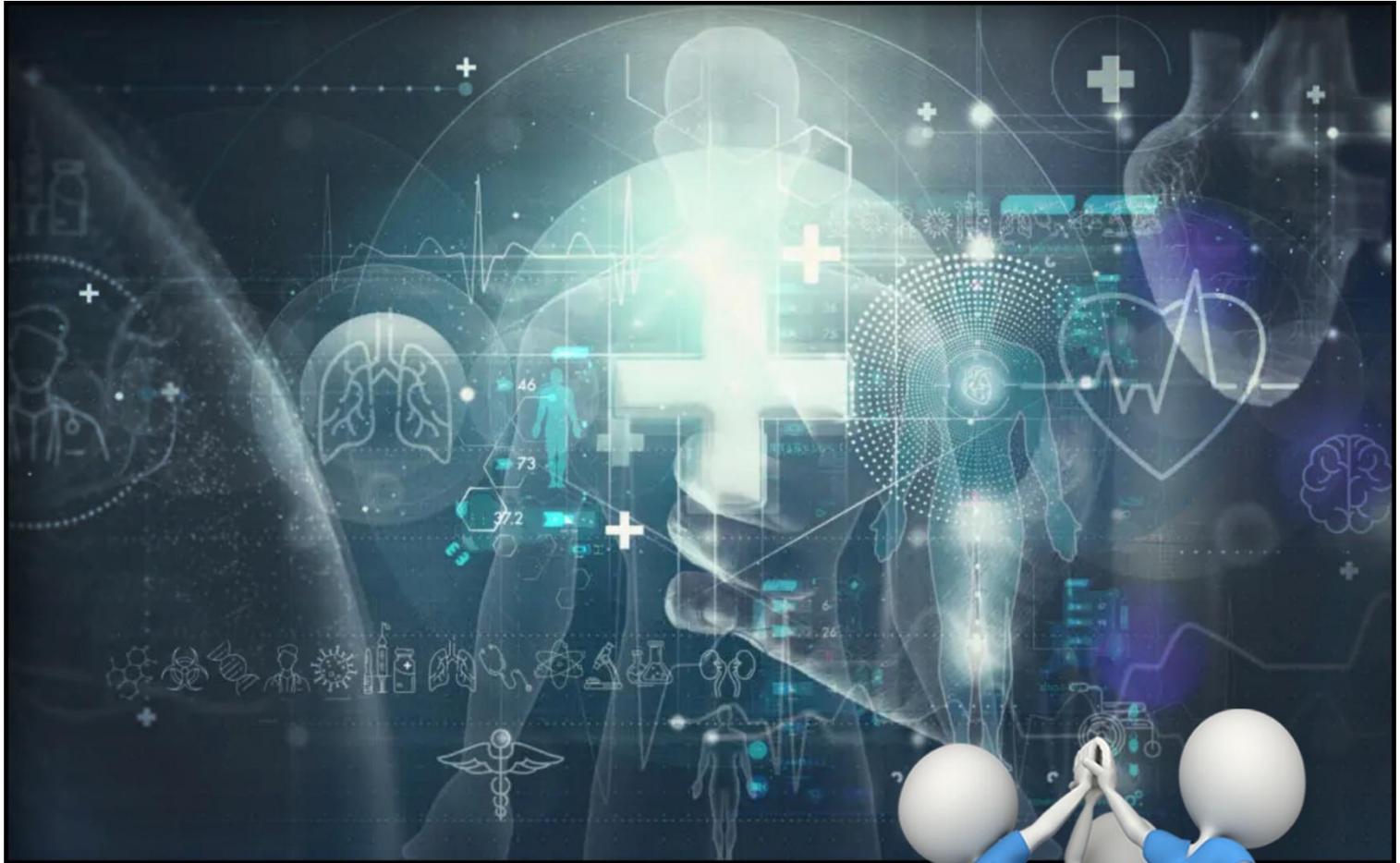


Anatomy Basics

Introducing basic anatomy in the clinical environment



Original resource developed by <https://operatingtheatreassistant.com>



Call or email for updates, changes, new additions (anything)

