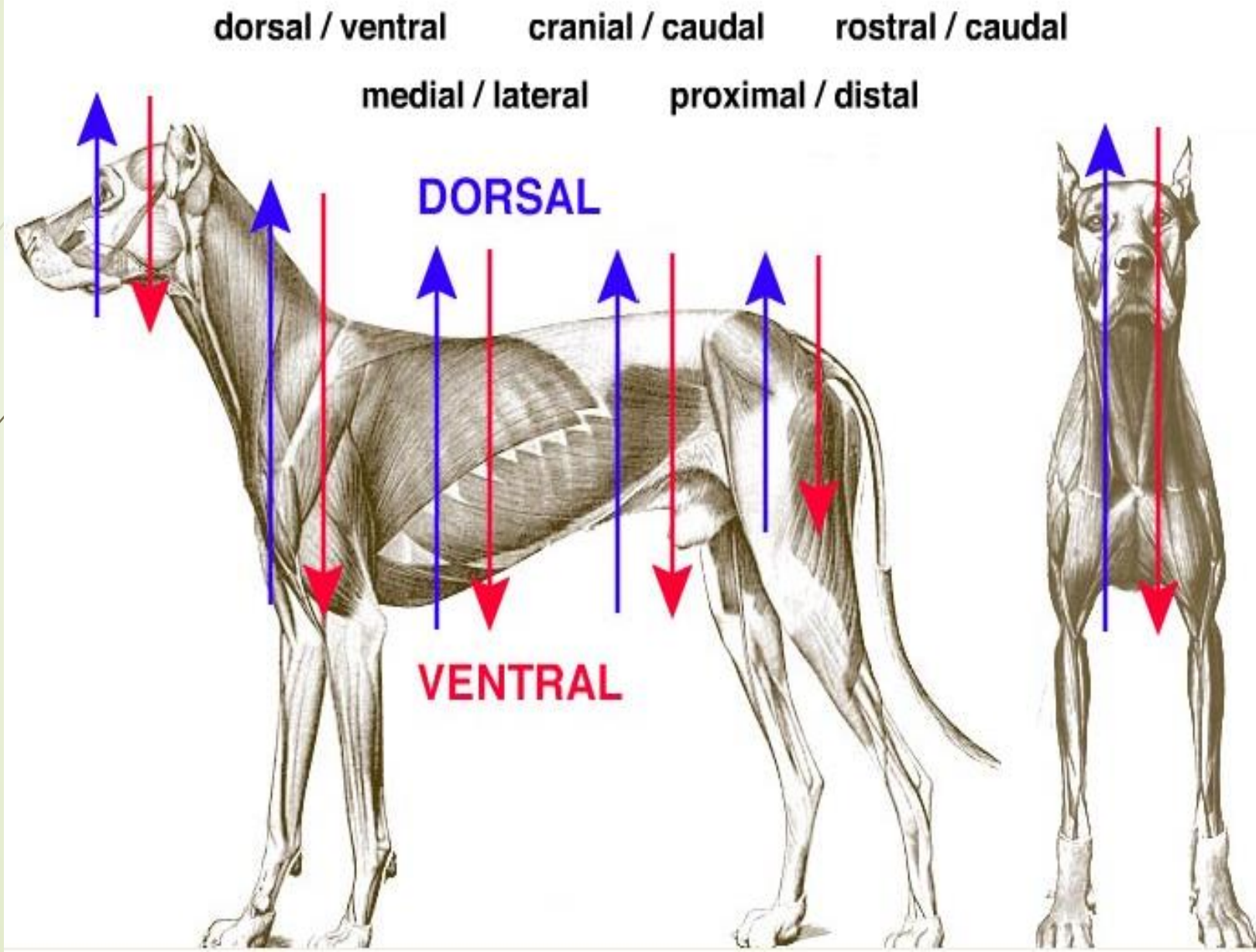


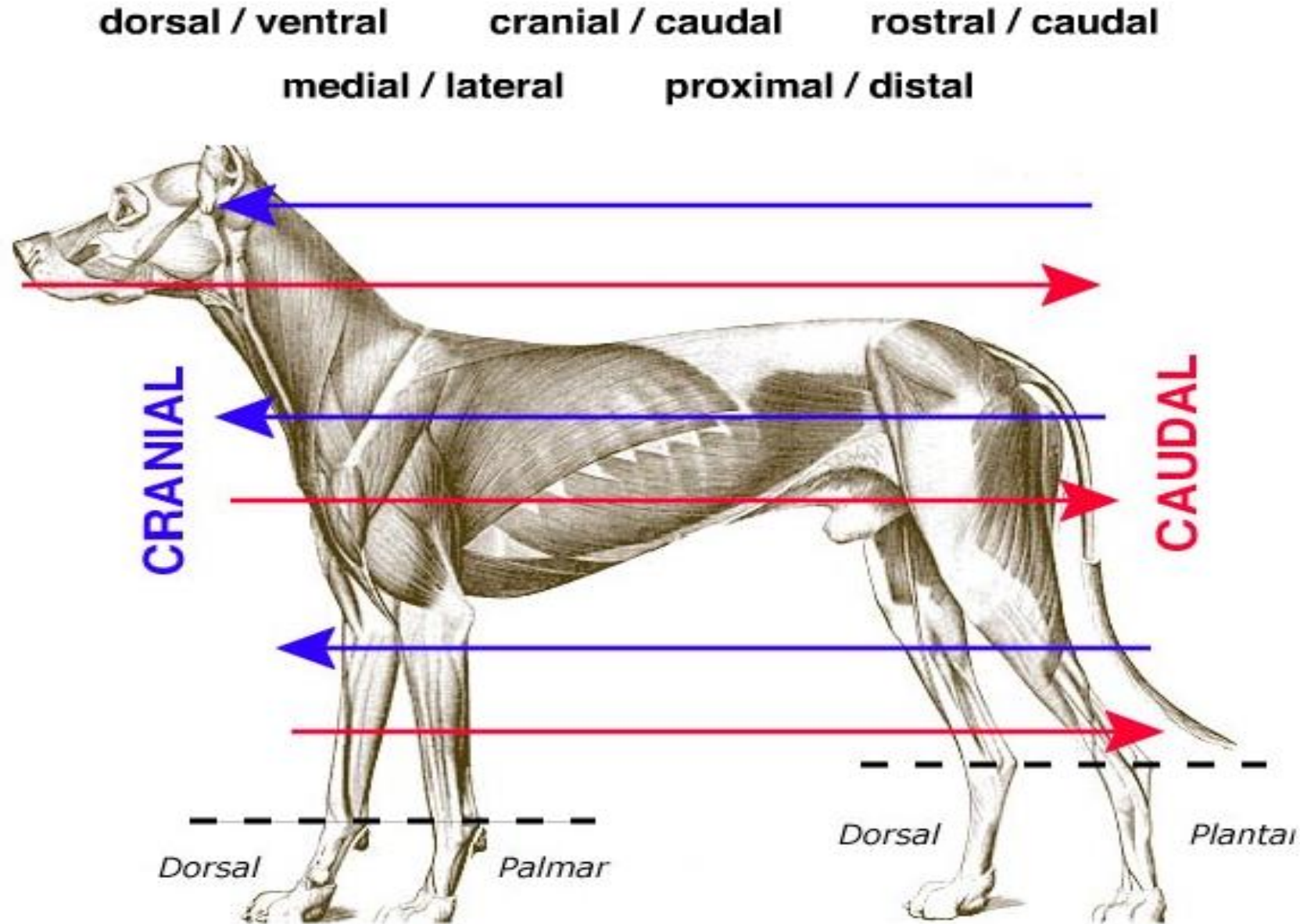
Anatomical directions

- Dorsal / Ventral:
Dorsal – dorsally
Ventral – ventrally
- Medial / Lateral:
Medial – toward the midline of the body
Lateral – away from the midline of the body
- Cranial / Caudal:
Cranial – toward the head end of the body
Caudal – away from the head
- Rostral / Caudal:
Rostral – "towards the nose", at the level of the spinal cord
Caudal – away from the head
- Proximal / Distal:
Proximal – toward or nearest the trunk or the point of origin of a part
Distal – away from or farthest from the trunk or the point or origin of a part

