitus quintus* – digitus minimus



Planum, plana = plane , planes

- ♦ *Planum frontale (coronarium), **frontal, coronary***
- ♦ *Planum transversale (axiale), **transversal, axial***
- ♦ *Planum sagittale (plana sagittalia), **sagital***
- ♦ *Planum mediale, **medial***



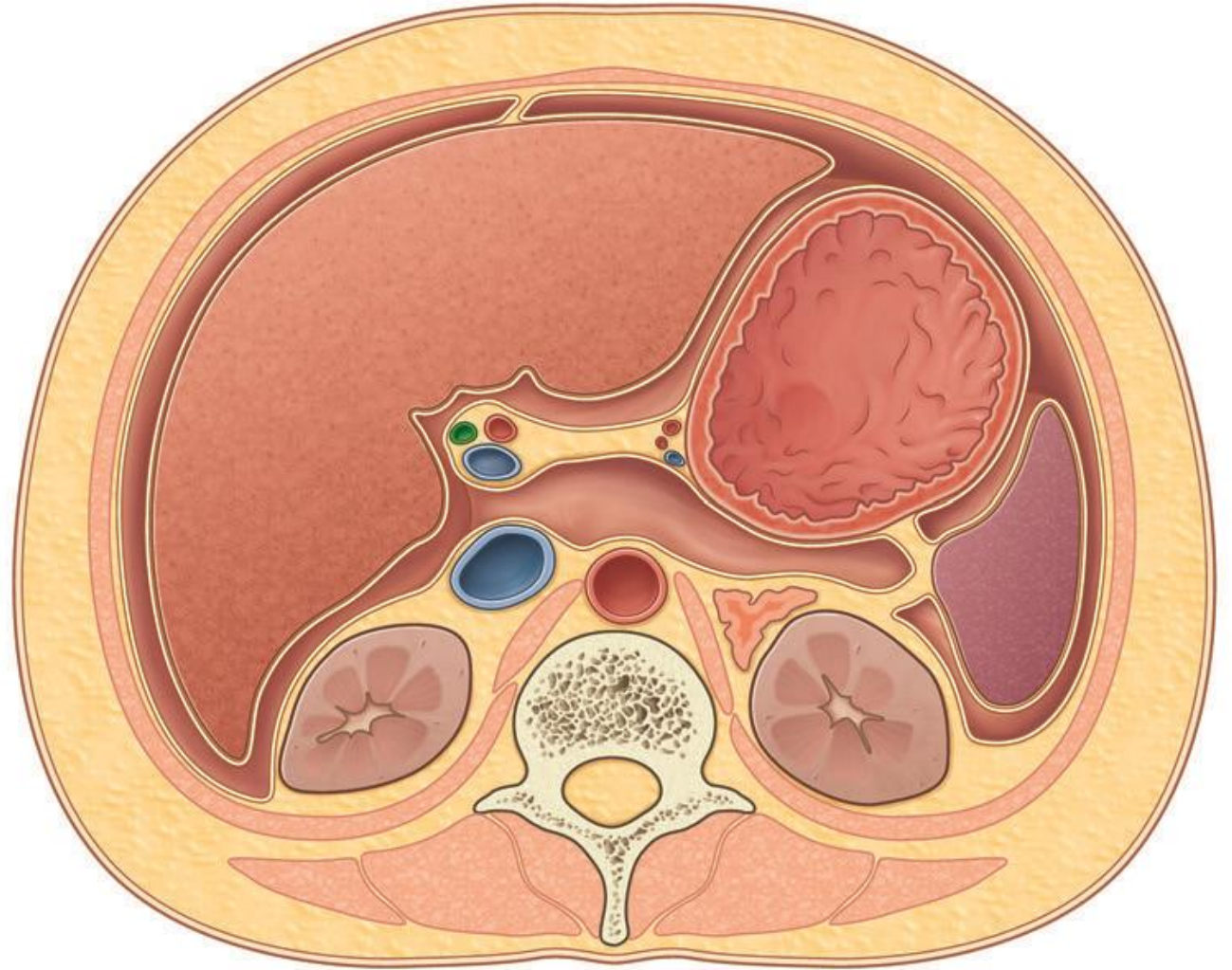
Directio, direction; positio, position

- ♦ *Dexter - right*
- ♦ *Sinister - left*
- ♦ *Superior (cranialis) - upper, cranial*
- ♦ *Inferior (caudalis) – lower, caudal*
- ♦ *Anterior (ventralis) – anterior, ventral*
- ♦ *Posterior (dorsalis) – posterior, dorsal*
- ♦ *Rostralis - rostral*
- ♦ *Medialis - medial*
- ♦ *Lateralis - lateral*
- ♦ *Internus - internal*
- ♦ *Externus - external*
- ♦ *Profundus - deep*
- ♦ *Superficialis - superficial*



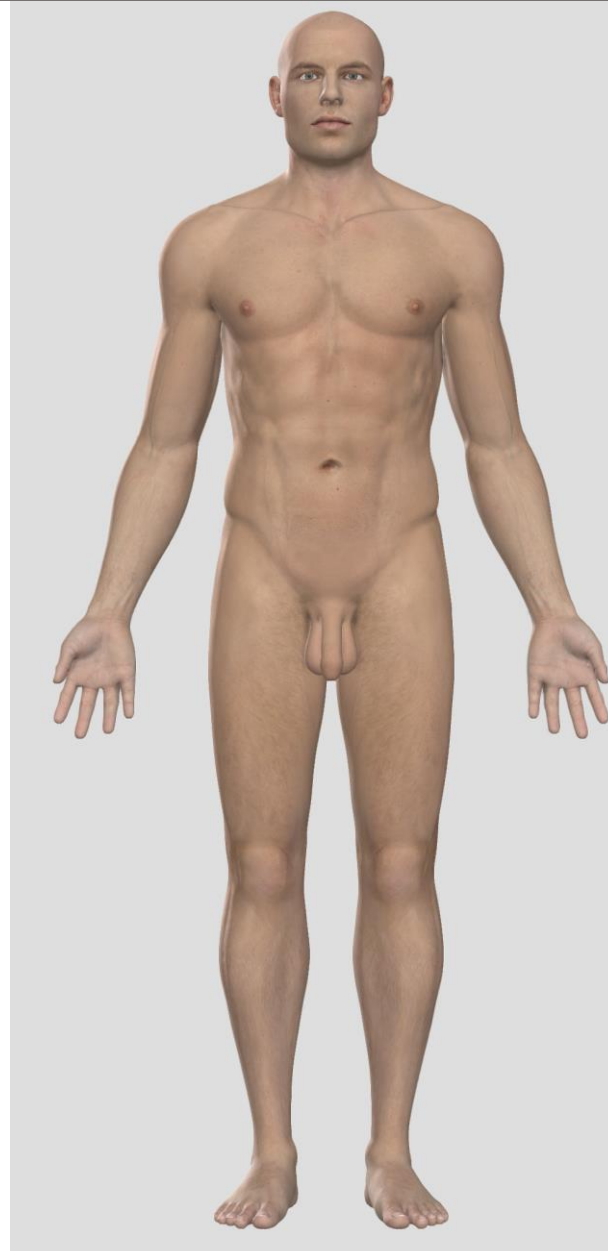
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- ♦ *Lateralis - lateral*
- ♦ *Internus - internal*
- ♦ *Externus - external*
- ♦ *Profundus - deep*
- ♦ *Superficialis - superficial*



Directions positions – upper limb

- ♦ **Seu extremitas proximalis**
- ♦ *Proximal*
- ♦ *Distal*
- ♦ *Radial = lateral*
- ♦ *Ulnar = medial*
- ♦ *Palmar (volar) = ventral*
- ♦ *Dorsal*



