



Venus of Willendorf (25,000–20,000 B.C.)
Reproduced from Pernkopf: *Atlas of Topographical and Applied Human Anatomy*,

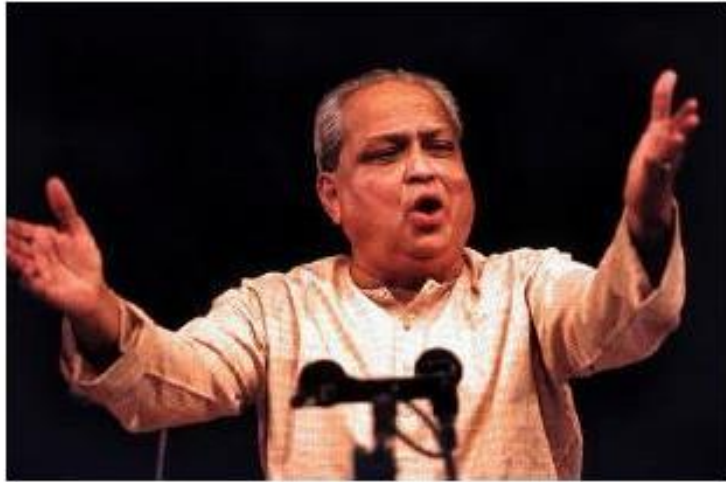


Lecture 1: An introduction to human anatomy

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Kumar Gandharv



Dick Ket, self portrait



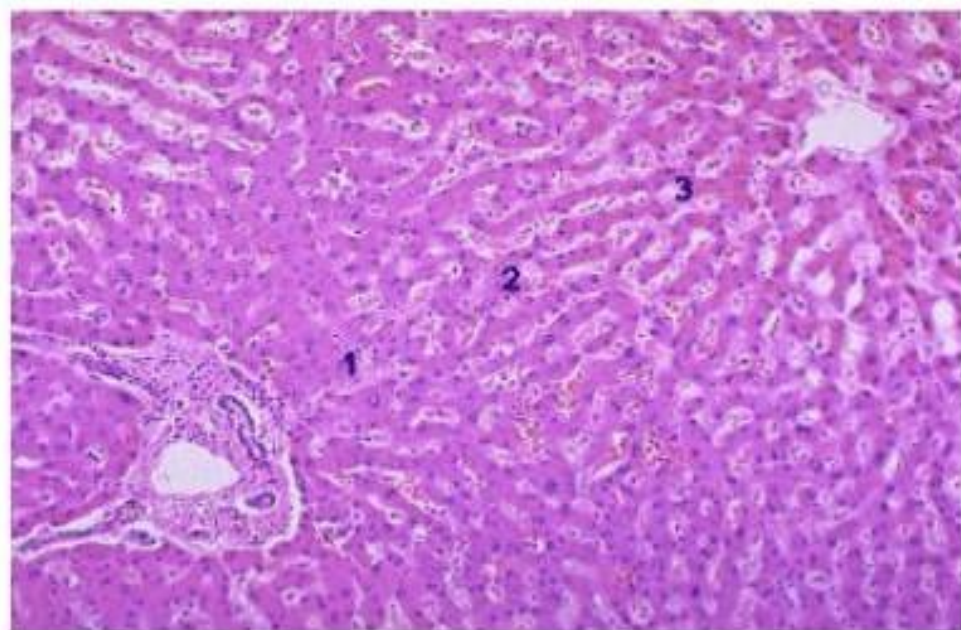
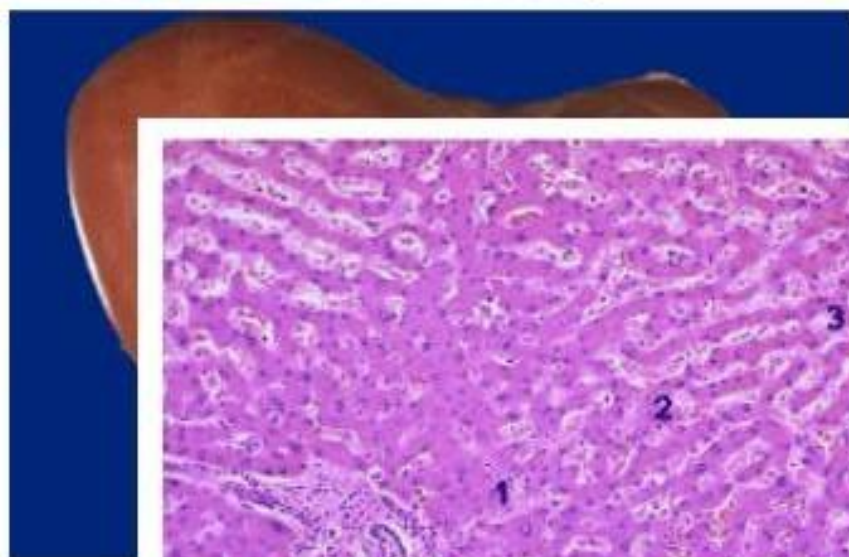
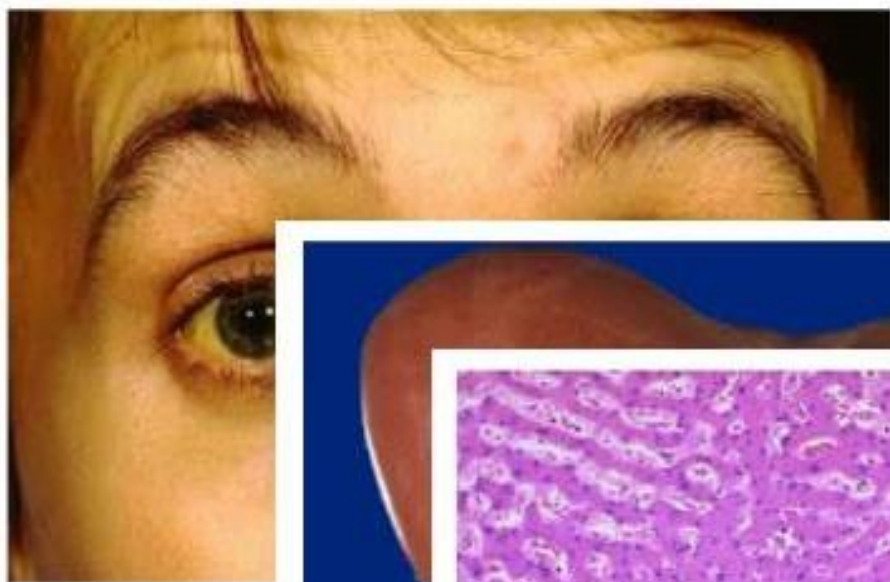
Rubens