Anatomical Directions



Anatomical Directions



Anatomical Directions

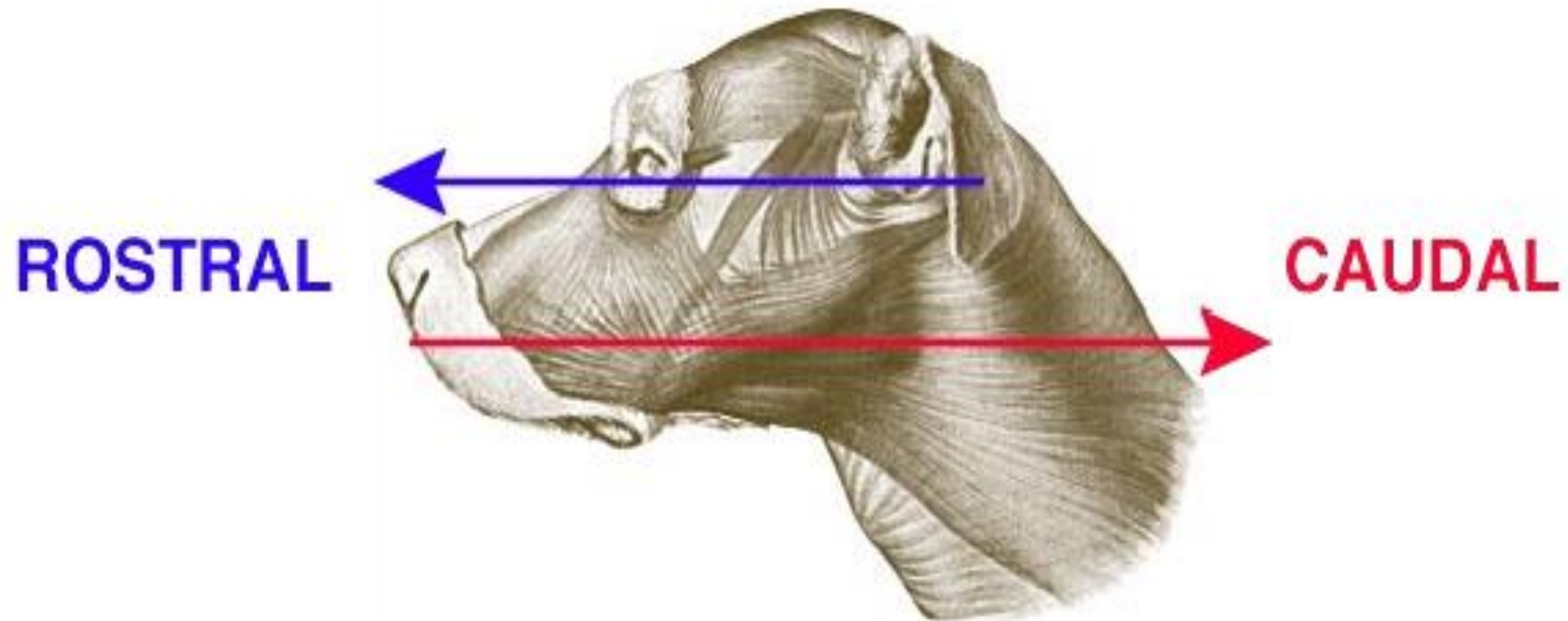
dorsal / ventral

cranial / caudal

rostral / caudal

medial / lateral

proximal / distal



Anatomical Directions

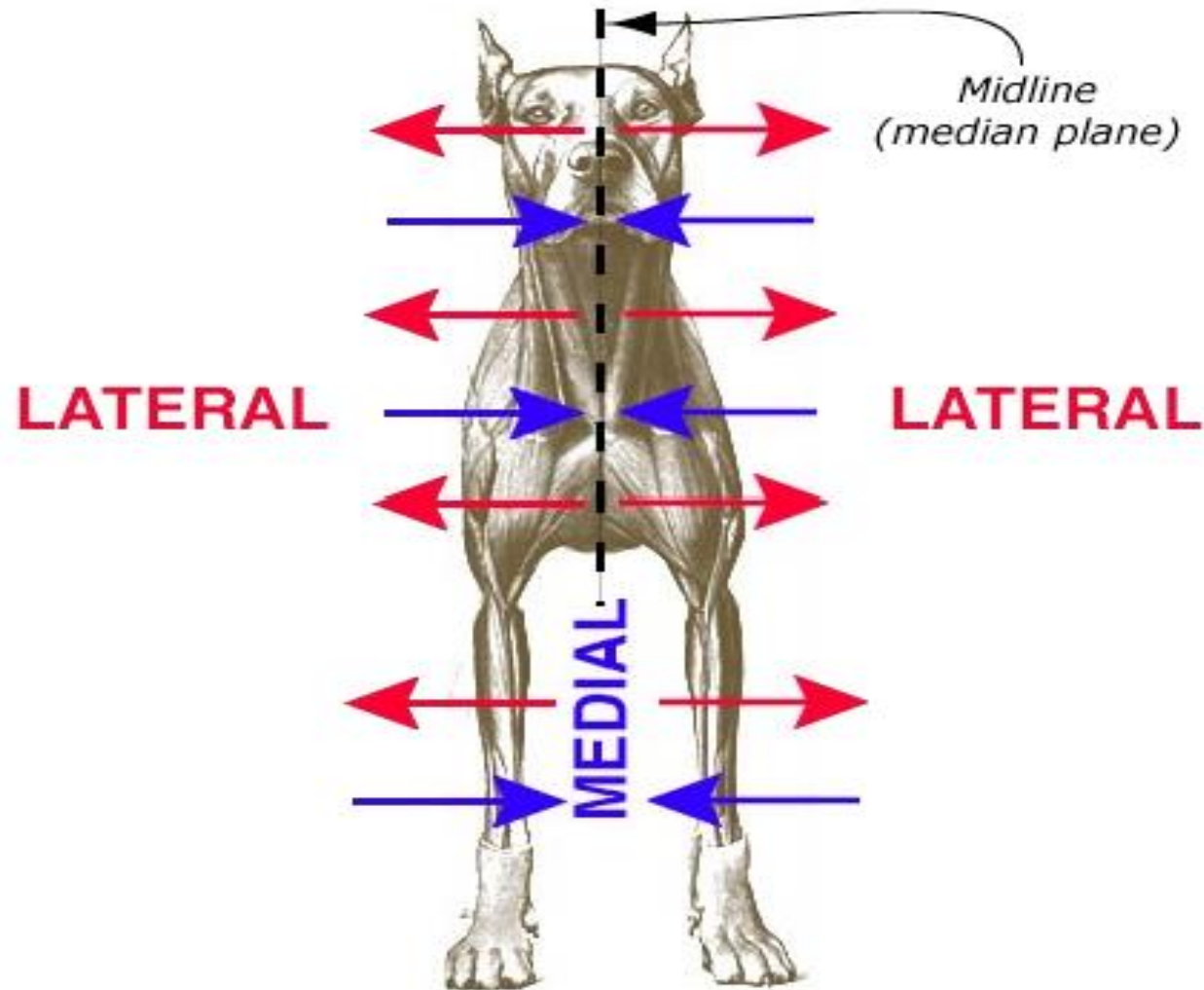
dorsal / ventral

cranial / caudal

