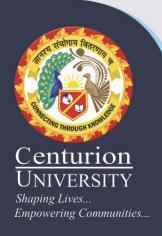




INTRODUCTION TO THE HUMAN BODY

Suman Kumar Mekap Asst. Professor (Pharmacology) CUTM, Bhubaneswar



Learning Objectives

What is the difference between anatomy and physiology?
What are the different levels of organization?
What differentiates living things from non-living things?
What is homeostasis?

□ What are the components of a feedback mechanism?

Explain anatomical body positions, directional terms used for location of a body organ in relation to other organs?

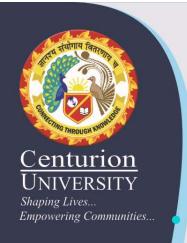


Anatomy and Physiology

 Anatomy is the study of body structure.
 science of structure

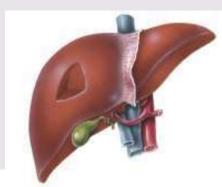
 Physiology is the science of body functions.
 science of body functions

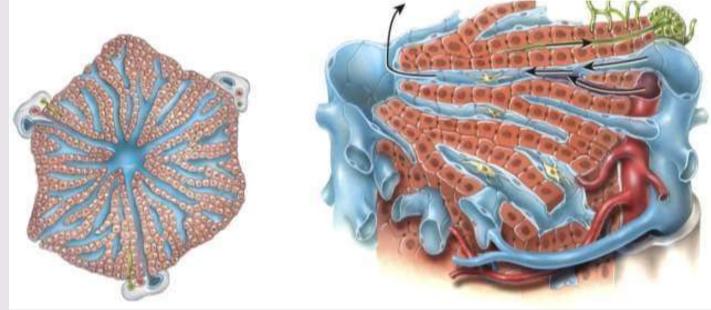




Anatomy and Physiology

Structure mirrors function





This *structure* is the liver, which has the *function* of filtering blood and producing bile. Can you see how the function is determined by the structure, and vice versa?



 Surface Anatomy is the study of form and markings of the body surface, often explored through visualization or palpation (without any "cutting").

Gross Anatomy is the study of anatomical structures visible to unaided eye. After making the appropriate surface marking in the prior picture, the grossdissection proceeds through "cutting."



Gross Anatomy can be studied by two general

approaches:

Systemic approach (Systemic Anatomy):

Regional approach (Regional Anatomy)



Developmental anatomy is the study of the fertilized egg developing into its adult form.(For

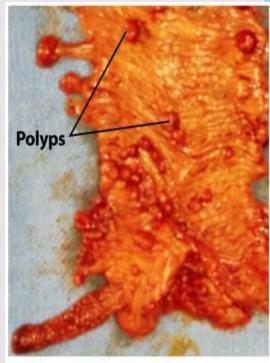
e.g., Embryology)





Histology is the study of tissues

Cytology, like histology, uses a microscope, but restricts the study to individual **cellular structures**



Courtesy of Randall W. Burt

Pathology is the study of anatomical changes due to

disease



Clinical Connection

An autopsy is a postmortem (after death) examination of the body and internal organs performed by a pathologist.