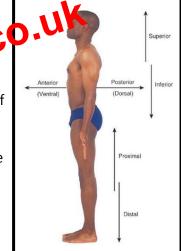
Techniques to Study Anatomy & Anatomical Terms

- Dead tissue can be studied using the following techniques:
 - **Gross anatomy** (with the naked eye)
 - Microscopic anatomy
 - Light microscope, up to 1000x magnification
 - Electron microscope, over 35,000x magnification
 - Transmission EM (passes through tissue)
 - Scanning EM (passes over tissue)
- Live tissue can be studies by:
 - Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging (NMR)
 - This gives the anatomy of the body
 - Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fNMR)
 - Combining the anatomy and physiology of the body by picking up the amount of oxygen in the blood vessels and tissue
 - Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
 - This uses radioactive materials to localise what is being searched for#
- Any anatomical term is derived from when the person is stood up and their palms facing the anterior position, these are the terms used to describe a patient:
 - Superior (cranial)
 - Going from one point to another, moving towards the head
 - Inferior (caudal)
 - Going from one point to another, moving away for the second second
 - Medial
 - Going from one point to another moving towards to midline of the body
 - Lateral
 - of the body
 - Anterior
 - The point of reference on the body is location on the front side of the body
 - Posterior
 - The point of reference on the body is location on the back/rear side of the body
 - Superficial
 - The point of reference is near the skins surface
 - Deep
 - The point of reference is further from the skin
 - Proximal
 - Being proximal means being nearer to the root of the structure, for example, the forearm is proximal to the hand
 - Distal
 - Being distal means being further from the root of the structure, for example, the forearm is distal to the elbow
 - Median Plane
 - A vertical plane that divides the midline of the body into left and right



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