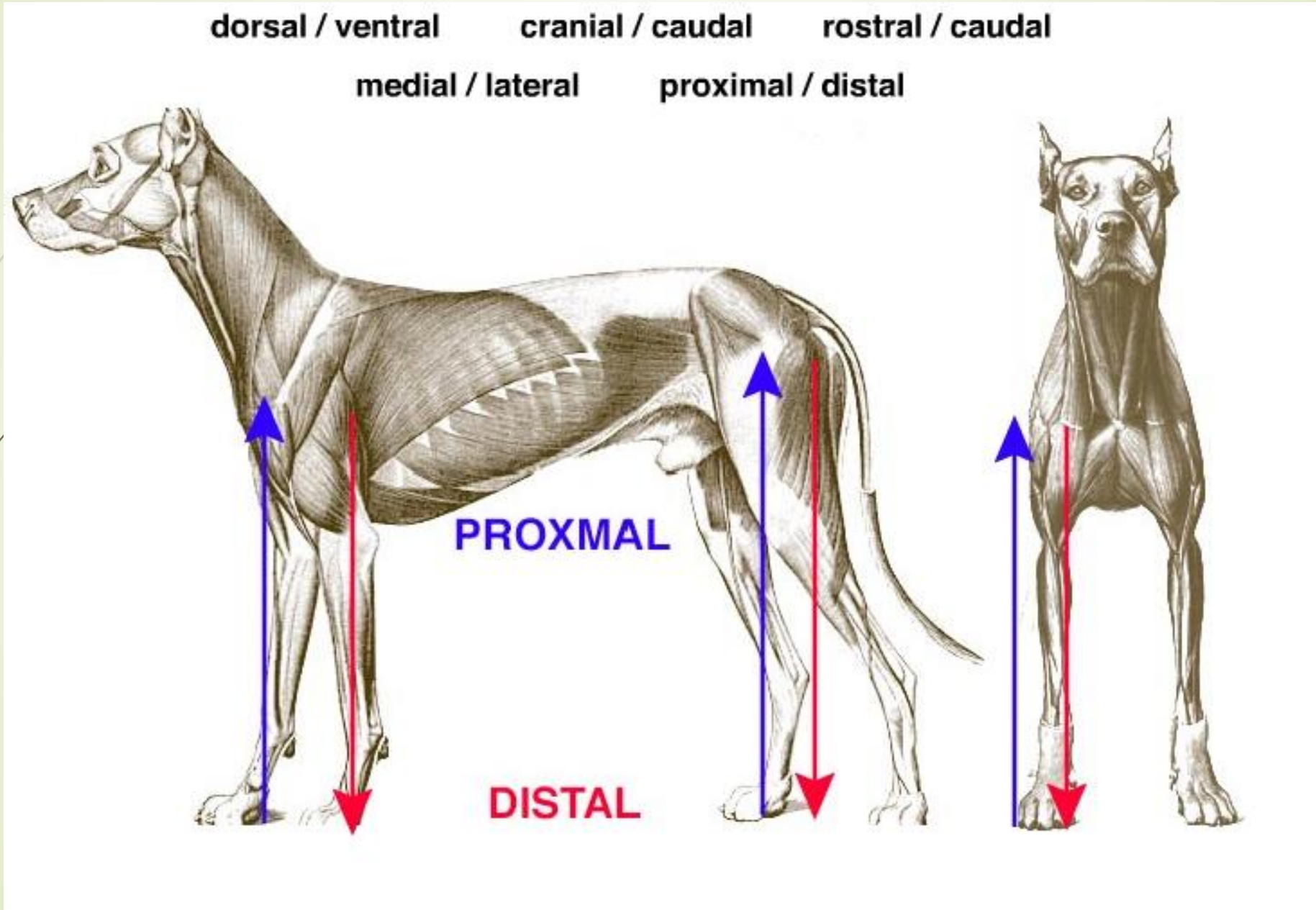
rostral / caudal

medial / lateral

proximal / distal



Anatomical Directions

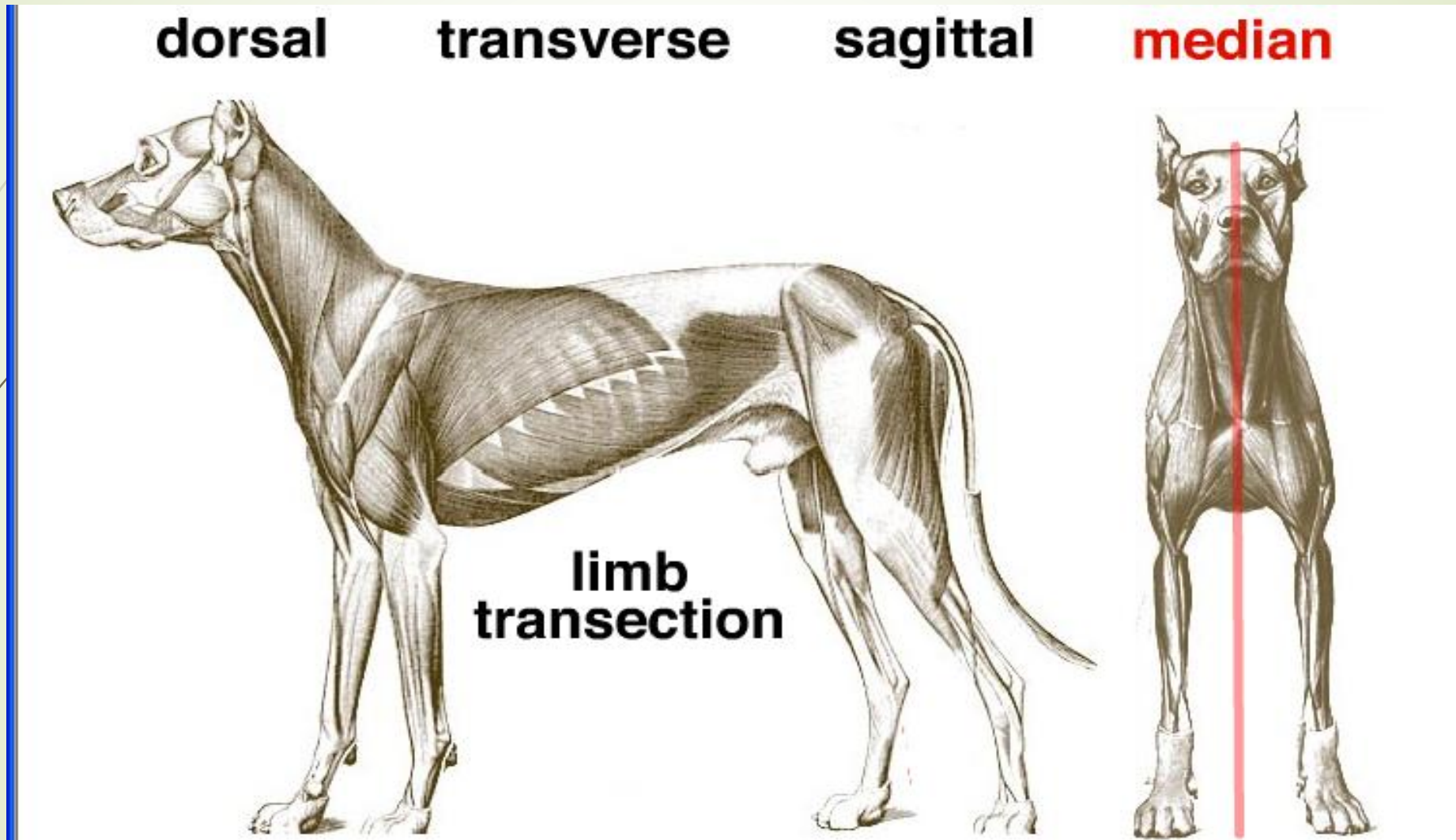




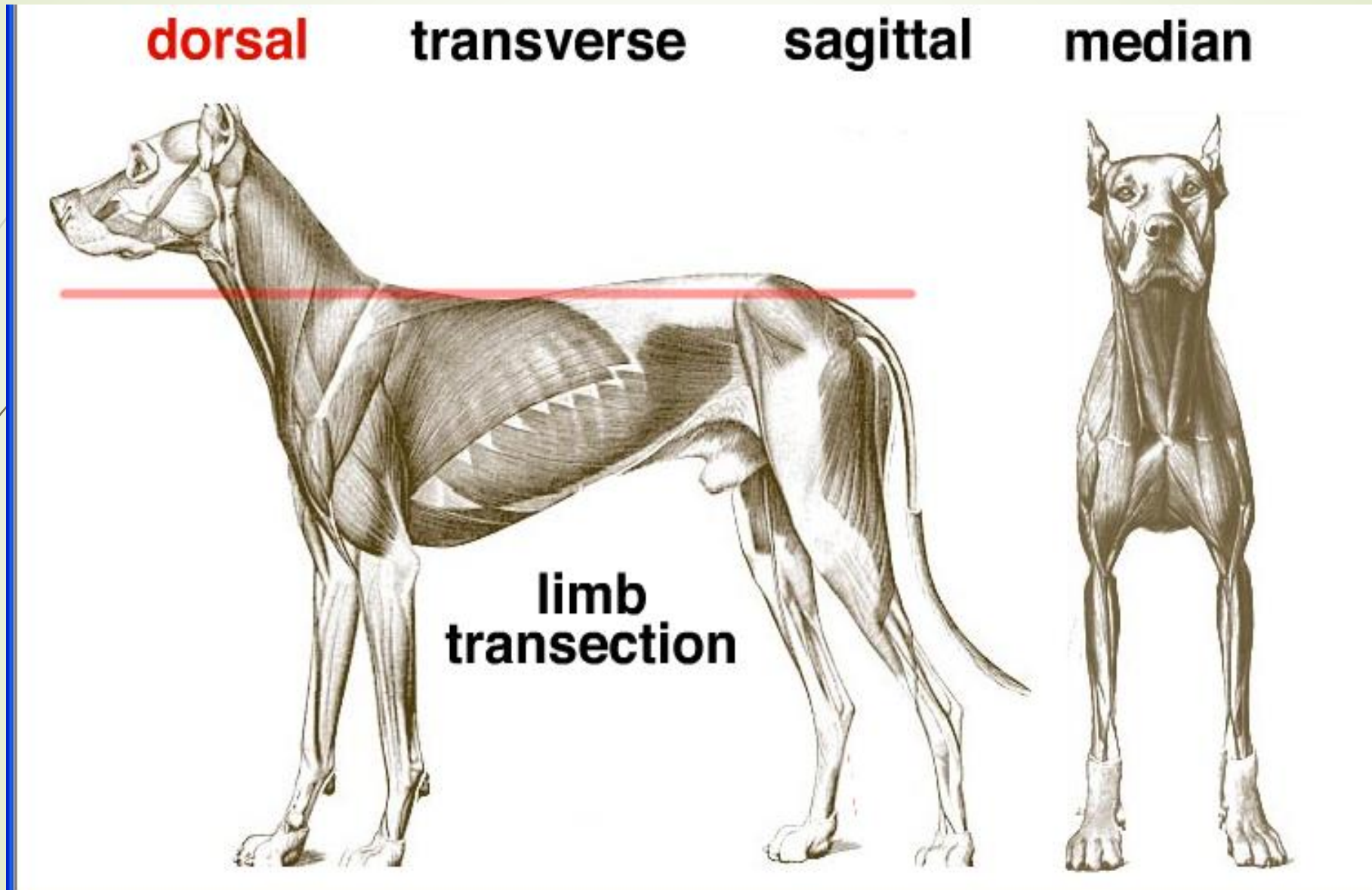
Anatomical Planes

- **Planum medianum:**
Median plane, dividing the body exactly in left and right side.
- **Planum dorsale (horizontale):**
The dorsal plane is the plane parallel to the back.
- **Planum transversum:**
The transversal plane is the plane perpendicular to the body axis and divides the body transverse.
- **Planum sagittale:**
Sagittal plane is the plane passing parallel to the median plane and separating the body into right and left halves.