email: operatingtheatreassistant@outlook.com

Call: 0499 350 781



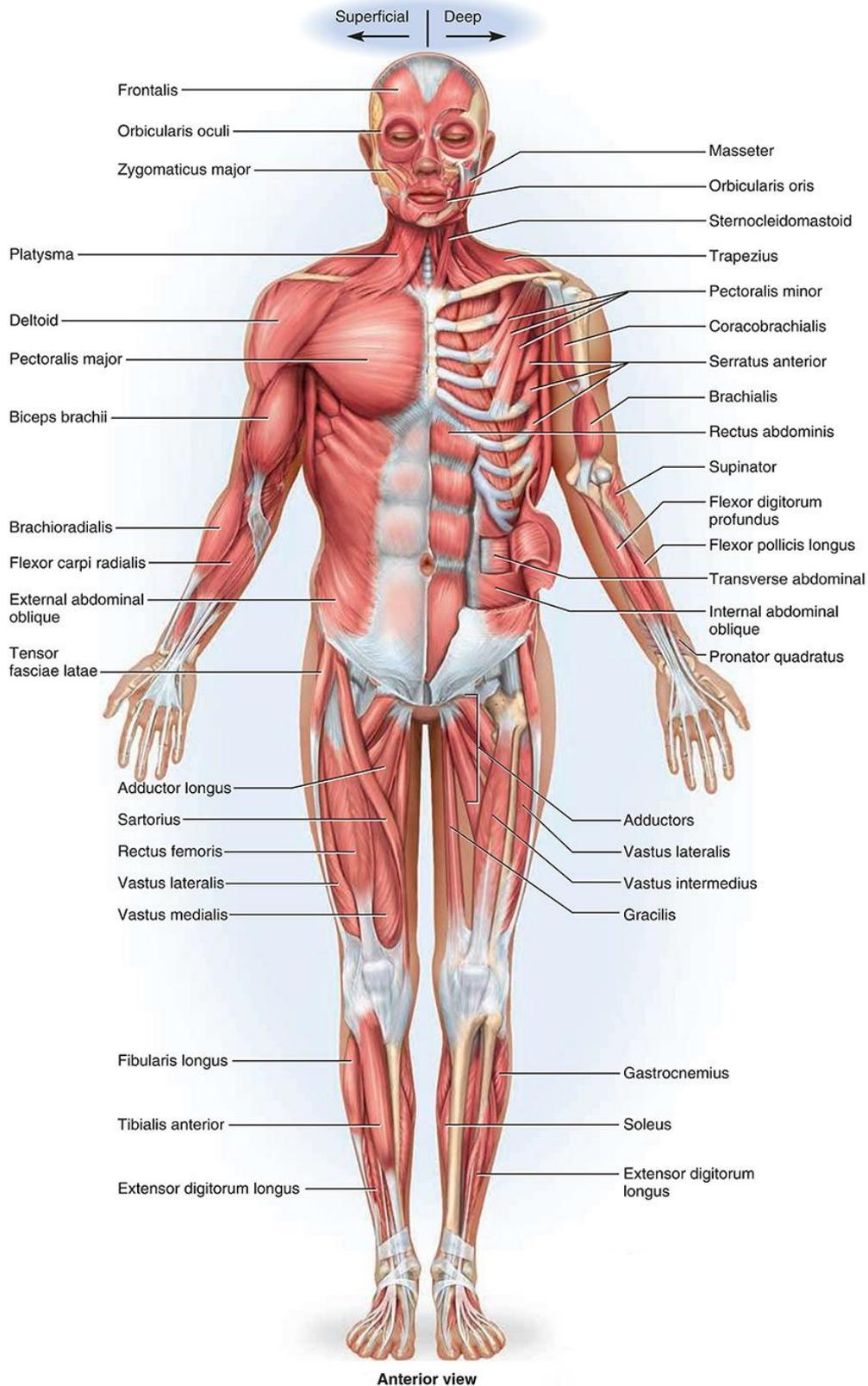
Resources

An introduction to the basics of Human Anatomy