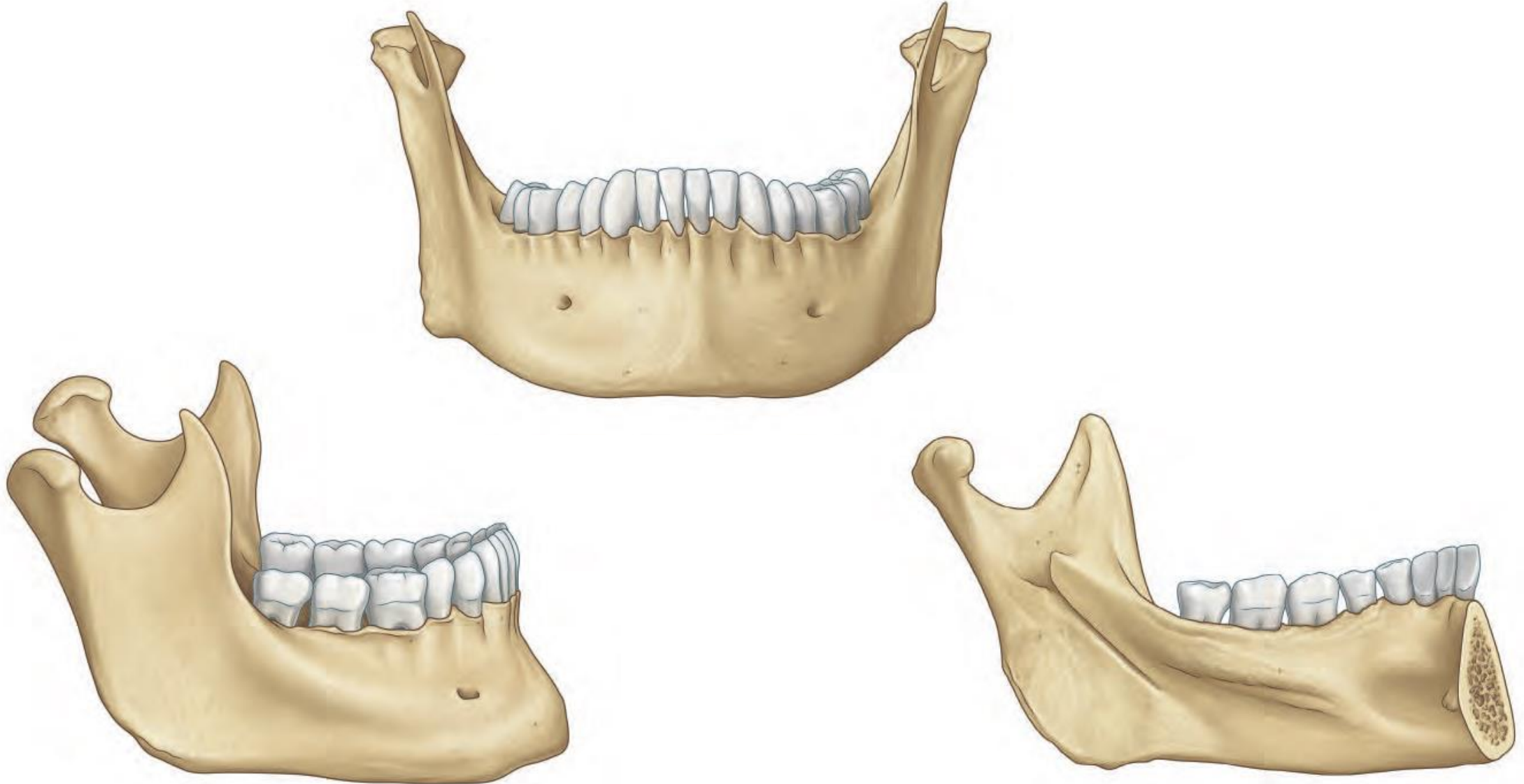
Directions, positions – lower limb

- ***Seu extremitas distalis***
- *Proximal*
- *Distal*
- *Fibular = lateral*
- *Tibial = medial*
- *Plantar = inferior*
- *Dorsal*



Directions, positions – mandibula et maxilla

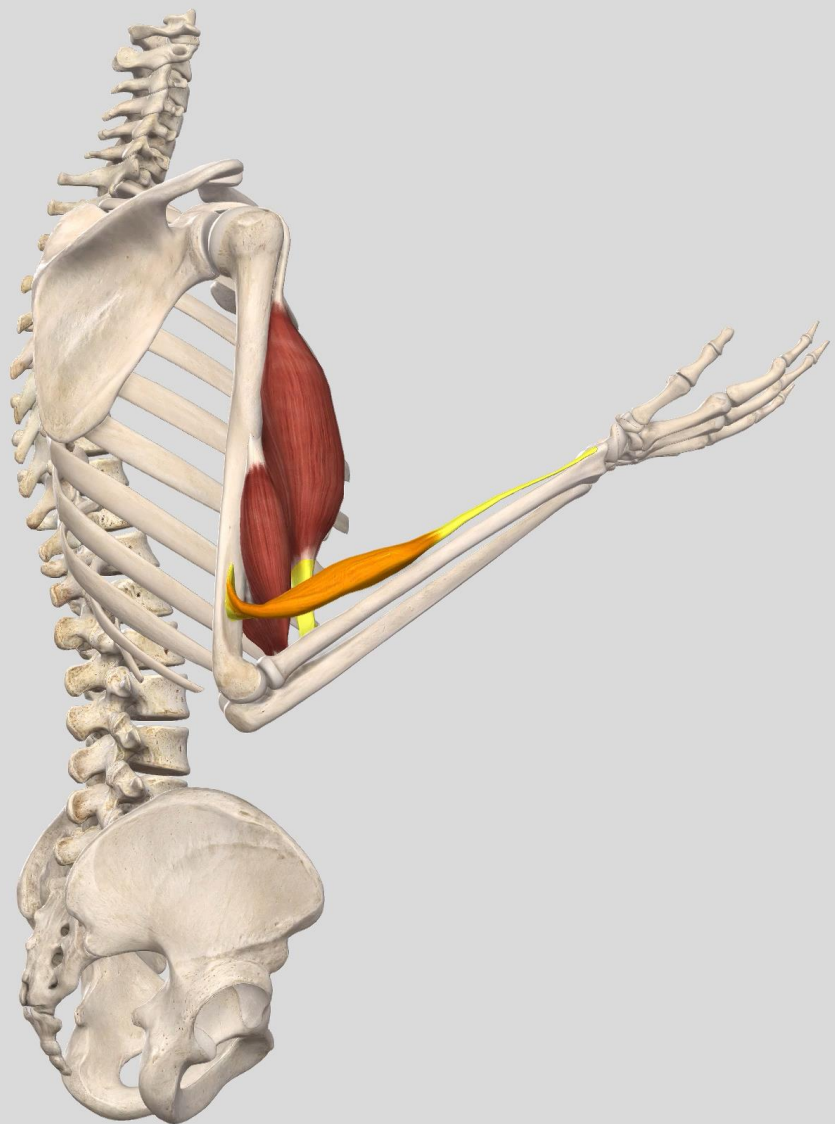
- ♦ *Mesial*
- ♦ *Distal*
- ♦ *Buccal*
- ♦ *Labial*
- ♦ *Lingual*



