



ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

* It is a branch of science that examines normal body structure.

Literally: means cutting into pieces.

It is a branch of science which examines the normal shape, structure, posture that shape the living body and relations with neighboring organs, macroscopically.

Morphology is one of the sub-branches of science.






Morphology

- A) Anatomy
- B) Histology examines the normal shape and structure of the organs that shape the living body under microscope and tissue basis.
- C) Cytology examines the normal shape and structure of the organs that shape the living body on the basis of cells (cell science).
- D) Physiology is the branch of science that examines the functions of organs.



Anatomy is mainly examined in 3 sections.

- 1) **Zootomia**: Animal anatomy
 - 2) **Antropotomia**: Human anatomy
 - 3) **Phytotomia**: Plant anatomy
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- **The word Veterinaria** is used animal, beast of burden or the person who cares for and treats them.
 - **Medicina veterinaria**, means veterinary medicine.
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PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN LETTERS



INTRODUCTION

- The special words of various branches of science, art and profession are called **terms**.
- All technical terms in a science or art branch are termed **terminology**.
- **Latin** which is used as an unspoken language nowadays but is used as a language of science is the basis of anatomy terms.
- It is used **Greek words** as well as Latin words in anatomy.
- The terms anatomy are called **NOMINA ANATOMICA** and are used as common terms in many countries of the world.
- Nomina anatomica (anatomical terms) is regulated by the **International Anatomical Nomenclature Comittee (IANC)**, which meets at certain times.



Nulla est medicina sine lingua latin.
Do not practice medicine without knowing Latin

There are a total of 26 letters in the Latin alphabet.

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n,

o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

The letters a, e, i, o, u, y are vowels.

- Some of these letters are read as in the Turkish alphabet, while others are read differently depending on their location.




The letter '**C**' in a word; if it precedes a consonant letter or vowels such as **A**, **O**, **U**, it is read as '**K**'.

- **C**lava: klava **C**analis: kanalis
- **C**rista: krista **Sac**rum: sakrum
- **C**aput: kaput **Arc**us: arkus
- **C**avitas: kavitas **Cor**: kor
- **C**ortex: korteks **C**ranial: kranial




If the letter **C** precedes the letters "**E, I, AE, OE**" or "**Y**" in a word, it is read as **S**.

- **C**ellula: sellula
- **c**erebrum: serebrum
- **C**ervix: serviks
- **c**isterna: sisterna
- **Fa****c**ies: fasyes
- **ca**ecum: sekum
- Superf**i****c**ialis: superfisyalis
- **C**oeliacus: sölyakus
- **C**ytoplasma: sitoplazma

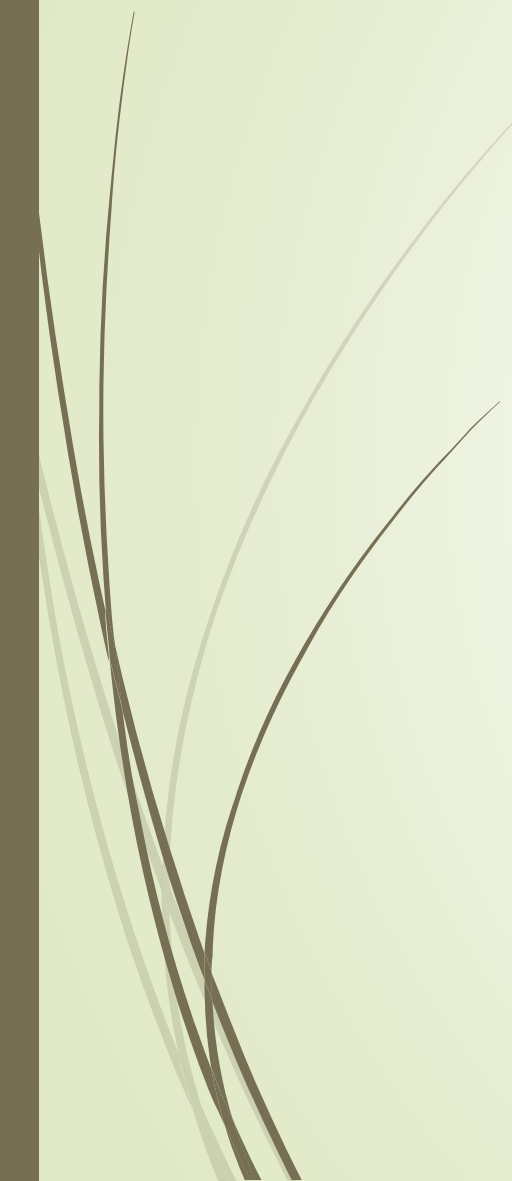


The letter "G" is pronounced as in Turkish. Sometimes it is read like J if it precedes the letters "E, I, Y".