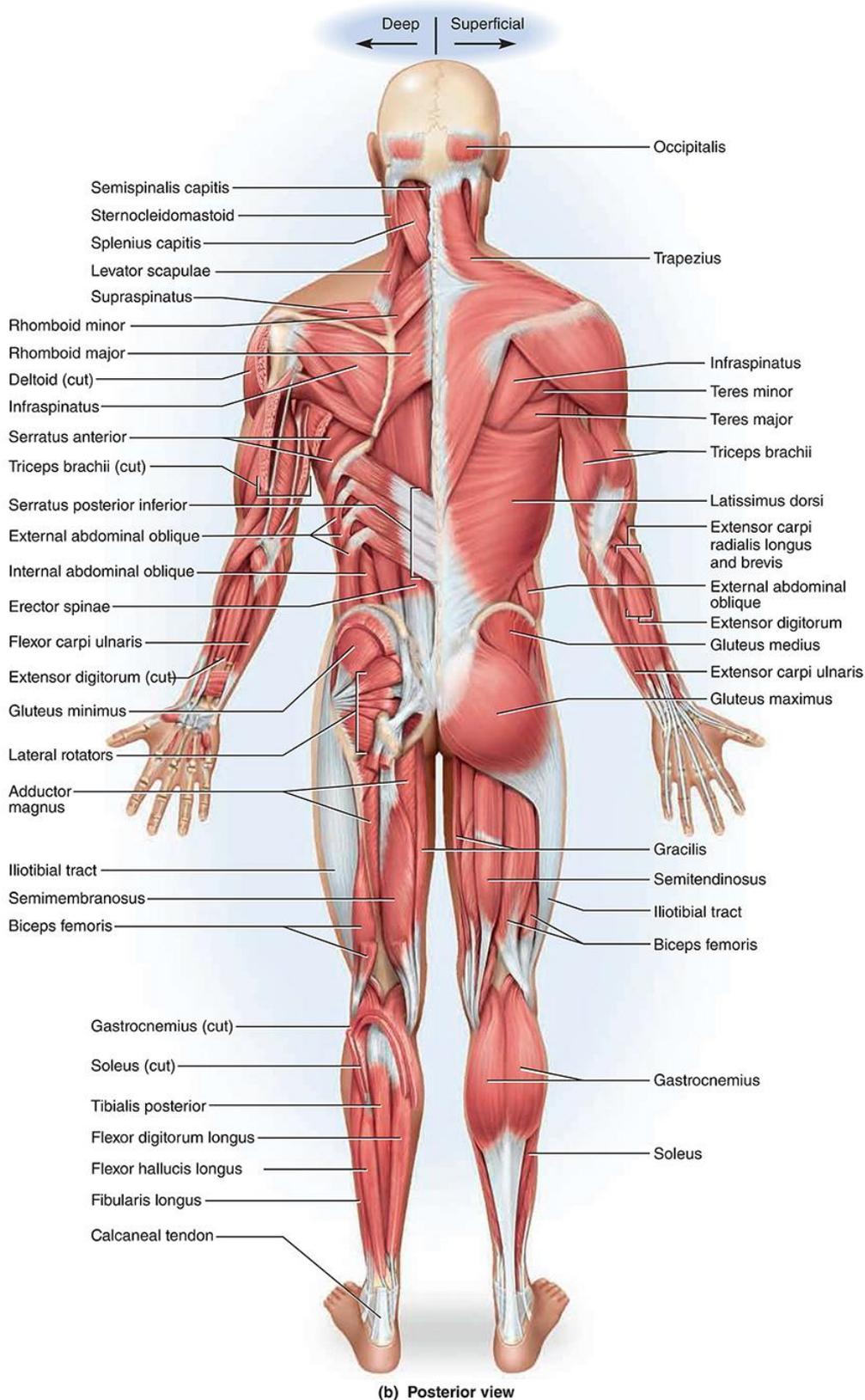
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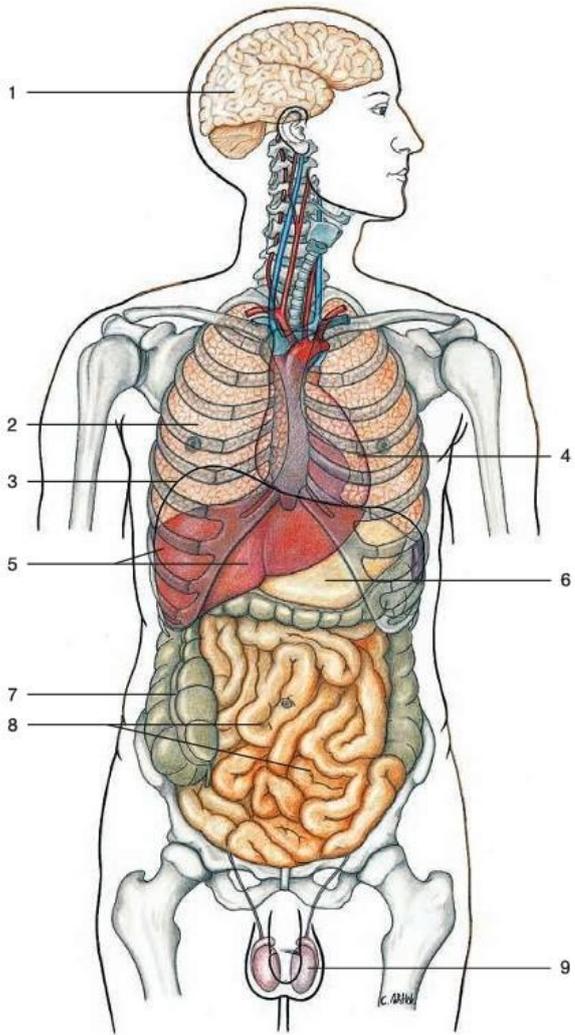
1. An introduction into human Anatomy – Muscles Front