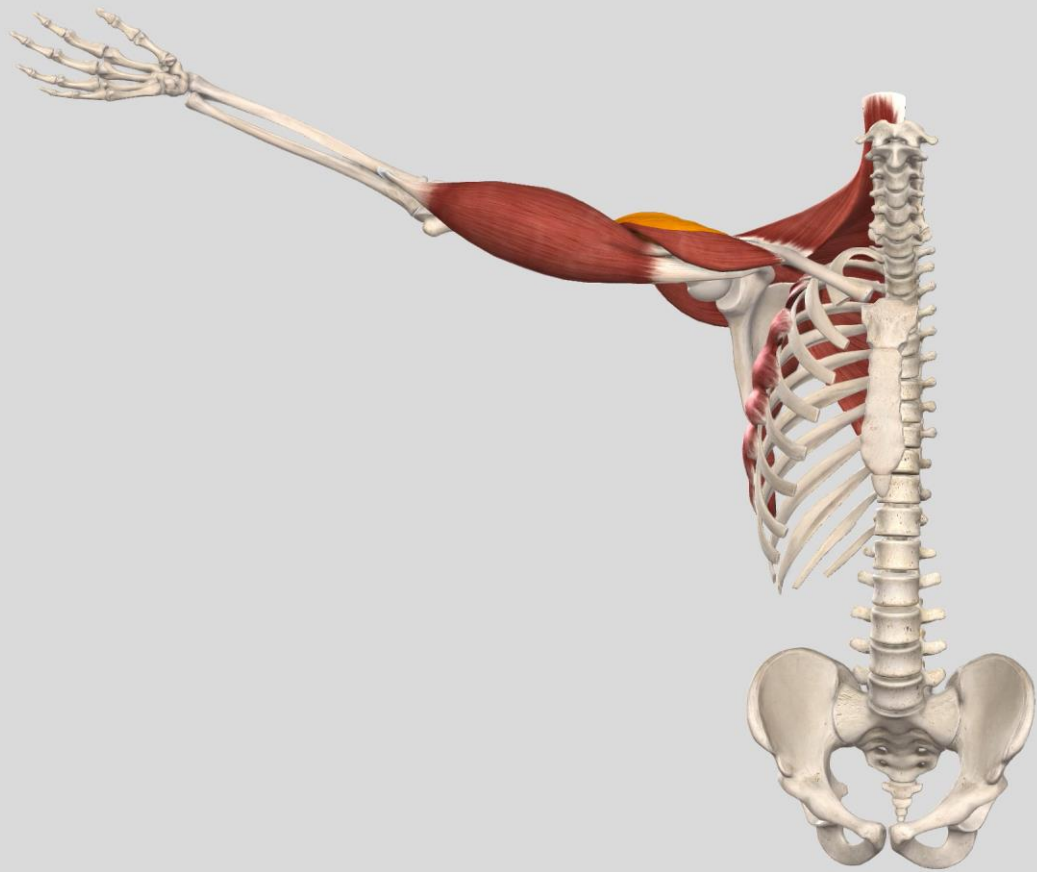
Movements, motions

- 🔥 *Flexion*
- 🔥 *Extension*
- 🔥 *Adduction*
- 🔥 *Abduction*
- 🔥 *Rotation*
- 🔥 *Circumduction*
- 🔥 *Pronation*
- 🔥 *Supination*