- **G**alea: galea
- **g**ingiva: gingiva
- **G**aster: gaster
- **g**emellus: gemellus
- **G**enus: genus
- osteolog**ia**: osteoloji
- **G**ynecologia: jinekoloji
- **G**ynecomastia: jinekomasti
- **G**elatinosus: jelatinöz

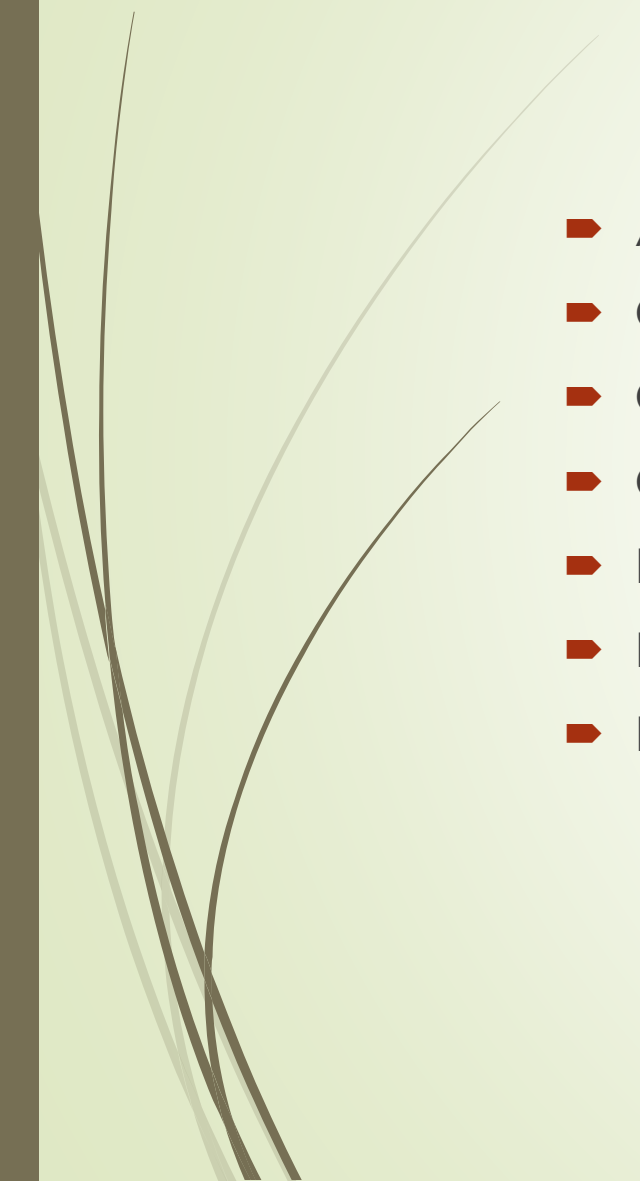



The letter "J" is pronounced as "Y" when it precedes the word or precedes the vowel.

- **J**unctura : yunktura
 - **J**ejunum: yeyunum
 - **J**ugularis: yugularis
 - **Maj**or: mayor
 - **Maj**us: mayus
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The letter "Q" is pronounced as KU in Turkish.

- **A**qua: akua
 - **Q**uadratus: kuadratus
 - **Q**uintus: kuintus
 - **Q**uadriceps: kuadriseps
 - **E**quinus: ekuinus
 - **E**quator: ekvator
 - **E**quosus: ekuosus
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The letter "T" is pronounced like T. However if it precedes double vowel such as "IA,IO,IU", it is read as S.

- Talus: talus
- tegmen: tegmen
- Trigonum: trigonum
- Tarsus: tarsus
- Trochlea: trochlea
- portio: pars
- Substantia: substantia
- Spatium: spatium
- Tertius: tertius

The letter "Y" is read as "I".