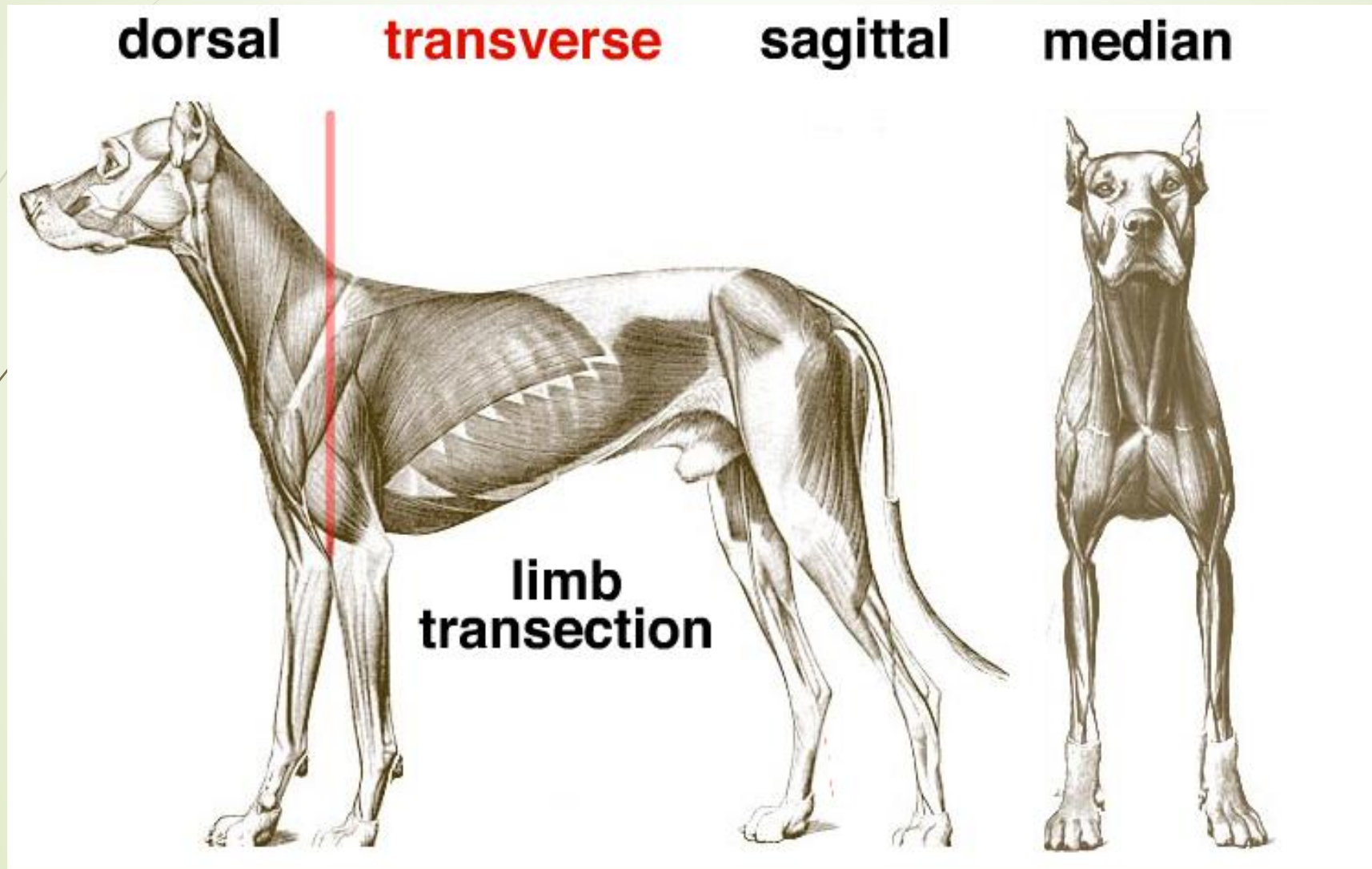
Anatomical Planes



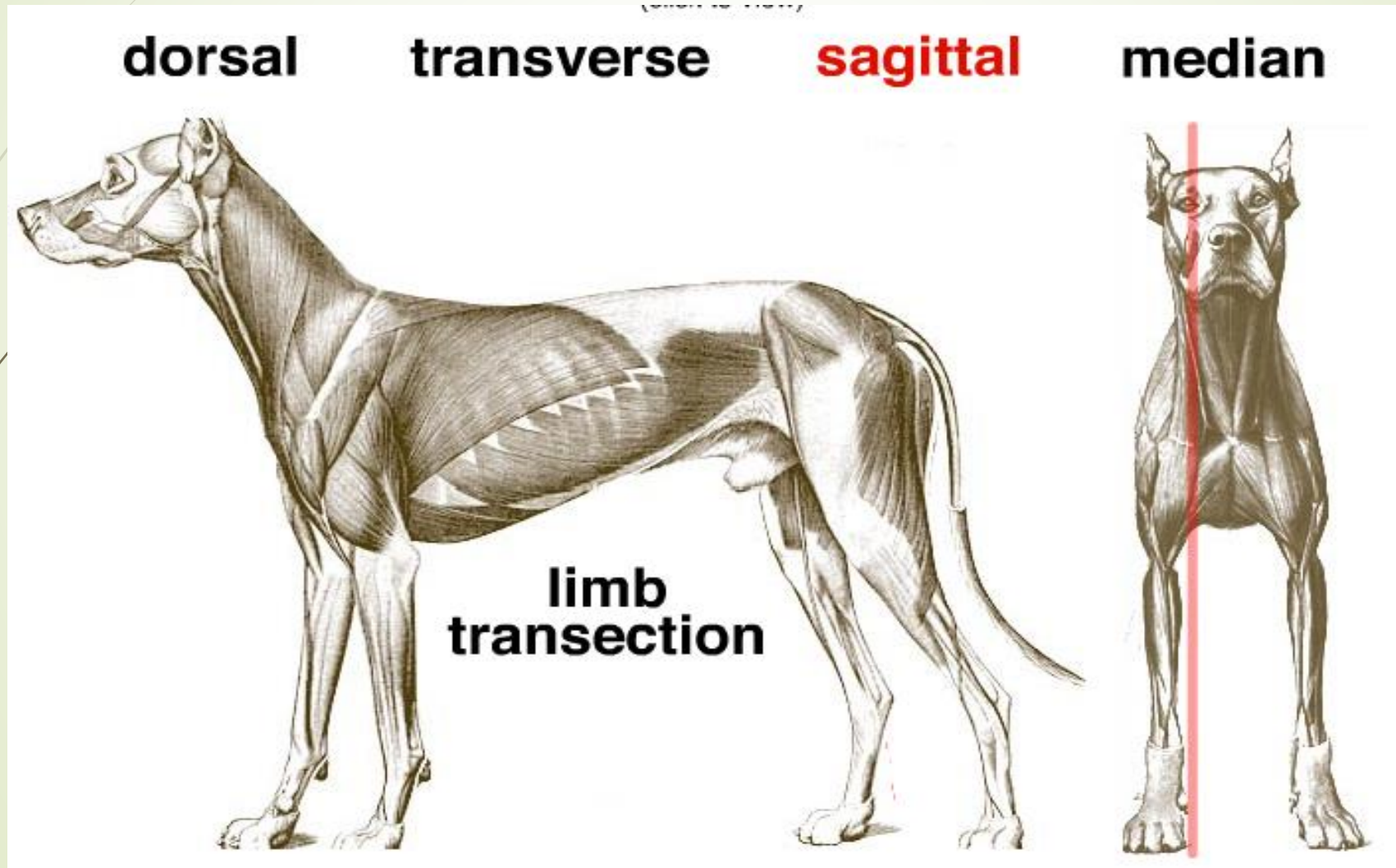
Anatomical Planes



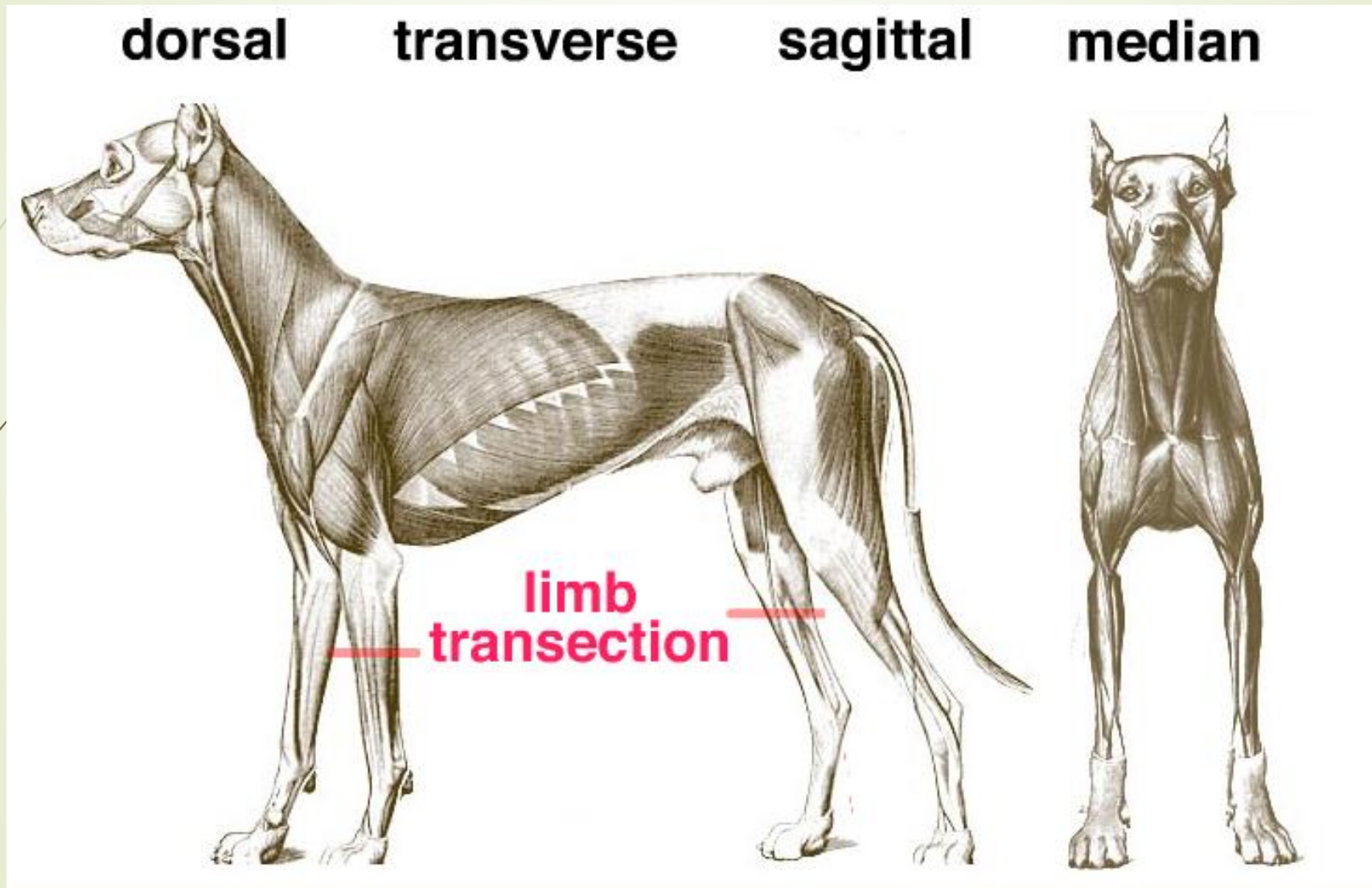
Anatomical Planes



Anatomical Planes



Anatomical Planes



Movements of Joint

➤ Extension / Flexion:

Extend – stretch. Increased joint angle between two bones

Flex – wrench. Decreased joint angle between two bones

➤ Abduction / Adduction:

Abduct – moving legs laterally away from the body

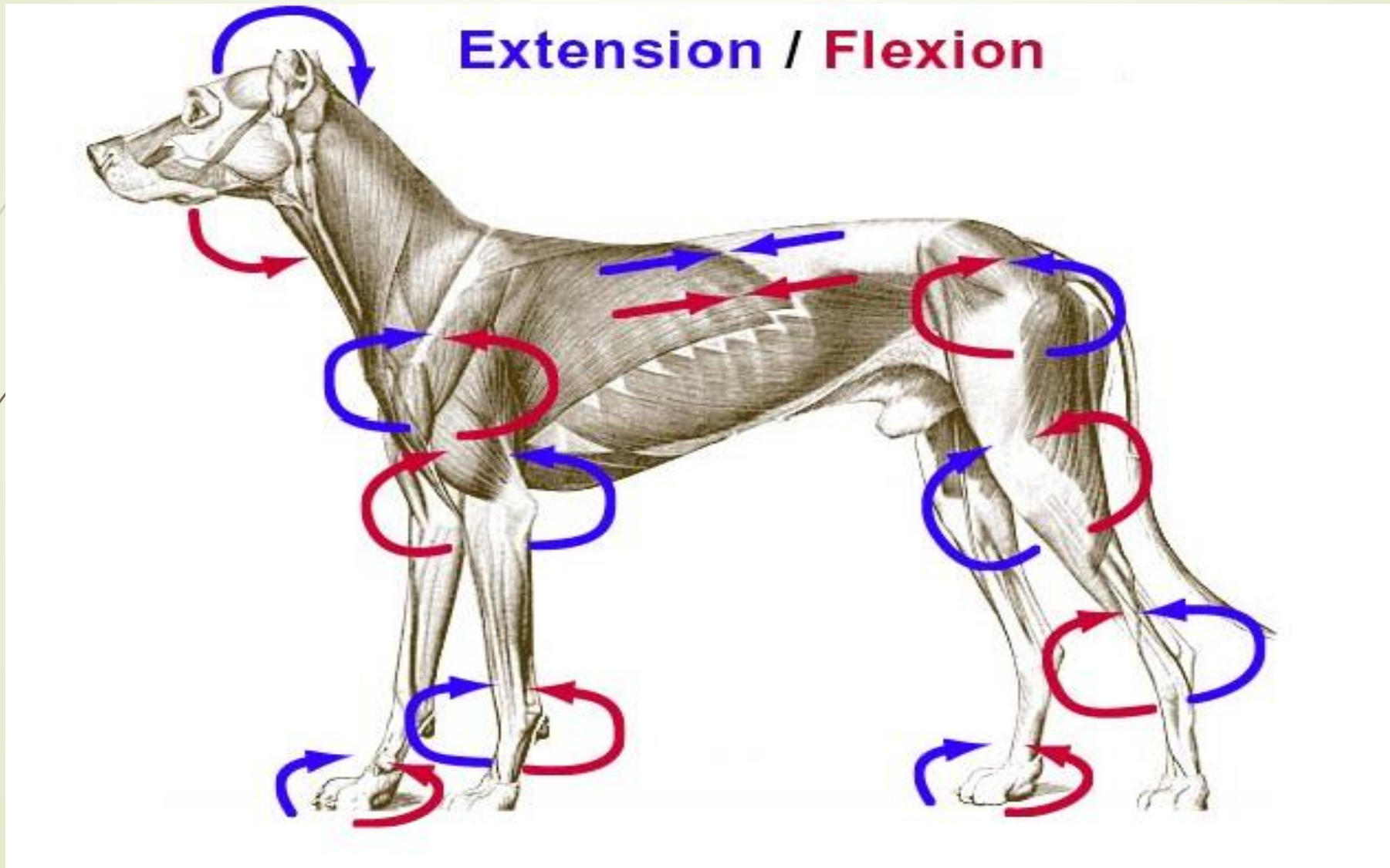
Adduct – moving legs down to the side of the body