2. An introduction into human Anatomy – Muscles Back



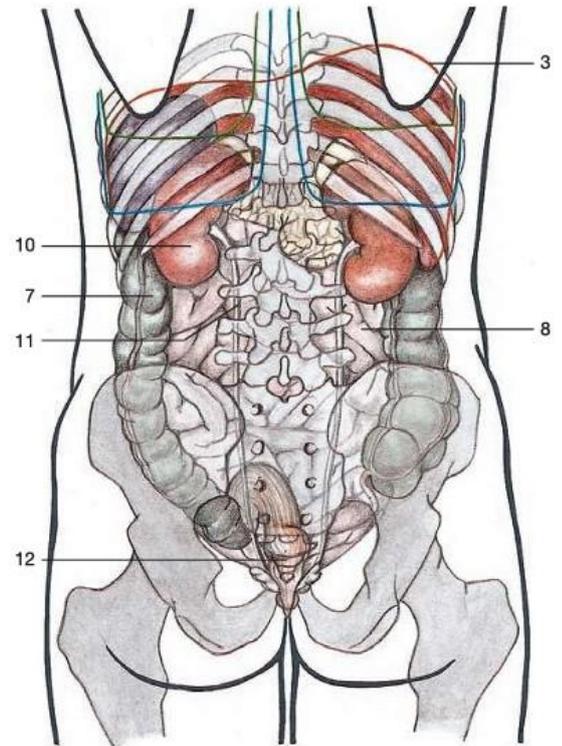
3. An introduction into human Anatomy - Inner Organs



Position of the inner organs of the human body (anterior aspect).
The main cavities of the body and their contents.

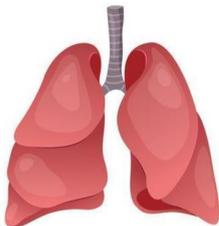
inner Organs

- 1 Brain
- 2 Lungs
- 3 Diaphragm
- 4 Heart
- 5 Liver
- 6 Stomach
- 7 Colon
- 8 Small Intestine
- 9 Testis
- 10 Kidneys
- 11 Ureter
- 12 Anal Canal



Position of the inner organs of the human body (posterior aspect).

INTERNAL HUMAN ORGANS



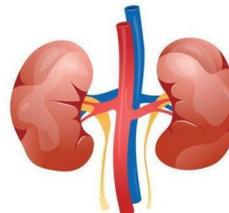
LUNGS



HEART



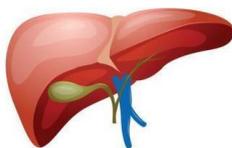
LARYNX & THYROID



KINDEYS



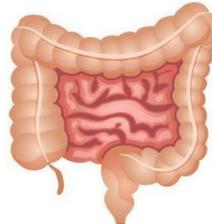
PANCREAS



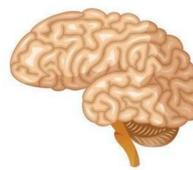
LIVER



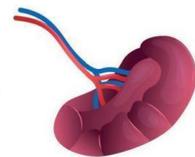
STOMACH



INTESTINES



BRAIN



SPLEEN

4. An introduction into human Anatomy - Skeletal System



Skeleton of a female adult (anterior aspect).

Axial Skeleton

Head

- 1 Frontal Bone
- 2 Occipital Bone
- 3 Parietal Bone
- 4 Orbit
- 5 Nasal Cavity
- 6 Maxilla
- 7 Zygomatic Bone
- 8 Mandible

Trunk and Thorax

Vertebral Column

- 9 Cervical Vertebrae
- 10 Thoracic Vertebrae
- 11 Lumbar Vertebrae
- 12 Sacrum
- 13 Coccyx
- 14 Intervertebral Vertebrae