- **Sy**stema: sistema
- **syn**ovia: sinovya
- Diaph**y**sis: dyafizis
- **sym**physis: simfizis

The letter "X" is read as "KS".

- Flex**x**ura : fleksura
- Fal**x**: falks
- Cox**x**ae: koksa
- Ex**t**remitas: ekstremitas
- Cerv**ix**: serviks

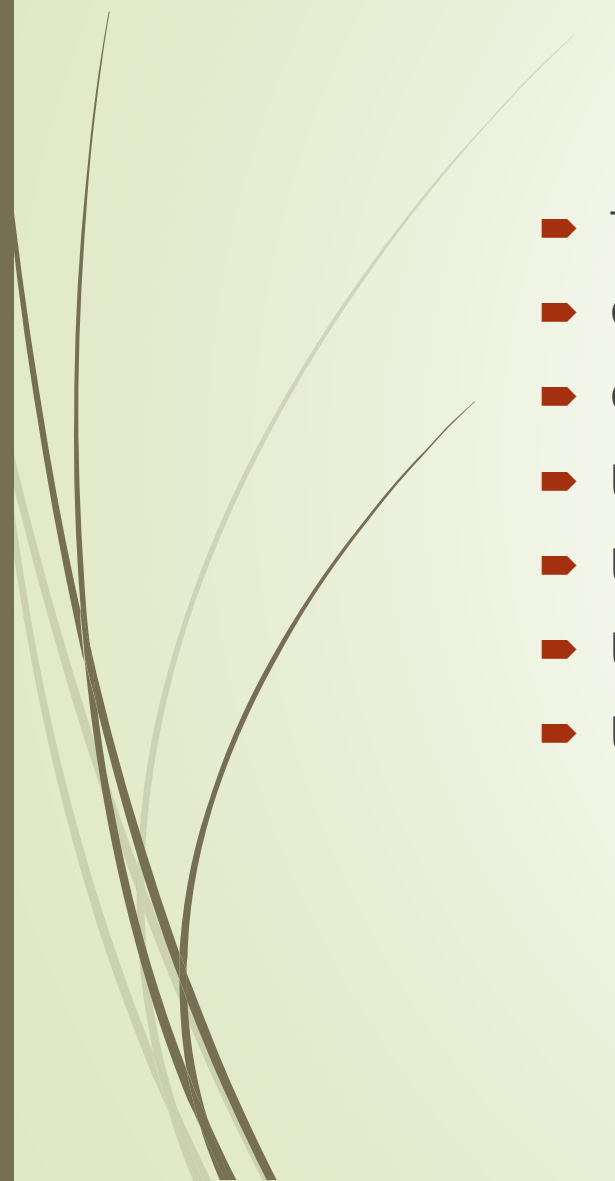


If the letter "I" precedes consonants, it is read as "I". When it comes before vowels, it is read as Y.

- **Incisura:** insisura
- **Impresio:** impresyo
- **Incisio:** insizyo
- **Inion:** inyon
- **Intersectio:** interseksyo
- **Intumescencia:** intumessensya
- **Ischion:** iskiyon



The letter "U" is pronounced as in Turkish.

- ▶ Truncus: trunkus
 - ▶ Curvatura: kurvatura
 - ▶ Caruncula: karunkula
 - ▶ Uvea: uvea
 - ▶ Ulna: ulna
 - ▶ Uterus: uterus
 - ▶ Urachus: urakus
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"TH" is read as letters such as T in Turkish.

- **Thorax:** toraks
- **Thymus:** timus

"RH" is read as letters such as R in Turkish.

- **Rhombus:** rombus
- **Rhinencephalon:** rinensefalon

"CH" is read as letters such as K in Turkish.

- **Chiasma:** kiyasma
- **Chorda:** korda
- **Choana:** koana
- **Concha:** konka



Multiple vowels in a word are read as if they were a single letter.

"AE" is read as E in Turkish.

- **Caecum**: sekum ven**ae**: vene
- Arter**iae**: arterye aort**ae**: aorte

"AU" is read as AV.

- **Auris**: avris **auricula**: avrikula
- **Auditus**: avditus **au**ditiva: avditiva

The letters 'EU' and 'OE' are read as Ö.

- **Neuron**: nöron
- **Neuria**: nörya
- **Pneumaticum**: pnömatikum
- **Coeliacus**: sölyakus