

ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract:

Anatomical terminology is a vital step as it covers some of the maximum critical and complicated terms used in the medical subject. The lesson consists of terms relative to the nervous device, and digestive device. This thesis presents a quick evaluation of the anatomical terminology and its significance within the clinical area.

Key words: Heart, Artery, Vein, Capillary, Bronchi, Trachea, Alveoli, Oesophagus, Stomach, Small Intestine, Colon, Peripheral Nervous System, Central Nervous System, Synapse, Nerves.

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Introduction

Anatomical terminology is the language used by anatomists, physicians, and other healthcare professionals to describe the human frame structure. It is substantial to have a strong understanding of anatomical terminology to speak efficaciously in the medical area. This article ambitions to offer a revision of the final lesson in anatomical terminology highlighting the important thing terms and crucial concepts that scholars must understand.

Examples:

1- Cardiovascular gadget terminology:

Heart artery, capillaries, vein and includes lymphatic vessels. The heart and veins ensure the continuous movement of blood in the human body.

As a result of the automatic contraction and expansion of the heart, blood is distributed to all tissues and cells of the body through the large arteries and capillaries (small blood vessels), and then returns to the heart through the small, medium and large veins. Nutrients from the left ventricle of the heart arterial blood, rich in substances, oxygen, hormones, is poured into the aortic vein. From it, it goes to capillaries located between tissue and cells through large, medium, and small arteries. Nutrients, oxygen and hormones in the blood are transferred to the cells.

2- Respiratory system terminology:

Human and every other living organism takes in oxygen from the environment and releases carbon dioxide gas called respiration. Breathing is the most necessary physiological process for the life of every living organism.

The breathing process consists of the following parts: 1. Exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the alveoli of the lungs and the external environment (external respiration). 2. Exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between pulmonary alveoli and pulmonary capillary blood vessels. 3. Exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between blood and tissues

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(internal respiration). Proteins, fats and carbohydrates in cells and tissues are oxidized and generate energy with the help of oxygen received from the external environment through breathing. All vital processes in cells and tissues (stimulation, movement, reproduction) are carried out at the expense of this energy

3- Nervous System:

The Main part of the nervous system of humans and animals; composed of nerve cells (neurons) and their tumors. Central nervous system. It consists of a system of interconnected nerve nodes (ganglia) in invertebrates, and in vertebrates and humans it consists of the brain and spinal cord. Central nervous system. and periphery, the nervous system is a whole system from a functional point of view, connected with all organs and tissues through sensory (afferent) and motor (efferent) nerve fibers. The most complex and special part of the central nervous system is the large hemispheres of the brain. The main function of the central nervous system is to receive, process, transfer and store information about the environment and changes in organs and tissues; it is to manage the activity of all systems of the organism, to ensure the integrity of the organism by making connections between them. In the course of evolution, there are 2 types of main nervous system in invertebrates: scattered-nodular (in sloths) and more complexly structured nodular (in ringworms and arthropods). formed. Main nervous system during embryonic development of vertebrates. initially in the form of a single neural tube, in basal chordates (for example, lancets) the neural tube is preserved throughout their life. In high chordates, during embryonic development, the anterior part of the neural tube thickens and forms the brain sections. First, the anterior, middle and rhombic divisions, and later a part of the forebrain - the intermediate brain; from the rhombic section, Varoli's bridge, cerebellum and medulla are formed. In reptiles, birds, and mammals, the subcortical structures of the forebrain (basal ganglia, diencephalon) and the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres develop. In mammals, the cerebral cortex is the largest part of the brain.

4- Glossary of Digestive System:

This system is responsible for digestion, which breaks down complex molecules into simpler forms and then extracts nutrients for metabolism. Important steps in this process are summarised below.

- Oesophagus: The fluid that connects the mouth to the stomach
- Stomach: The organ that breaks down food by acids and enzymes
- Small Intestine: Important nutrients are absorbed through this GIT organ
- Colon: This organ absorbs and produces urine

Conclusion:

In end, an extremely good know-how of anatomical terminology is very lots critical for powerful communication in clinical discipline. This final lesson terminology revision covers a number of the maximum complicated and critical phrases from the systems of a human frame. This article has supplied an overview of the key phrases and crucial standards relative to the cardiovascular device, apprehensive device, respiratory machine, and digestive machine. Science students should carefully review these terms to make sure they are ensure that they have learnt the anatomical terminology correctly.

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