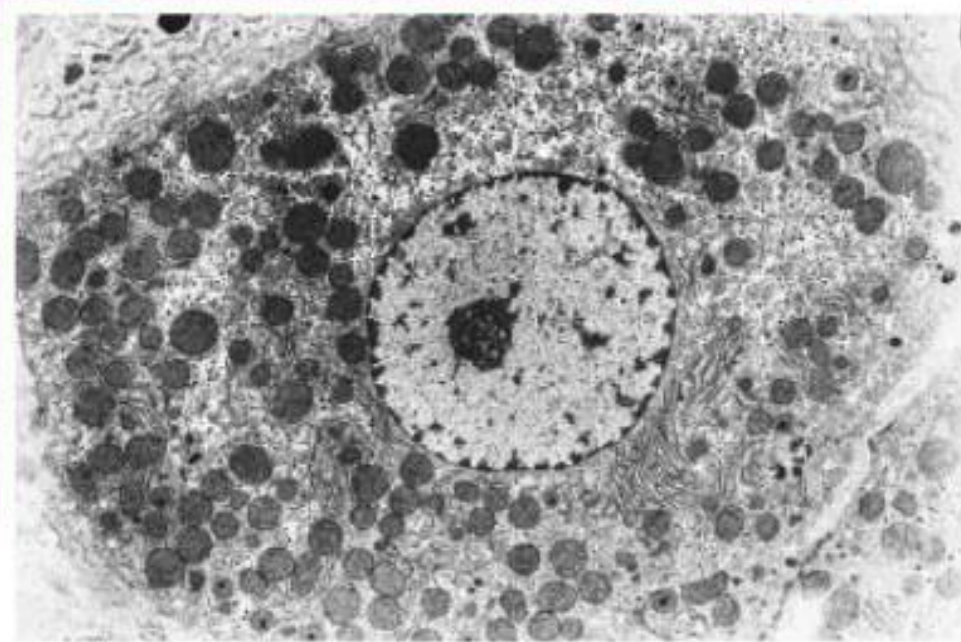
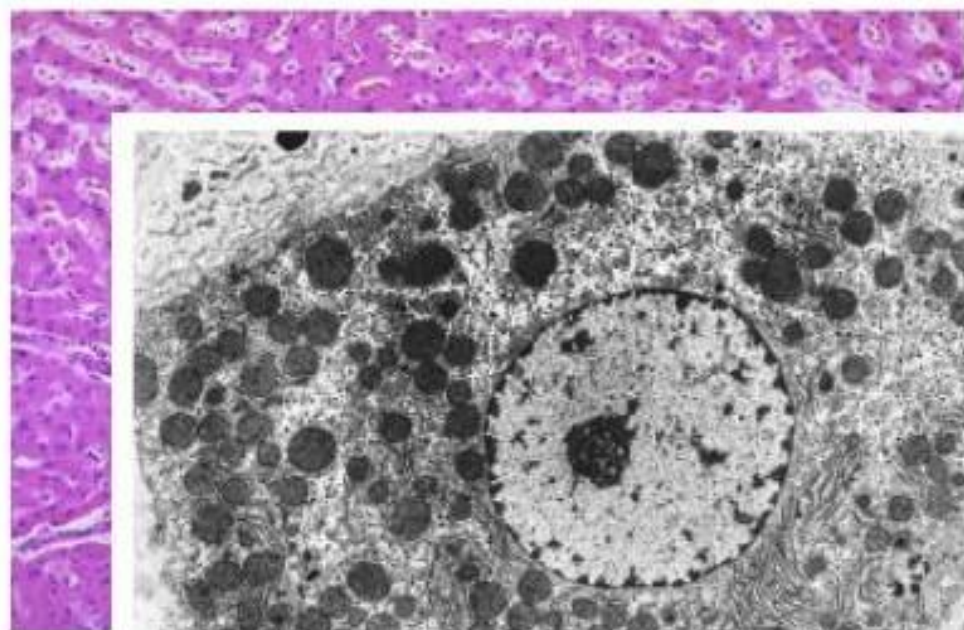