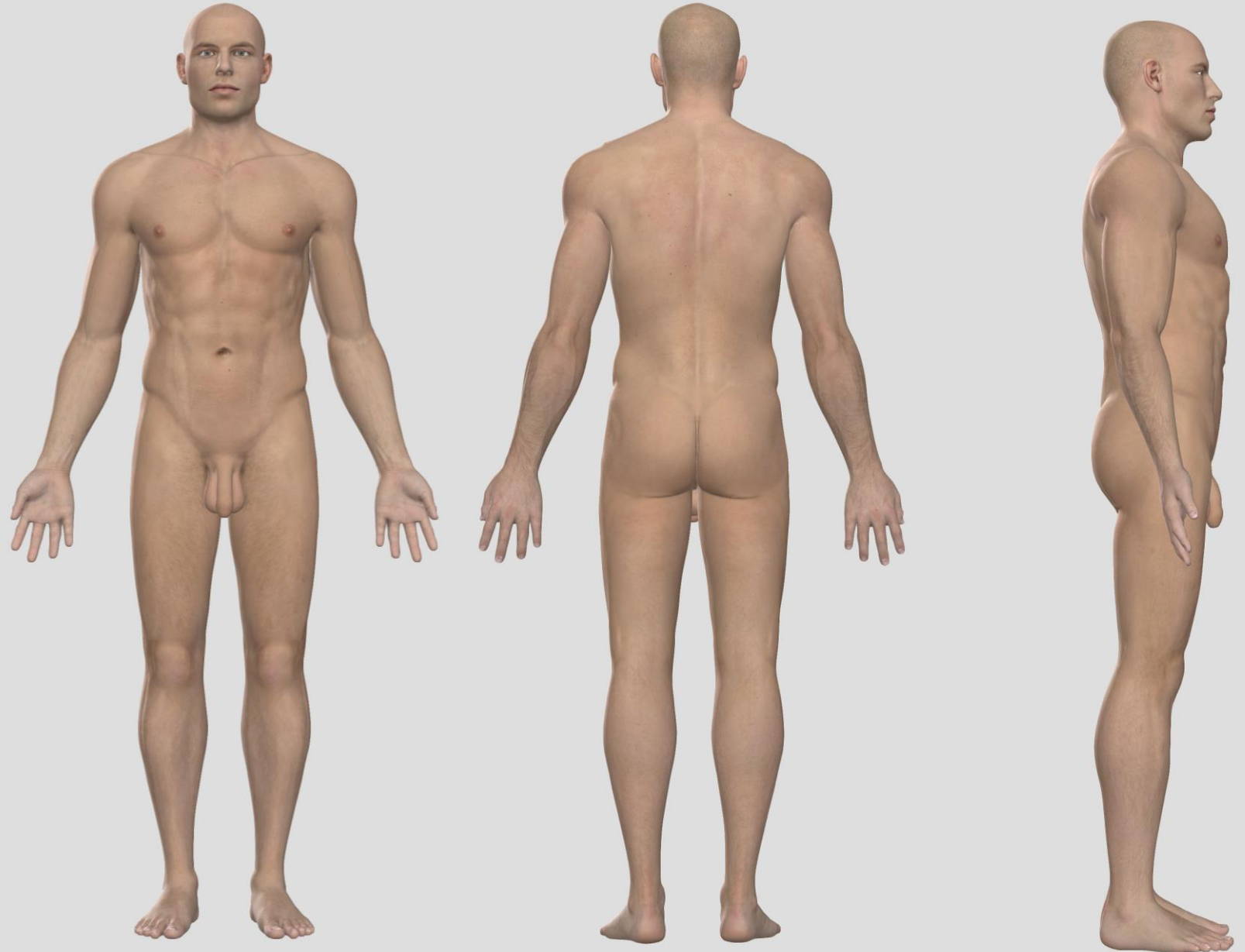






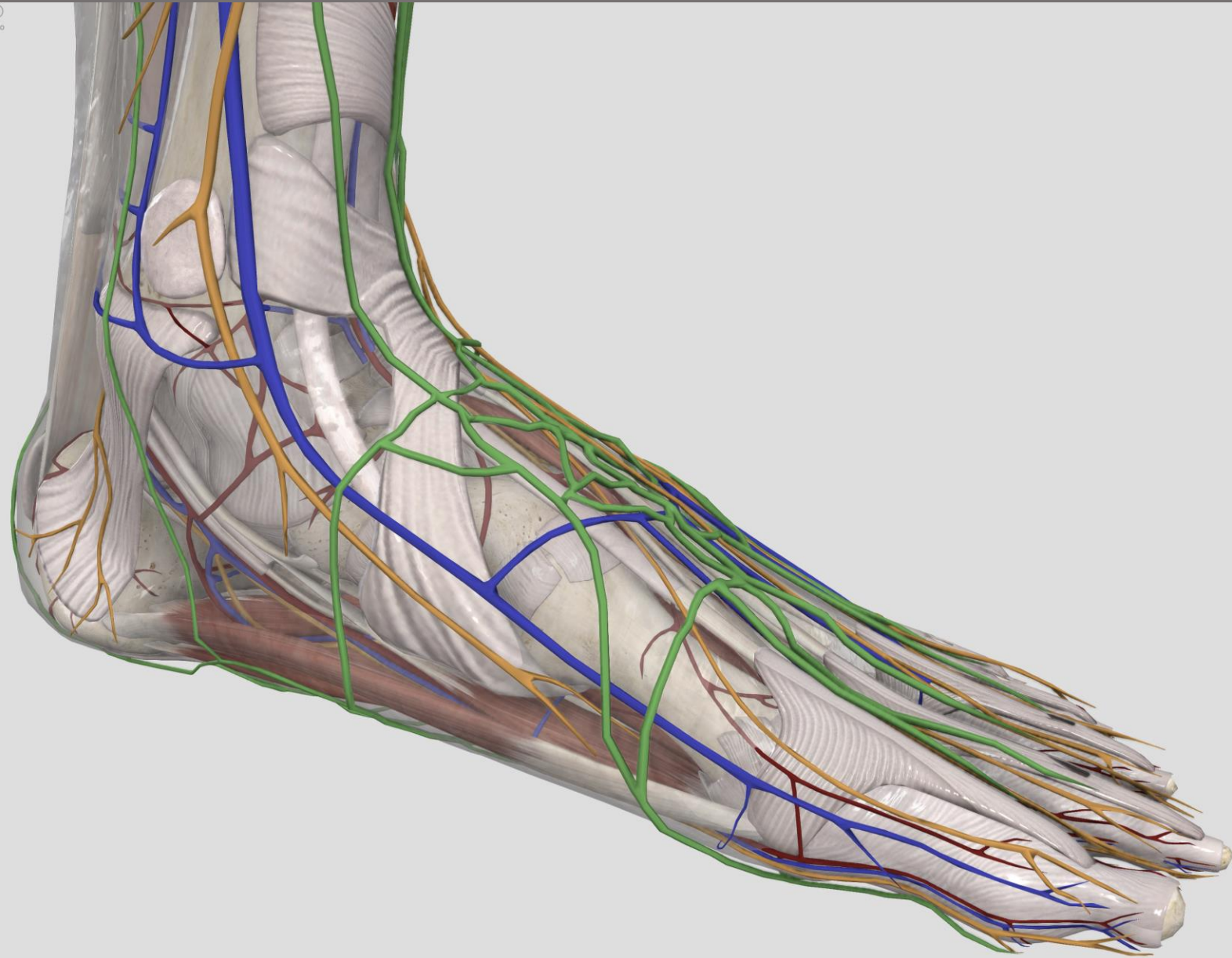
Lineae - lines

- *Median anterior line*
- *Sternal line*
- *Parasternal line*
- *Medioclavicular line*
- *Anterior axillary line*
- *Medial axillary line*
- *Posterior axillary line*
- *Scapular line*
- *Paravertebral line*
- *Median posterior line*



Colors

- ♦ Ossa/ossa
- ♦ Musculi
- ♦ Arteriae
- ♦ Venae
- ♦ Vasa et nodi lymphatici
- ♦ Nervi



Organismus

♦ Signs of the life

- ♦ Metabolism
- ♦ Motion
- ♦ Ritability, excitability
- ♦ Reproduction (*as well as tissue*)

♦ Cell – cellula

- ♦ Plasmalemma
- ♦ Protoplasma
- ♦ Nucleus

♦ Extracellular matrix

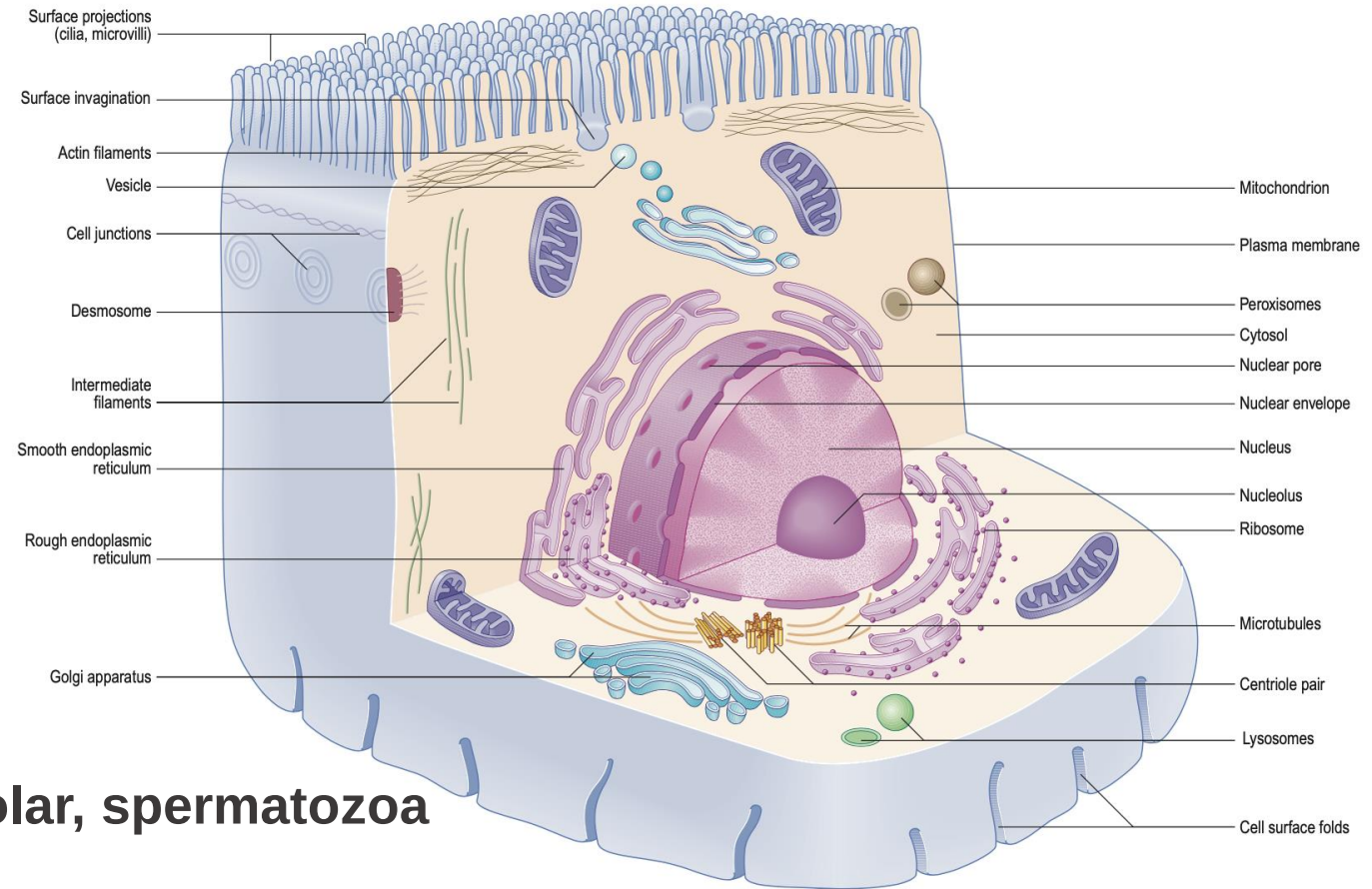
♦ Cellular shapes

- ♦ Spheric, cylindric, flattened, multipolar, spermatozoa

♦ Size – micrometers ($1\mu\text{m} = 10^{-6} \text{ m}$)

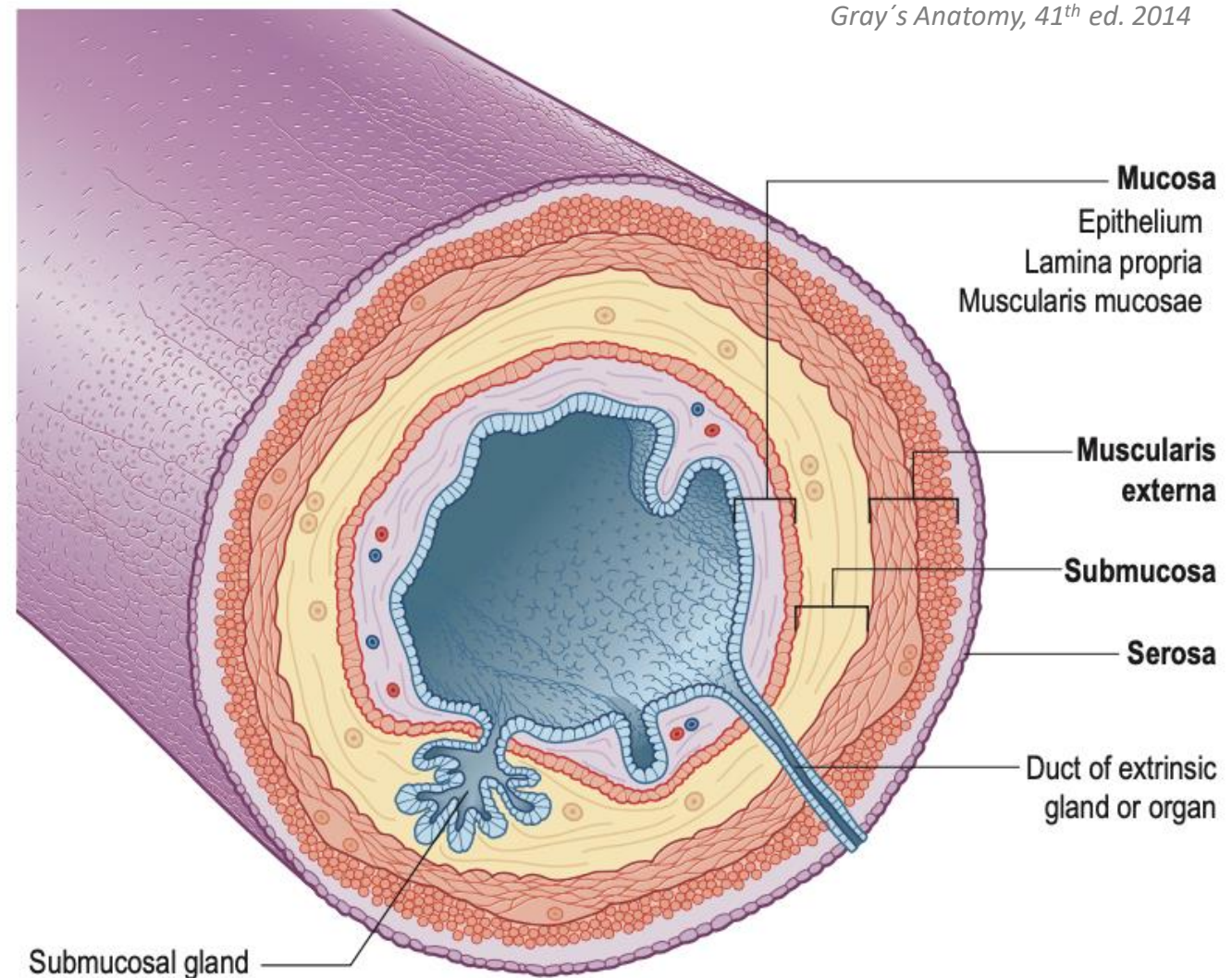
- ♦ Ovum (egg) $250 \mu\text{m}$, erythrocyte (red blood cell) $7,2 \mu\text{m}$
- ♦ Motoneurons of precentral gyrus – 70 cm , sensoric neurons of posterior root 120 cm