➤ Supination / Pronation:

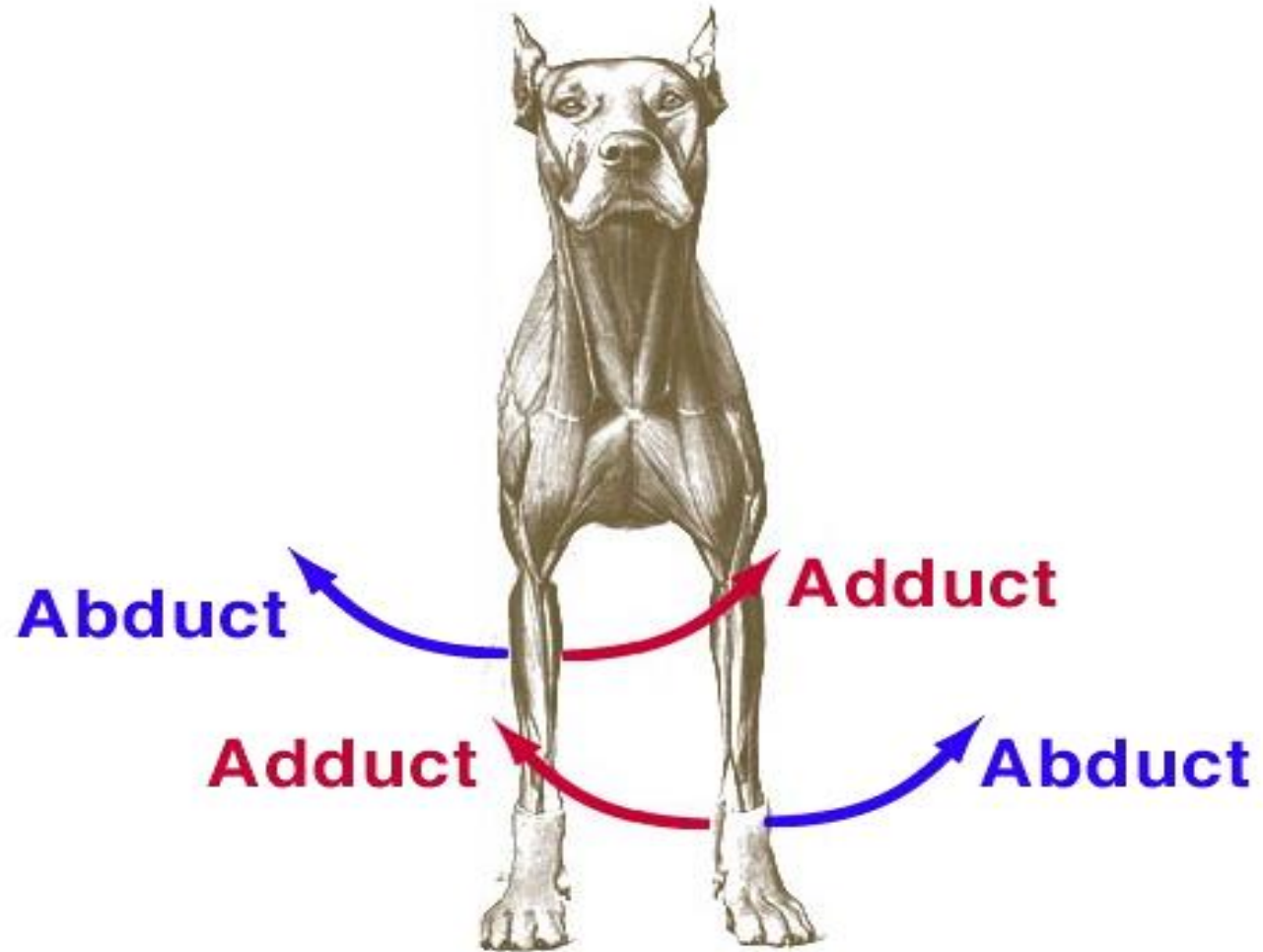
Supinate – It is the rotational movement of the back of the hand facing caudal.

Pronate -- moving the forearm from the supinated position to the pronated (palm backward) position