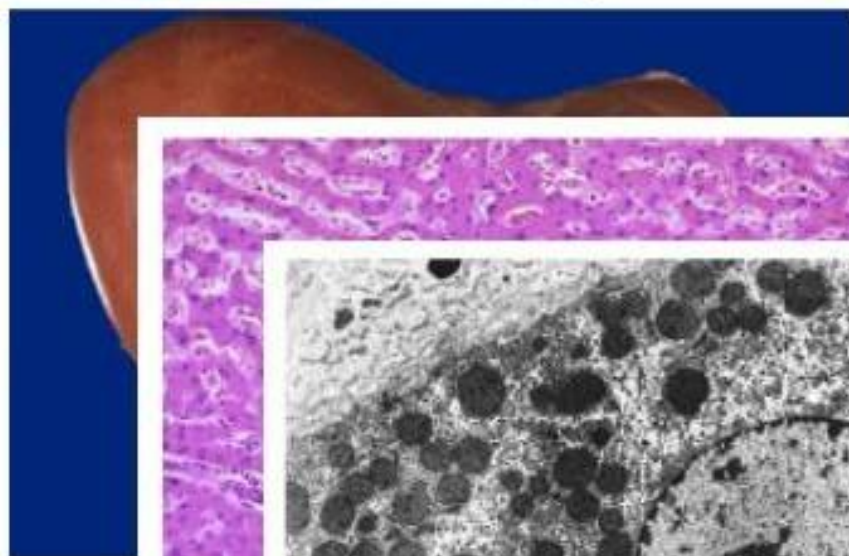
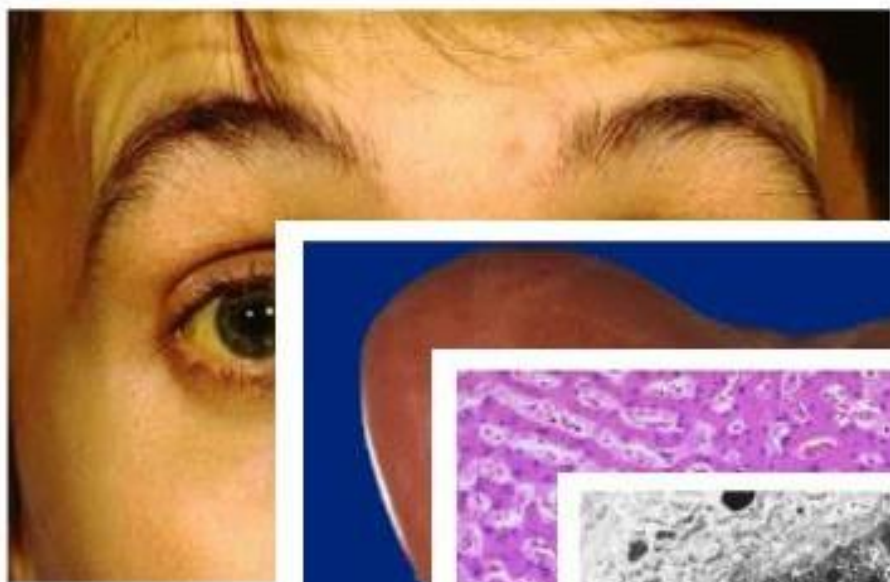