Gray's Anatomy, 41th ed. 2014



Tissues, organs, organ systems, organism

- ♦ Cells of the same origin
 - ♦ Microekosystem
 - ♦ Microstructure
- ♦ Epithelium
- ♦ Connective tissue
- ♦ Muscles
- ♦ Nervous tissue
- ♦ **Functional assemble of tissues**
- ♦ **Organon**
- ♦ **Organ system**
- ♦ **Organismus**



Epithelium

- ♦ **structure and function**

- ♦ *Protective and secretory*

- ♦ **Single-layered**

- ♦ Flattened

- ♦ Cubic

- ♦ Cylindric

- ♦ **Multi-layered**

- ♦ Squamous

- ♦ Non-keratinized

- ♦ Keratinized

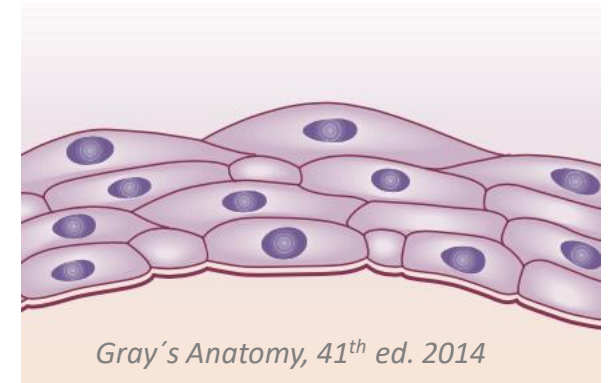
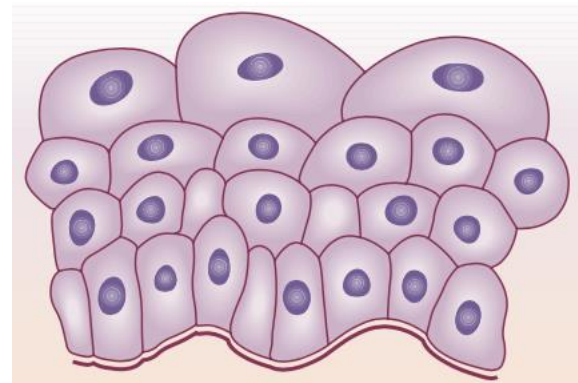
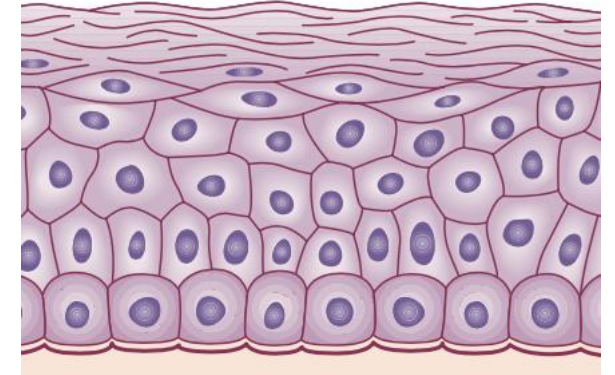
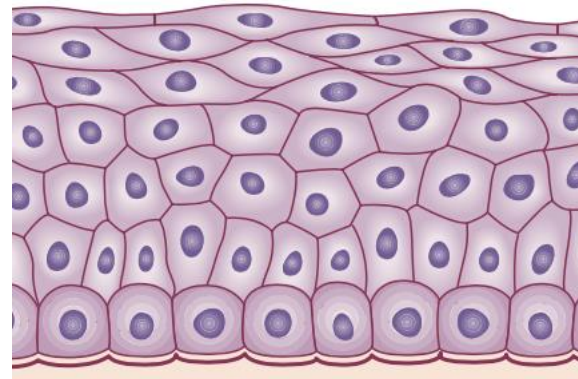
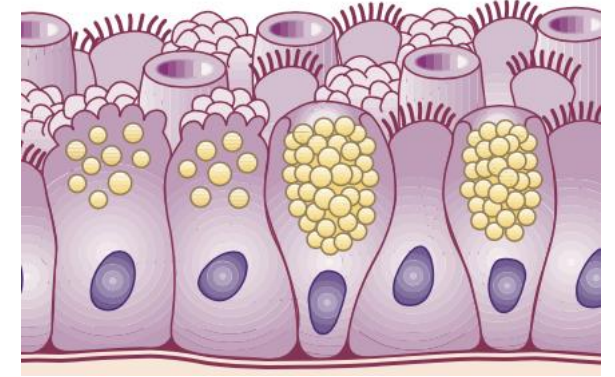
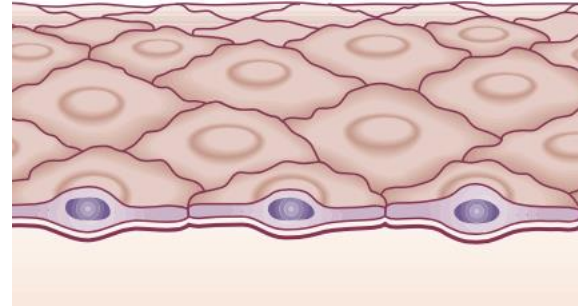
- ♦ Transitional - urothelium

- ♦ Cylindric multilayered

- ♦ Pseudo-multi-layered – GIT

- ♦ Reticular - thymus

- ♦ Trabecular - liver



Muscles

♦ Smooth muscles – single cells

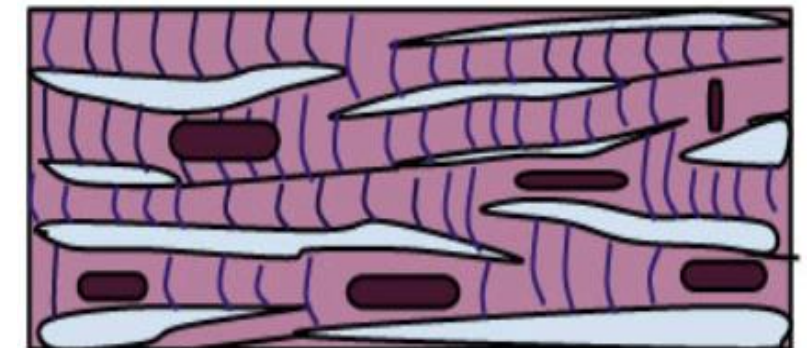
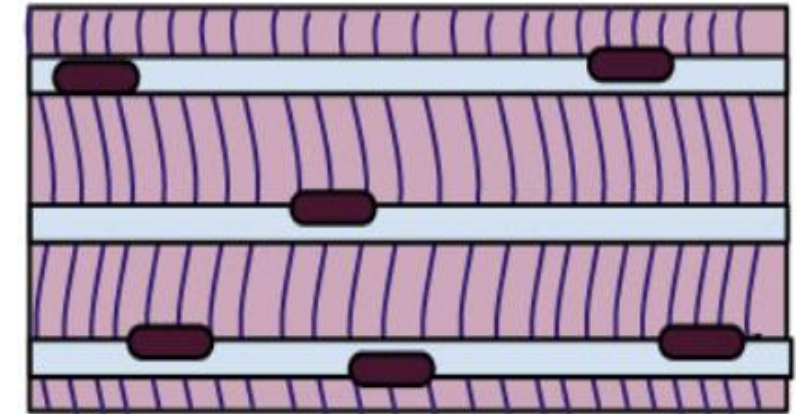
- ♦ Sarcolemma
- ♦ Sarcoplasma - myofibrils
- ♦ Nucleus
- ♦ Autonomous innervation – *sympathetic, parasympathetic*
- ♦ Slow contraction, but long-lasting