Thorax

- 15 Sternum
- 16 Ribs
- 17 Costal Cartilage
- 18 Infrasternal Angle

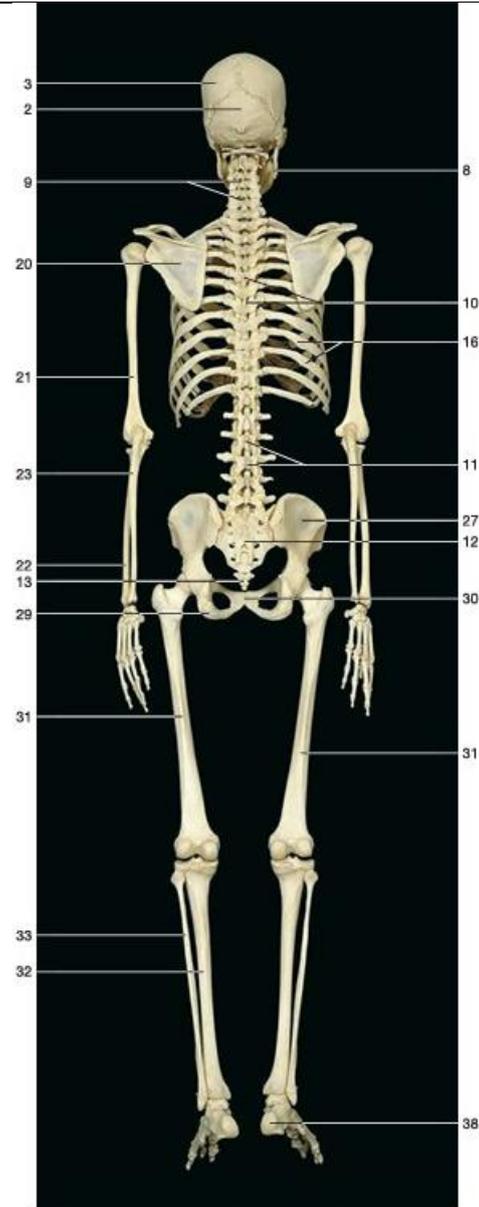
Appendicular Skeleton

Upper limb & shoulder girdle

- 19 Clavide
- 20 Scapula
- 21 Humerus
- 22 Radius
- 23 Ulna
- 24 Carpal Bones
- 25 Metacarpal Bones
- 26 Phalanges of the Hand

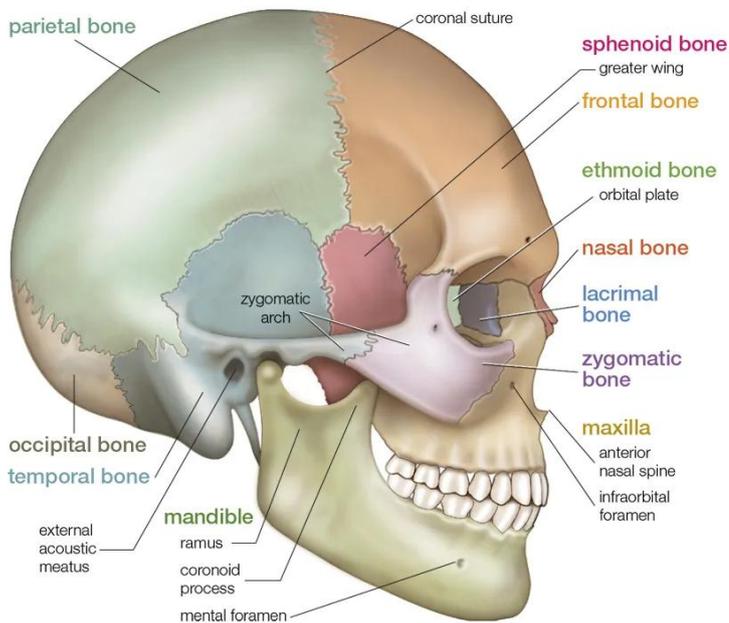
Lower Limb and Pelvis

- 27 Ilium
- 28 Pubis
- 29 Ischium
- 30 Symphysis pubis
- 31 Femur
- 32 Tibia
- 33 Fibula
- 34 Patella
- 35 Tarsal Bones
- 36 Metatarsal Bones
- 37 Phalanges of the Foot
- 38 Calcaneus