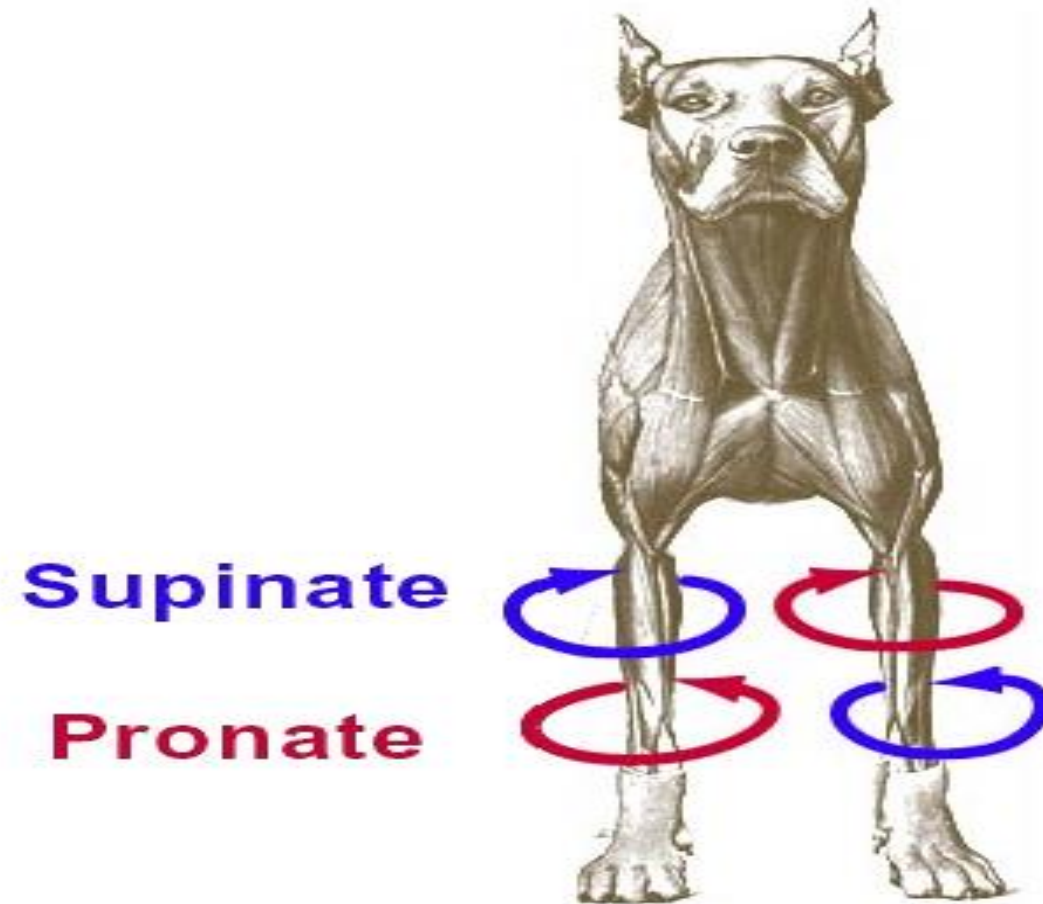
Extension- Flexion




Abduction- Adduction



Supination- Pronation





Some terms indicating the directions and locations of body parts

- **Anterior:** front
- **Cranialis:** closer to head
- **Medialis:** closer to median
- **Dexter:** right
- **Superior:** upper
- **Ventralis:** closer to abdomen
- **Superficialis:** Superficialis
- **Externus:** external
- **Proximalis:** proximal
- **Rostralis:** closer to nose

- Posterior:** back
- Caudalis:** closer to coccyx
- Lateralis:** closer to side
- Sinister:** left
- Inferior:** lower
- Dorsalis:** closer to back
- Profundus:** profound
- Internus:** internal
- Distalis:** distal



Some terms indicating the directions and locations of body parts

- **Cervicalis:** relevant to neck
- **Abdominalis:** relevant to abdominal
- **Analís:** relevant to anus
- **Longitudinalis:** longitudinal
- **Intermedius:** between
- **Medianus:** center
- **Sagittalis:** direction of the arrow
- **Transversus, transversalis :** transverse
- **Nasalis:** relevant to nose
- **Nuchalis:** relevant to nape



Specific terms of legs

- **Axialis:** relevant to axis
- **Abaxialis:** off axis
- **Brachialis:** relevant to arm
- **Antebrachialis:** relevant to forearm
- **Carpalis:** relevant to wrist
- **Digitalis:** relevant to finger
- **Femoralis:** relevant to femur
- **Fibularis:** relevant to fibula
- **Metacarpalis:** relevant to carpalis
- **Metatarsalis:** relevant to tarsalis
- **Palmaris:** relevant to palm
- **Plantaris:** relevant to plantar



Naming of domestic animals in Latin

Equidae:

- Equus caballus: Horse
- Equus asinus: Donkey
- Equus mulus: Mule

Ruminantia:

- Bos taurus: Cattle, Ox
- Bos bubalis: Buffalo
- Ovis aries: Sheep
- Capra hircus: Goat
- Camellus dromadarius: Camel



Carnivora:

- Canis familiaris: Dog
- Felis catus: Cat

Omnivora:

- Homo sapiens: Human
- Sus scrofa domestica: Pig

Gallinacea: Evcil kanatlılar

- Gallus domesticus: Chicken
- Anas domestica : Duck
- Anser domestica: Goose
- Meleagris gallopavo: Turkey





Laboratory Animals

a- Rodentia:

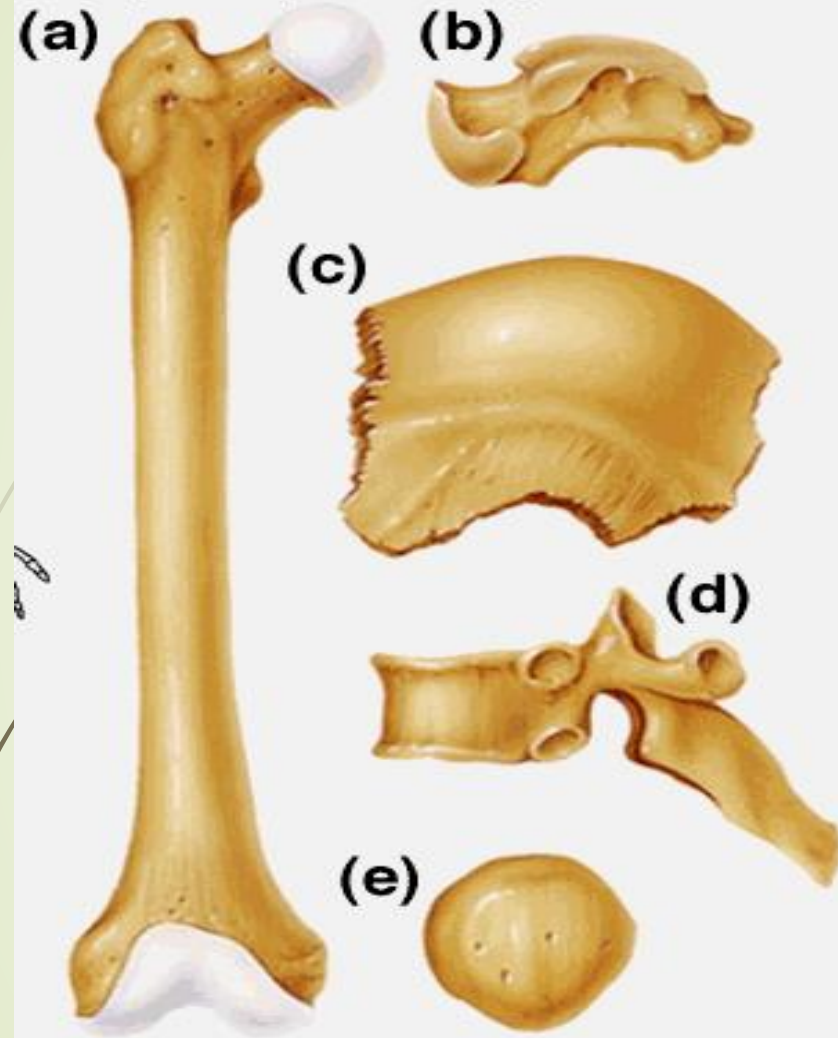
- *Mus musculus*: Mouse
- *Rattus norvegicus*: Rat
- *Cavia porcellus*: Cavy
- *Cricetulus cricetulus*: Hamster

b- Non-Rodentia;

- *Oryctolagus cuniculus*: Rabbit

- 
- 
- The number of bones that make up the skeleton in domestic mammals is very different.
 - This difference is primarily due to the difference between the number of bones and ribs that make up the spine.
 - Although some bones are found in the fetus or in young people, their disappearance as a result of their fusion in adults also affects the number of bones.
 - For all these reasons, there are 180-220 different bones in adult domestic animals.

mission required for reproduction or display.



- (a) os longum-long bones
 - (b) ossa brevia-short bones
 - (c) os planum- flat bone
 - (d) os irregulare- irregular bone
 - (e) Os sesamoidea- sesame bone
- Patella