♦ Stripped muscles - syncytium

- ♦ Sarcoplasma
- ♦ Myofibrils – isotropic/anisotropic stripes
- ♦ Cerebrospinal innervation
- ♦ Fast contraction, but fast tired

♦ Myocardial muscle

- ♦ striped
- ♦ intercalar discs – intercellular borderline
- ♦ bridges
- ♦ Autonomous continuous work, autonom. innervation



Nervous tissue

- ♦ Neurones, supplemental cells

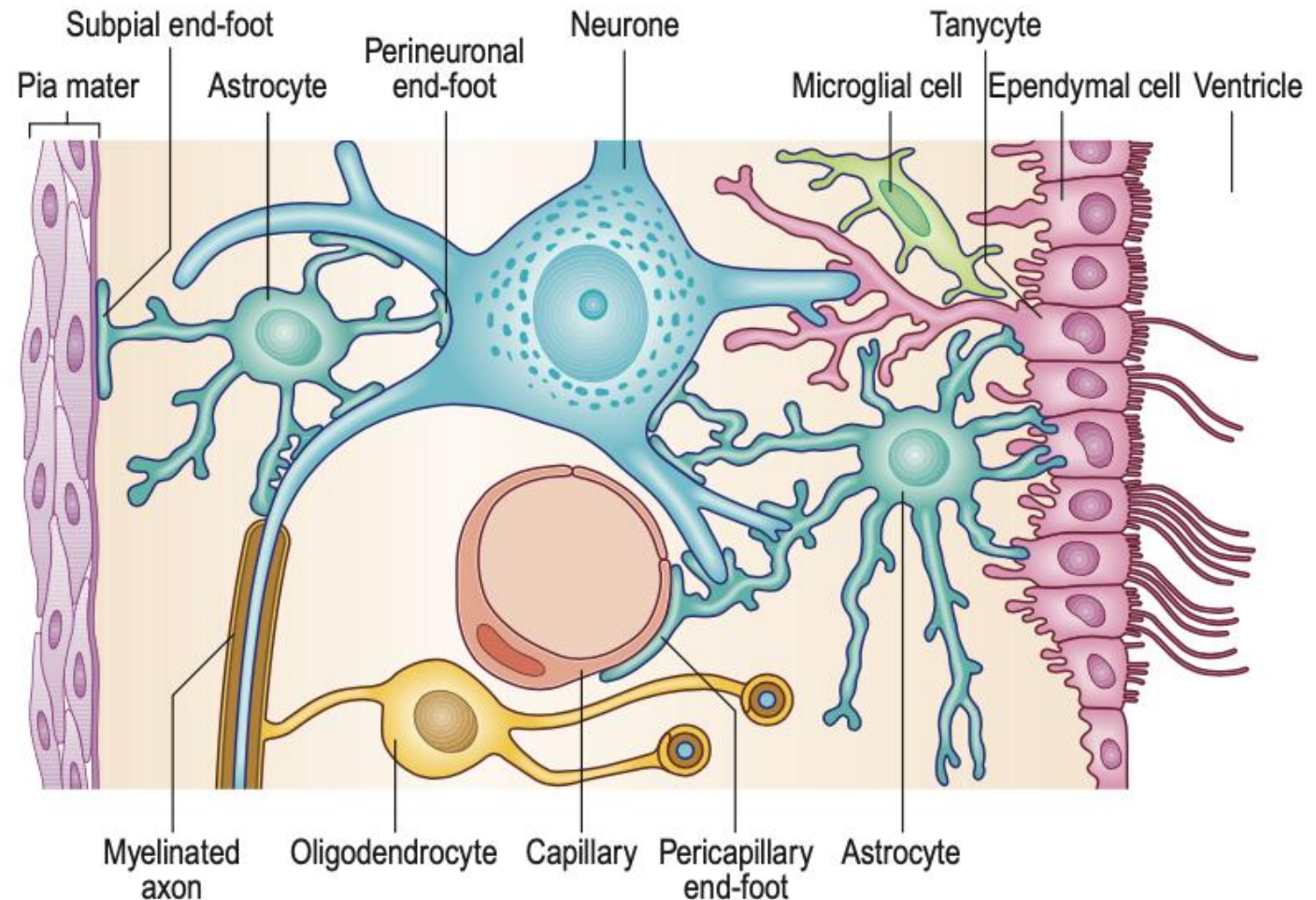
- ♦ **Neuron** = elementar structure of neural network function

Gray's Anatomy, 41th ed. 2014

- ♦ *Neuron theory – Waldmayer 1891*
- ♦ **Body - soma**
- ♦ **Centripetal processes - dendrites**
- ♦ **Centrifugal process - neurite**
 - ♦ *longer neurite - axon*
- ♦ **Shapes**
 - ♦ Bipolar, pseudounipolar
 - ♦ Pyramidal
 - ♦ Purkynje cells

- ♦ **Supplemental cells**

- ♦ **Macroglia (astrocytes)**
- ♦ **Oligodendroglia**
- ♦ **Ependyma**
- ♦ *Microglia (macrophages)*



Connective tissue

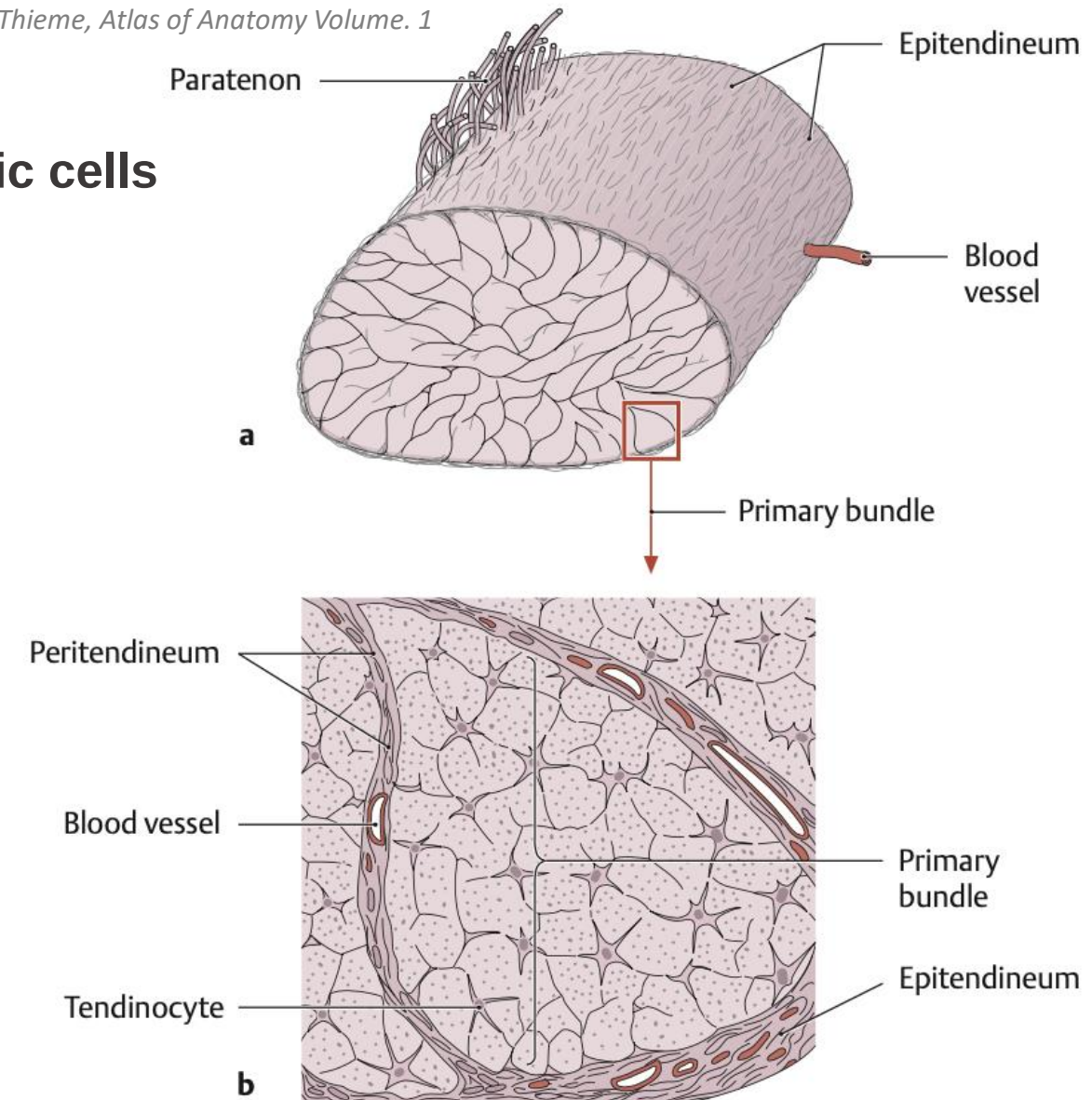
- 💧 Cells and extracellular matrix are causing properties of tissues
- 💧 **Connective tissue**
- 💧 **Cartilage**
- 💧 **Bone**