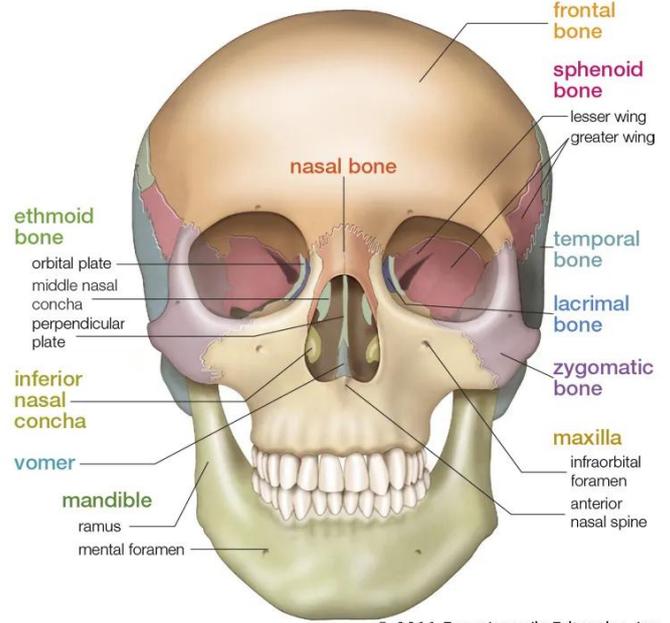


Skeleton of a female adult (posterior aspect).

Lateral view

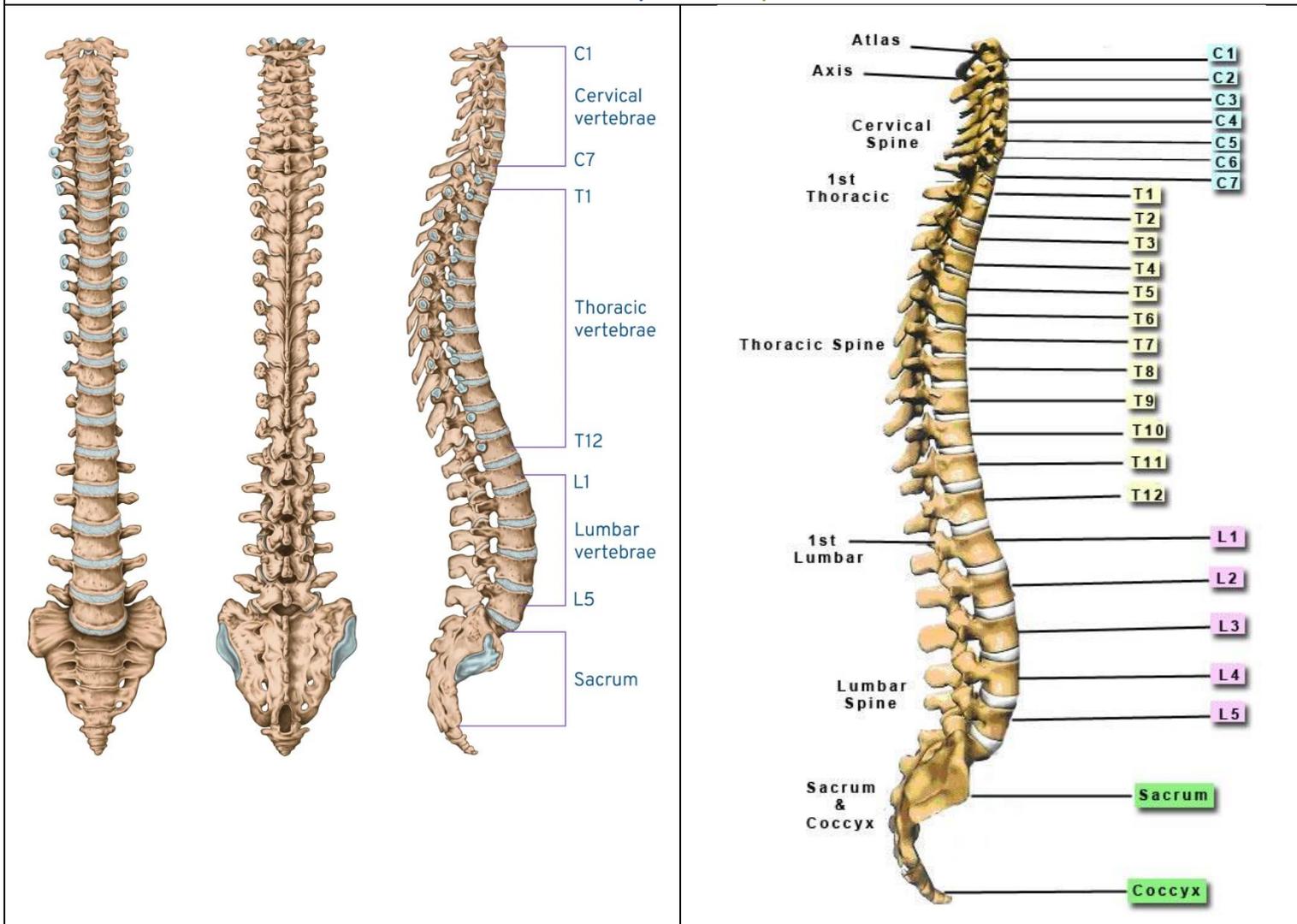


Frontal view



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5. An introduction into human Anatomy - The Spine



[HOME](#)

6. An introduction into human Anatomy - Body Systems



Muscular System

Provides movement of the body through the skeletal muscles, as well as organ function, through necessary contraction and expansion.