Anatomy is the study of the structure of the body. It is conventionally divided into topographical or gross anatomy (which includes surface, or 'living', anatomy, neuroanatomy, endoscopic and imaging anatomy), microscopic anatomy or histology and embryology (the study of the embryo and fetus).

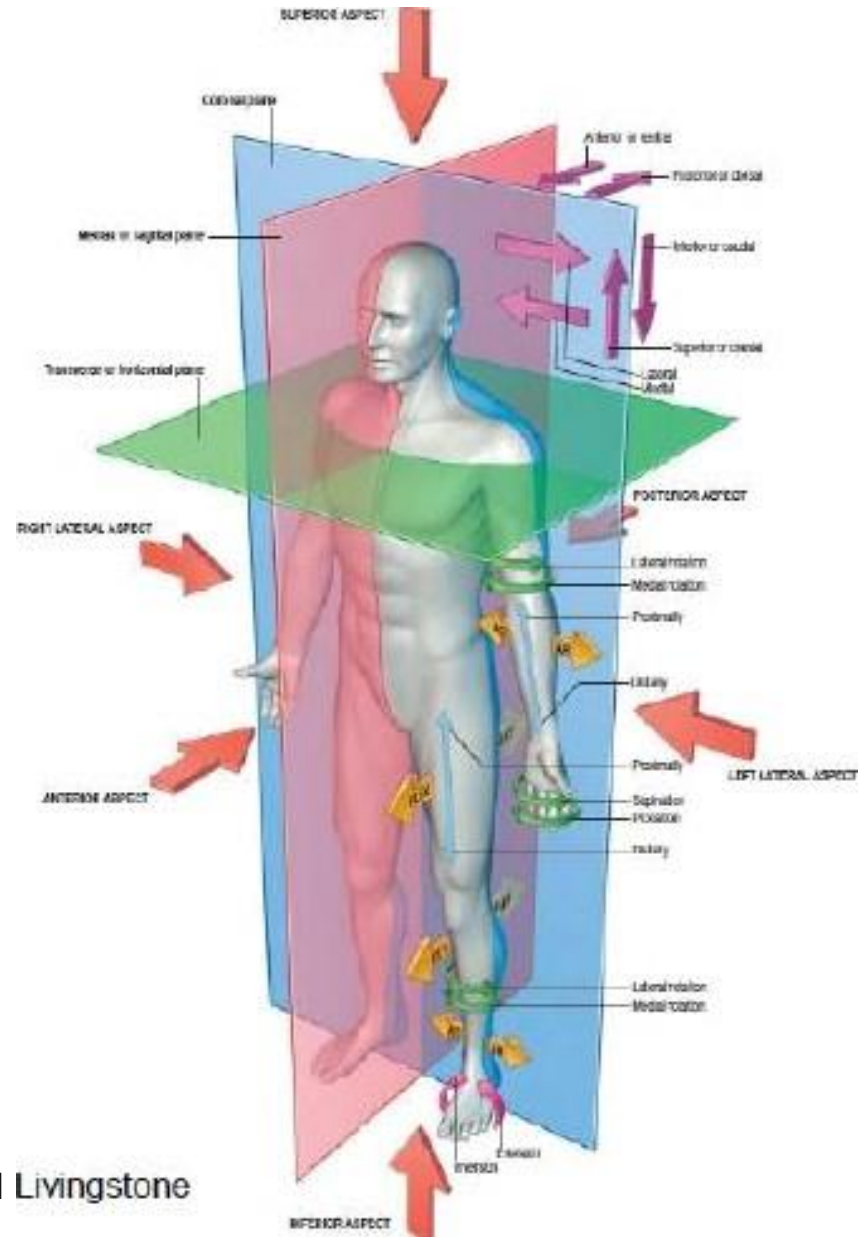








Situaëng anatomy using spatial conventions: axes and planes



Grays anammy, éO^ Eatìon, ChurOEiill Livingstone



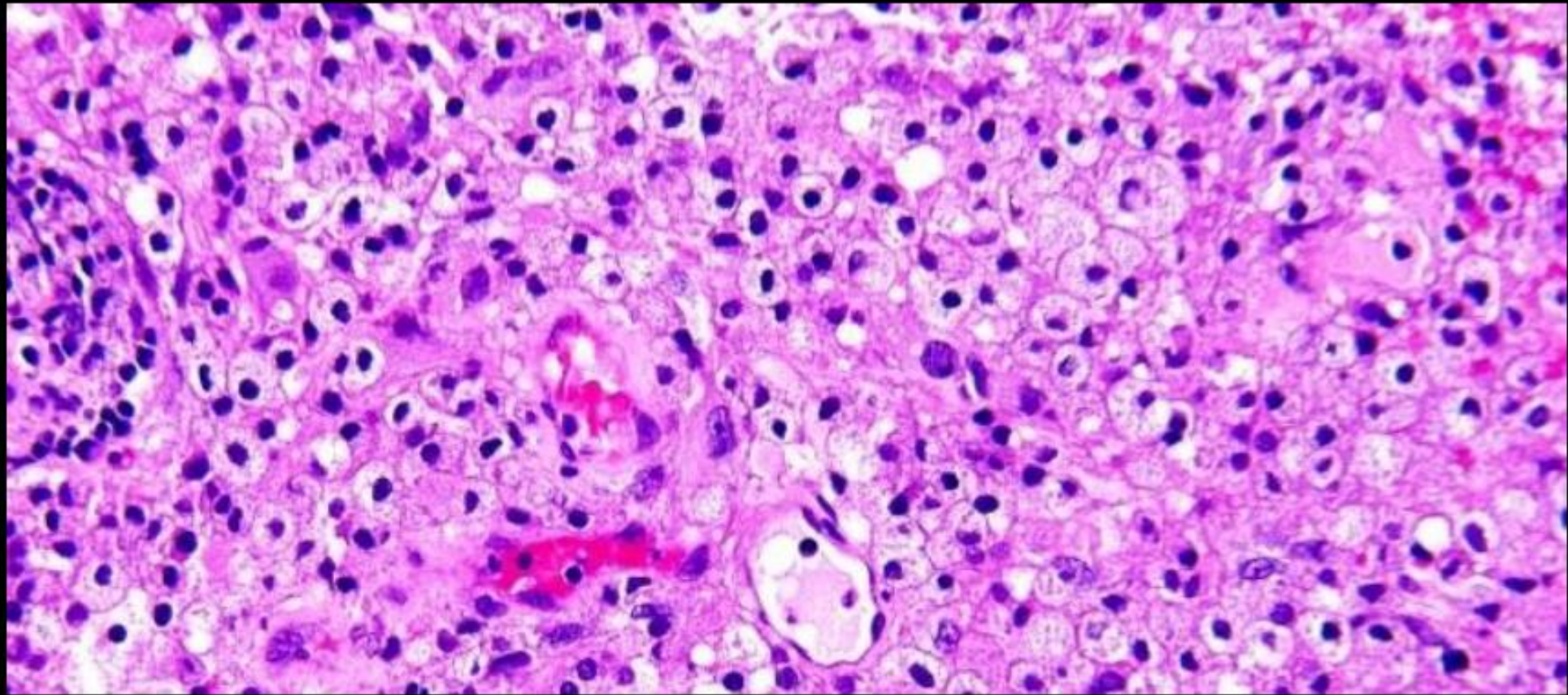
Techniques to study anatomy



Organ dissection

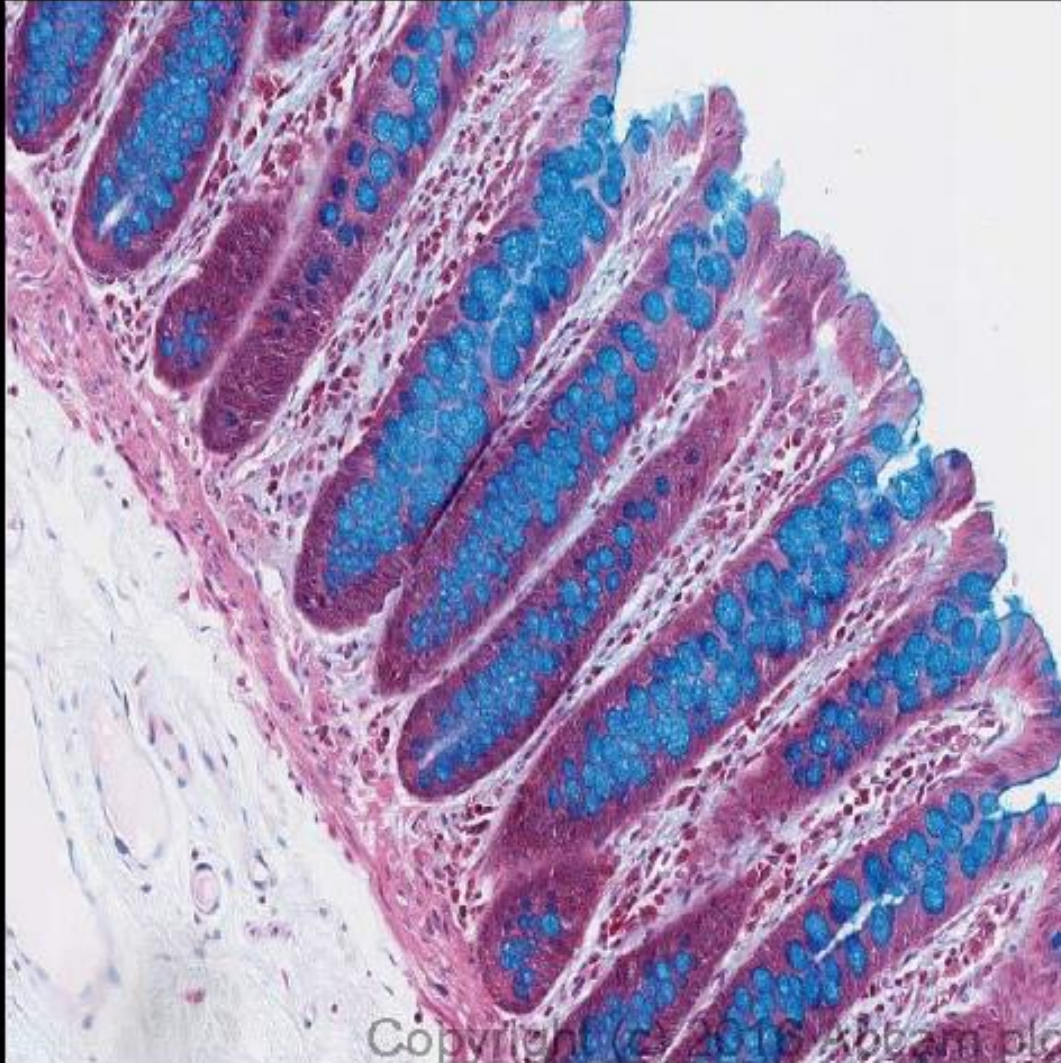