Connective tissue

- ♦ **Collagene and elastic fibres**
- ♦ **cells**
 - ♦ fibrocytes, histiocytes, mastocytes, plasmatic cells
- ♦ **Mezenchyma**
 - ♦ *Primitive connective tissue*
- ♦ **Gelatinous**
 - ♦ *Umbilical cord*
- ♦ **Reticular**
 - ♦ *Bone marrow*
- ♦ **Collagenous**
 - ♦ Fibrillary – loose, interstitial
 - ♦ Fibrose – stiff – ligamenta, tenda
- ♦ **Elastic**
 - ♦ Ligamenta flava
- ♦ **Fatty**

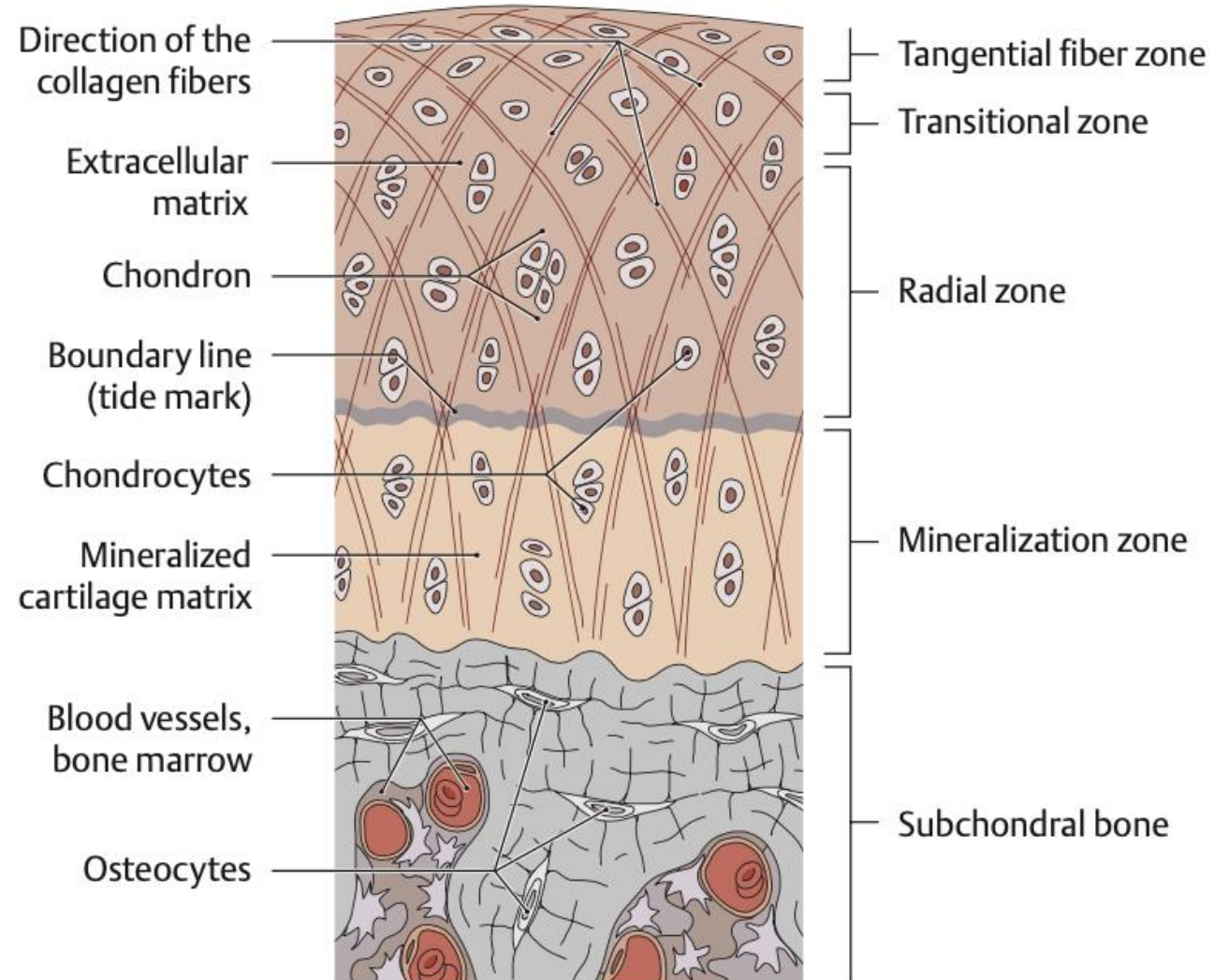
Thieme, Atlas of Anatomy Volume. 1



Cartilago

- ♦ **Perichondrium**
- ♦ **Fibriles**
- ♦ **Spindle fibrocytes**
- ♦ **Chondrocytes**
- ♦ **Cellular, parenchymatous**
 - ♦ *Embryonal, adult in bat auricle*
- ♦ **Glass form – hyalinous**
 - ♦ *Masked fibrils, glossy surface*
- ♦ **Fibrous**
 - ♦ *Intervertebral discs*
 - ♦ *Intraarticular discs, meniscs*
- ♦ **Elastic**
 - ♦ *auricula, epiglottis*