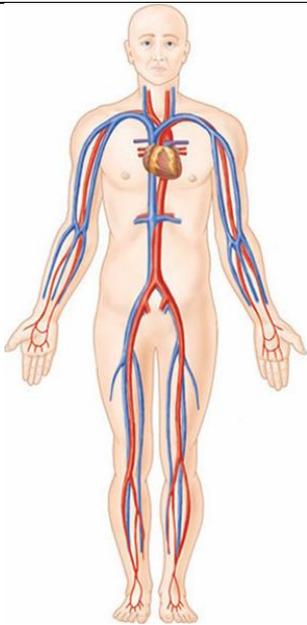
In addition to the voluntary muscles that enable the body to move, this system also includes organs that have muscle tissue that allows them to contract and expand, such as the heart, bladder, and lungs



Skeletal System

Supports the body in shape and posture; protects the brain and other internal organs; helps the bones act as levers at the point of the joints.

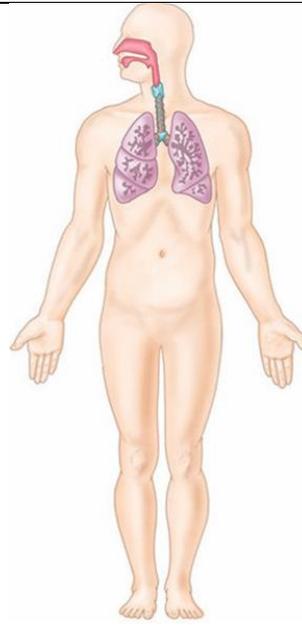
Bones, cartilage, tendons, ligaments, and joints



Cardiovascular / Circulatory System

Transports oxygen and other nutrients to the tissues of the body; removes metabolic waste products such as carbon dioxide.

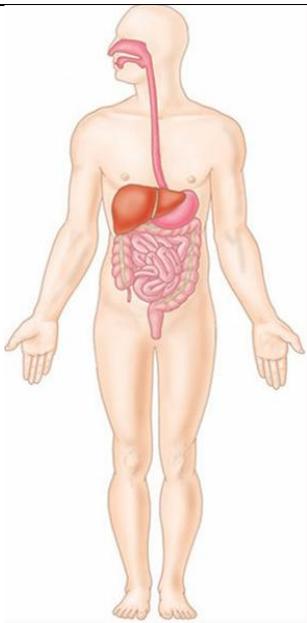
Heart and blood vessels



Respiratory System

Supplies oxygen to the body. Eliminates nonessential gases. Assists with the maintenance of pH balance.

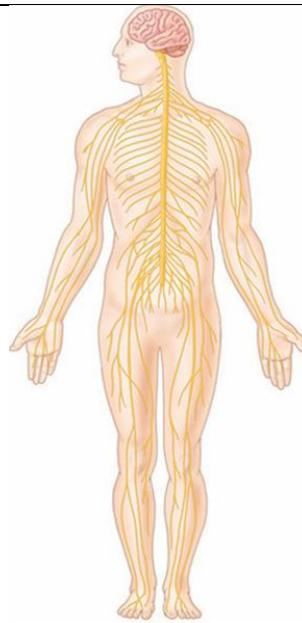
Nose, trachea, and lungs



Digestive System

Metabolizes (breaks down) food into nutrients that can be absorbed by the body. Excretes waste products such as undigested matter and secretes waste from the body.

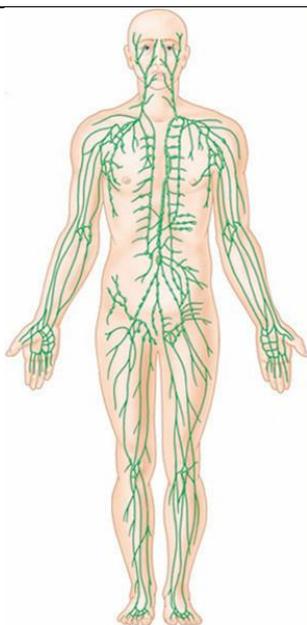
Mouth, tongue, pharynx, pancreas, oesophagus, stomach, gallbladder, liver, small and large intestines, rectum, and anus



Neurological System

Processes nerve impulses. Enables the communication of all sensations and sensory responses to stimuli; controls and coordinates movement, emotional responses, and thinking.