Techniques to study anatomy



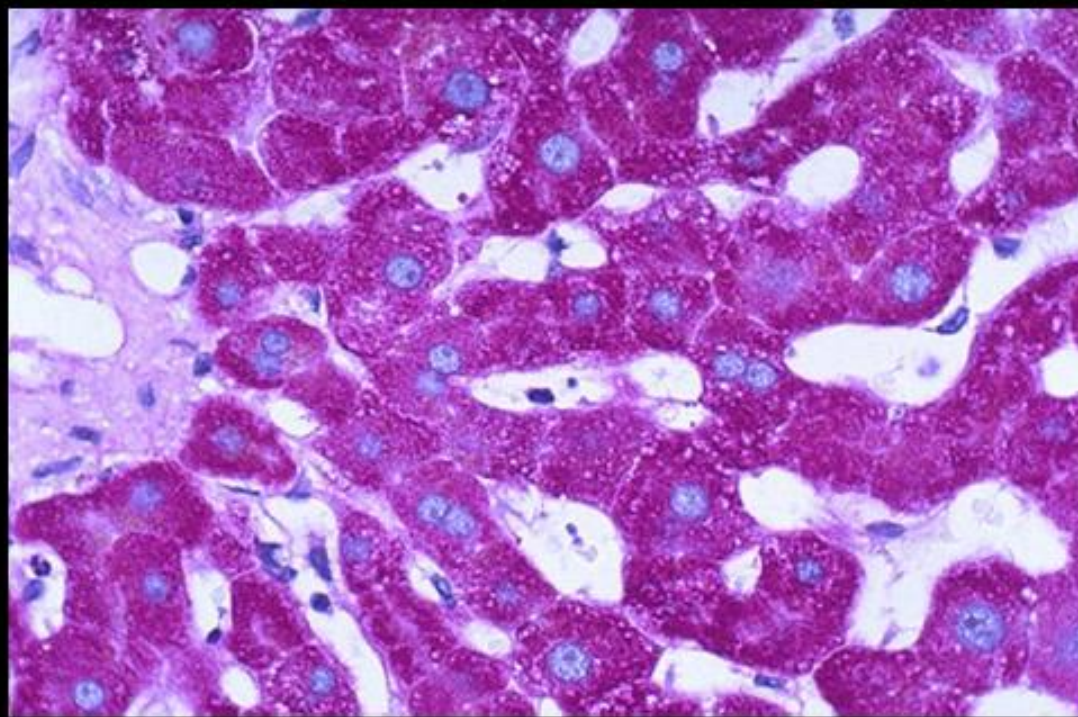
Hematoxylin and eosin staining

Techniques to study anatomy



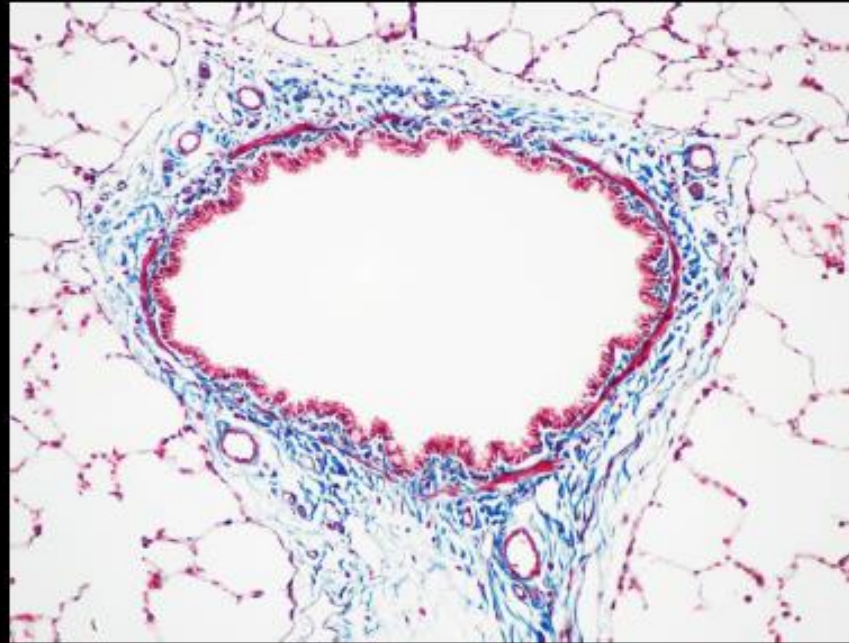
Alcian blue staining

Techniques to study anatomy



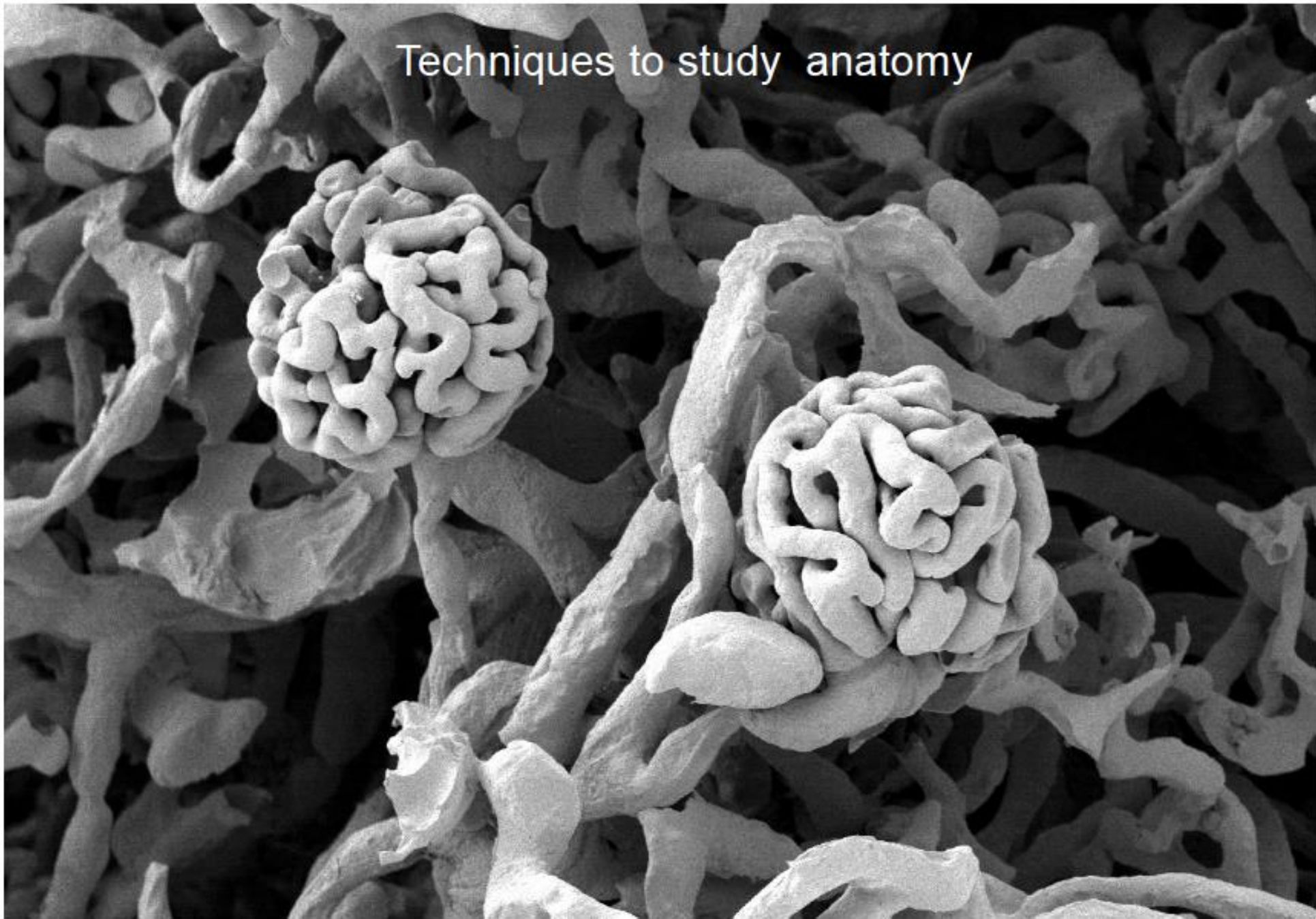