Thieme, Atlas of Anatomy Volume. 1

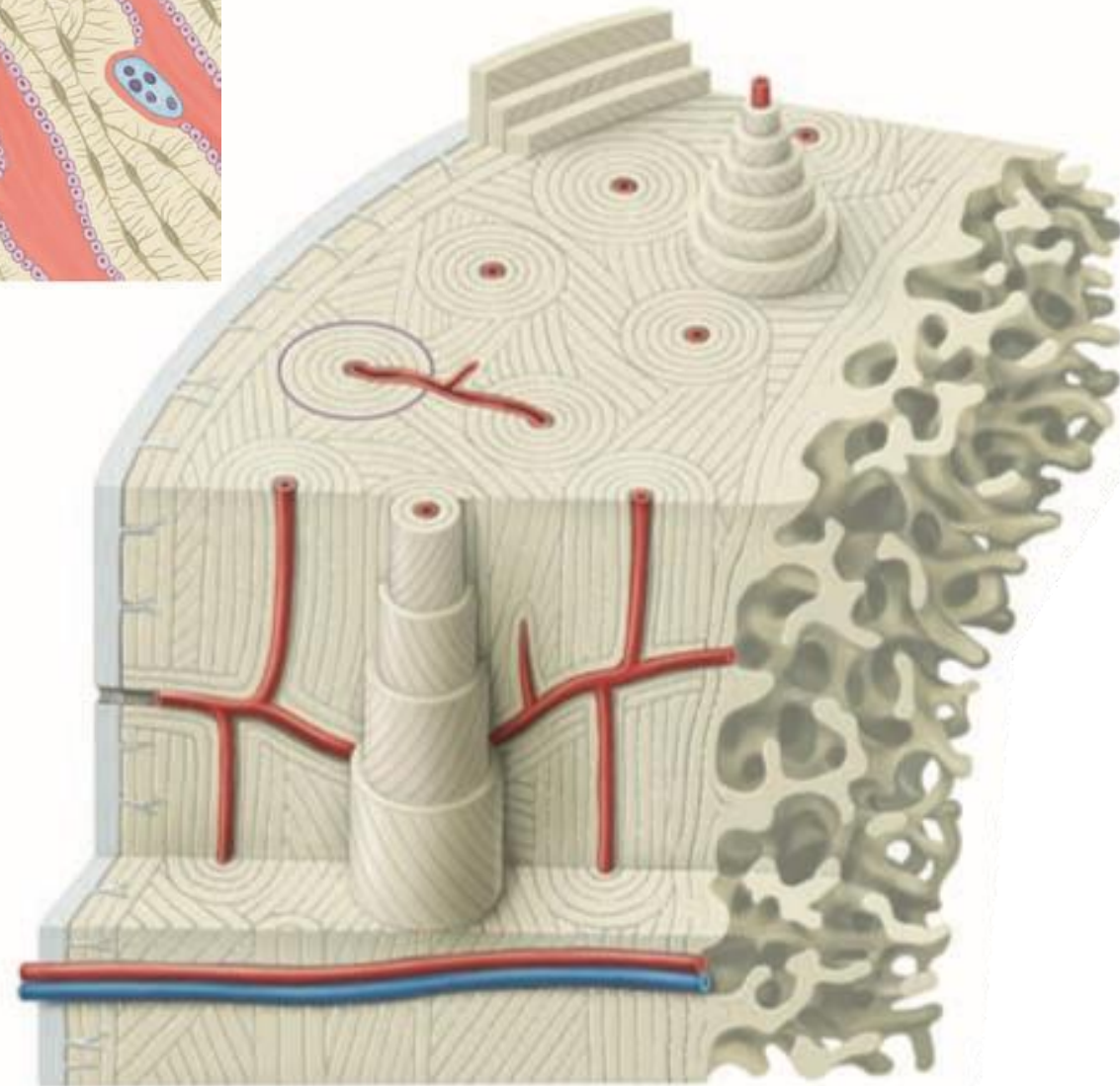


bone; os, ossium

- ♦ **Os, ossis**
- ♦ Osteocytes, osteoblasts, osteoclasts
- ♦ Intercellular matrix
- ♦ **Anorganic part – hardness**
 - ♦ Removed by chemicals, acids, hydroxides
 - ♦ **85% $\text{Ca}_3(\text{HPO}_4)_2$ – hydroxyapatite**
 - ♦ 10% CaCO_3 – calcit
 - ♦ 5% other salts
- ♦ **Organic part – elasticity**
 - ♦ Removable by burning
 - ♦ **Ossein**
 - ♦ 52% childhood
 - ♦ 40% adulthood
 - ♦ 30% senium



Thieme, Atlas of Anatomy Volume. 1



Bone structure

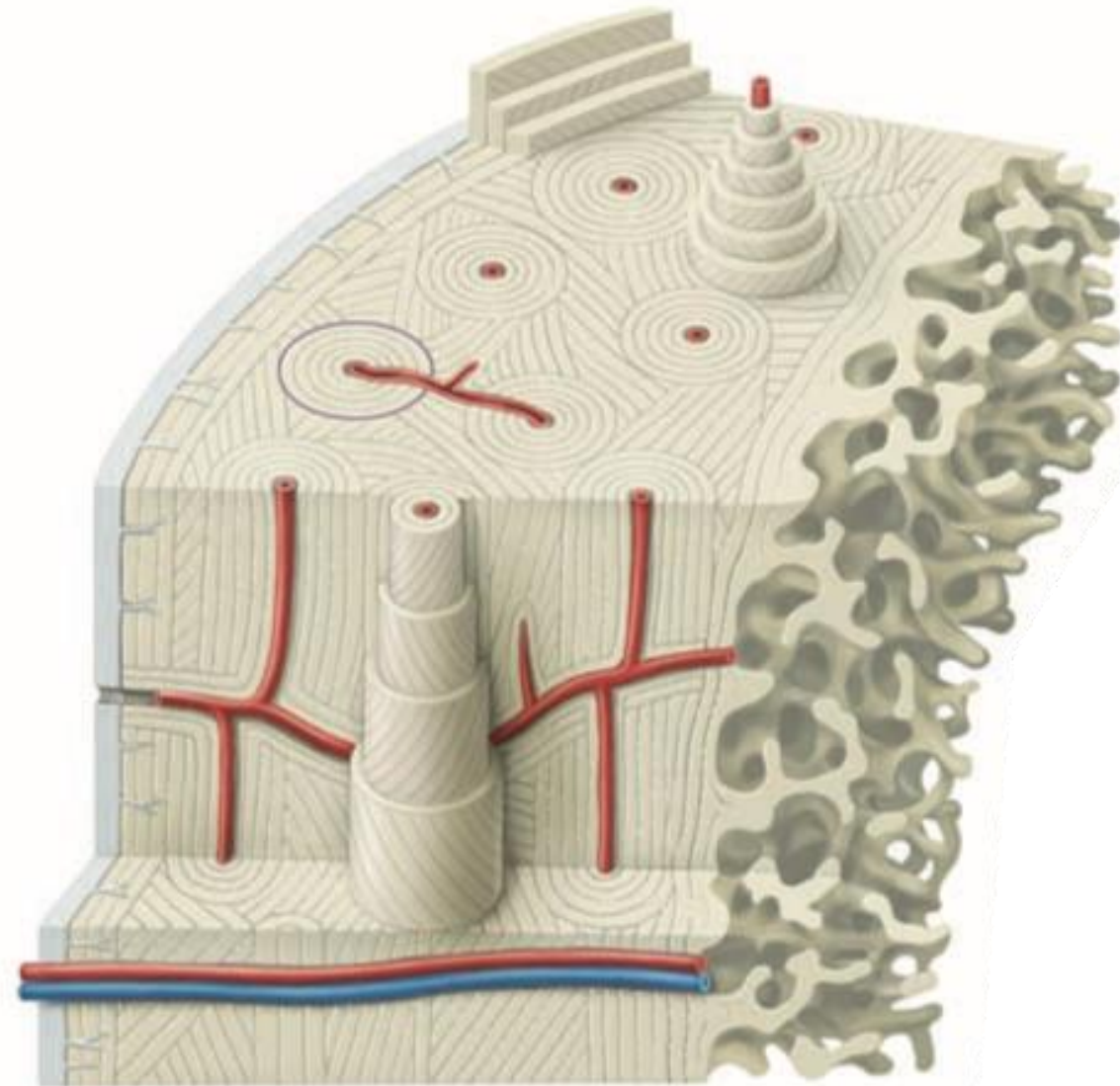
Thieme, Atlas of Anatomy Volume. 1

- ♦ Lamels
- ♦ Perpendicular orientation
- ♦ Substantia compacta – compact bone
- ♦ Substantia spongiosa – spongiform bone

- ♦ **Periosteum**

- ♦ **Osteon**

- ♦ Havers channel
- ♦ Volkmann channel
- ♦ Surface lamels – outer, inner
- ♦ Interstitial lamels



Anatomy

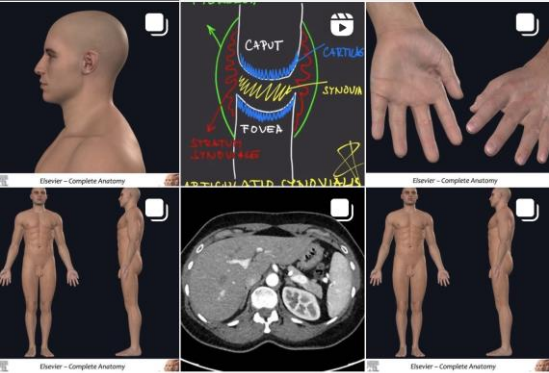
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 6 Příspěvky 58 Sledující 1 Sleduji

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General anatomy 1.