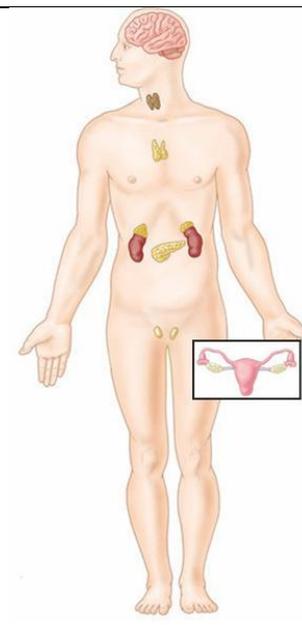
Brain and spinal cord



Immune + Lymphatic System

Protects against harmful microorganisms such as viruses and bacteria.

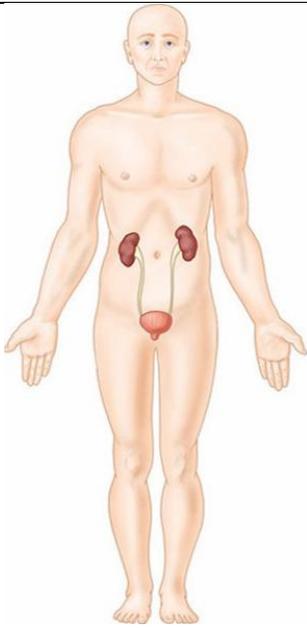
Complex network of connective cells, chemicals, tissues and organs



Endocrine System

Secretes hormones that regulate growth, metabolism. (various internal processes of the body), and sexual development and function.

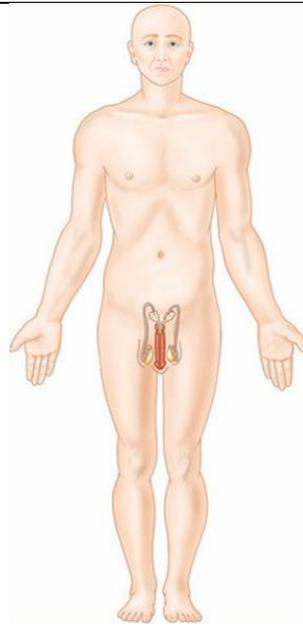
Lymph vessels, lymph nodes, thymus, spleen, adenoids, appendix, blood vessels, bone marrow, and tonsils



Urinary System

Removes fluid wastes.
Regulates electrolyte balance (acid-base balance).
Maintains blood volume, blood pressure, and tissue volume.

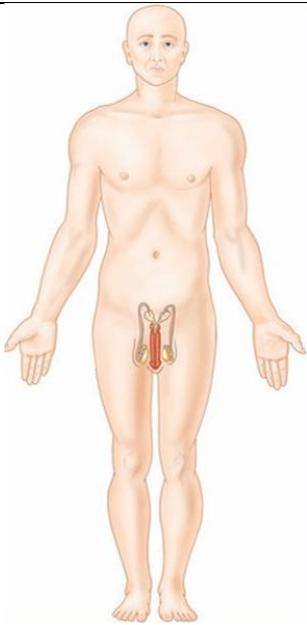
Kidneys, bladder, ureters, and urethra



Reproductive System Male

Controls functions related to reproduction and birth.

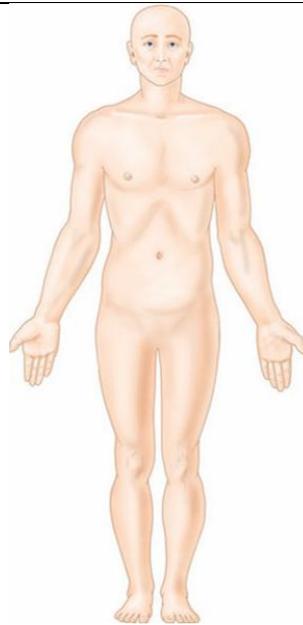
Penis, testes, and seminal vesicles; the prostate gland is sometimes included here as an organ



Reproductive System Female

Controls functions related to reproduction and birth.

Ovaries, uterus, vagina, and fallopian tubes



Integumentary System

Maintains the inner conditions of the body by protecting it. Contributes to homeostasis (internal equilibrium), temperature regulation, sensory reception, and absorption. Synthesizes vitamin D, melanin, and carotene (pigment)

Skin (the largest organ in the body)