Periodic acid schiff staining

Techniques to study anatomy

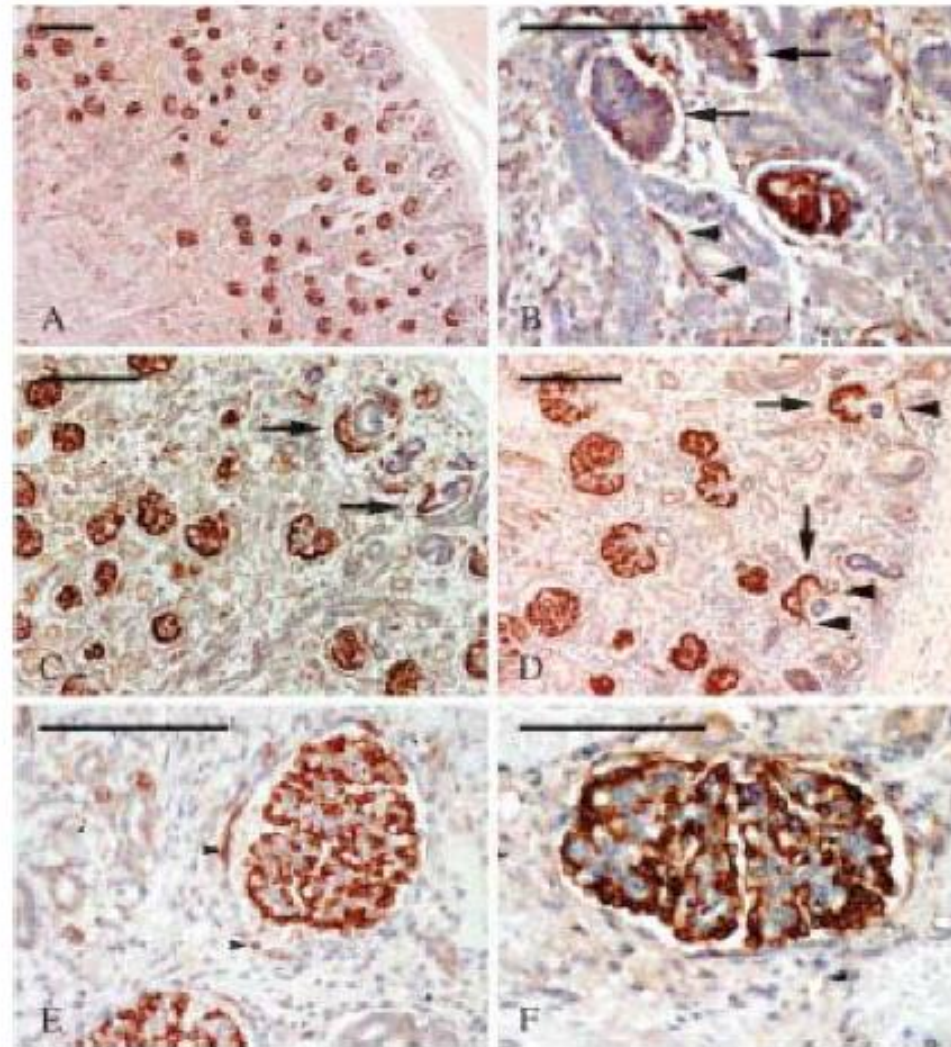


Masson's trichrome staining

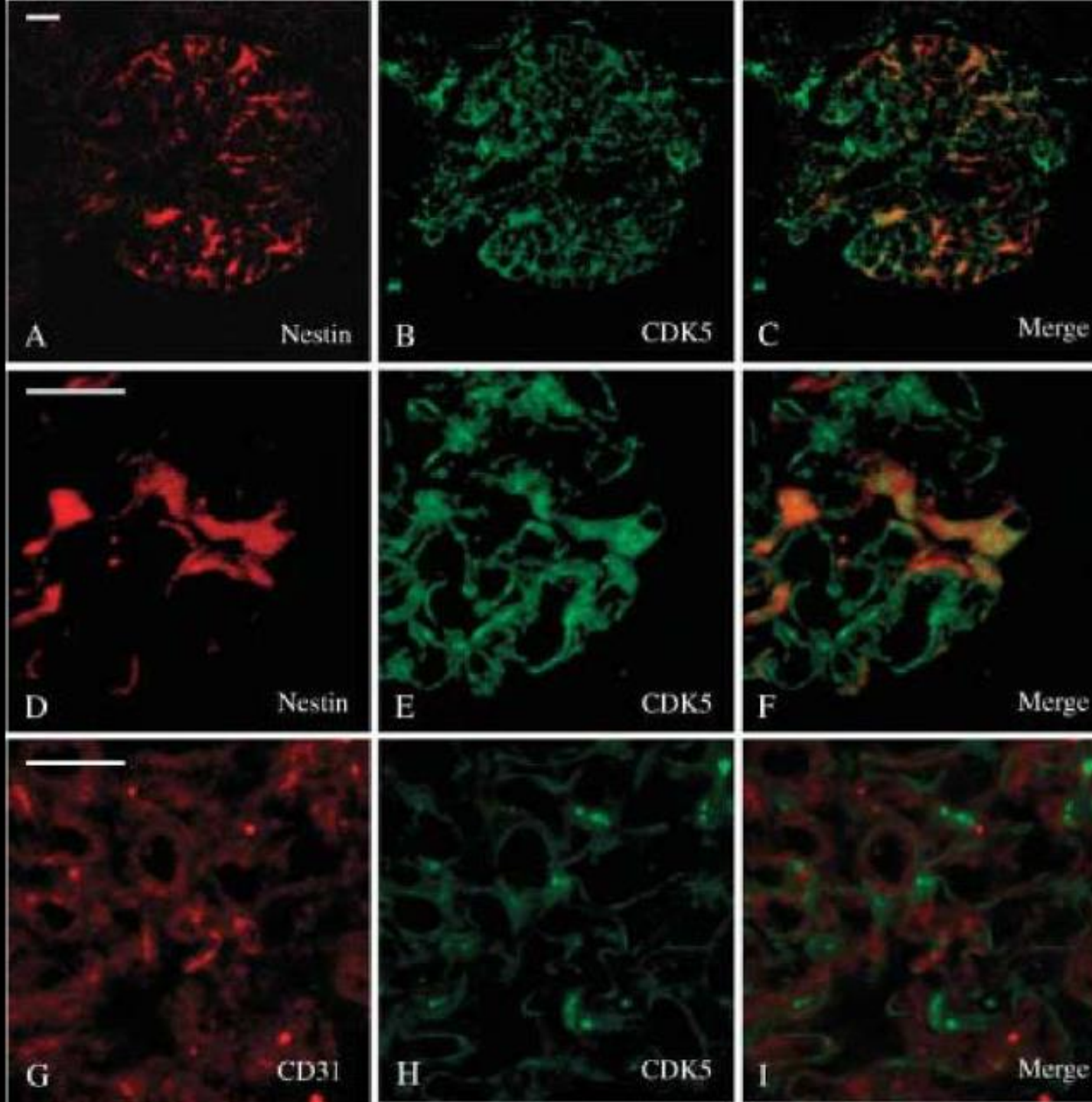
Techniques to study anatomy



Techniques to study anatomy



Techniques to study anatomy



*Bertelli et al,
J Hist Cytoch, 2007*

	WISH	SISH		Schematic pattern
<i>Eya1</i>			Condensed mesenchyme	
<i>Wnt4</i>			Early tubules	
<i>Slc12a1</i>			Late tubules	
<i>Wnt11</i>			Ureteric tip	
<i>Wnt7b</i>			Ureteric trunk	
<i>Foxd1</i>			Interstitial	
<i>Sox17</i>			Vasculature	
<i>Shh</i>			Ureter	

Techniques to study anatomy

