Sabaceous Glands :-

→ The sabaceous (oil) glands lie in dermis.
→ Duct of the gland opens into the neck of hair follicle, through which the sceretion of glands reaches the skin.
→ Commonly several sabaceous glands open into a single hair follicle.

Sebum:

→ Sabaceous glands produce an oily sceretion called sebum, which lubricants the skin surface.
→ Sabaceous glands are not found in the palms and soles.

Functions:

→ Keep hair from drying out.
→ Keeps skin moist.

Q-
Blackheads, Whiteheads are also formed.

White head:

When trapped sebum and bacteria stay below the skin surf a whitehead is formed.

Black head:

A black head occurs when trapped sebum & bacteria partially

open to the surface and turn black due to melanin, the skin's pigment. Blackhead can last for a long time because the contents very slowly drain to the surface.

Sweat Glands: Sudoriferous

→ The sudoriferous or sweat glands are found over most of the body, being most numerous in the skin of the palms and toes.

→ The secretory portion of the gland lies in the subcutaneous tissue and is in the form of a long tub which is called to form a ball. The duct of the gland runs tortously through it to reach the skin surface, where it terminates at an opening called sweat pore.

→ The glands produce sweat

Function:

Evaporation of sweat from the skin surface helps to cool the body.

Anatomical Terminologies :-

Following are some important anatomical terminologies :-

- Planes of body
- Body Cavities
- Body Movements
- Body Surfaces

1- Planes of Body:-

In human and animal anatomy, three principal planes are used:

* Sagittal plane
* Coronal plane
* Transverse plane

i- Sagittal plane :-

The Saggittal plane or median plane (longitudinal, anteroposterior) is a plane parallel to the sagittal suture. It divides the body into left and right.

ii- Coronal plane :-

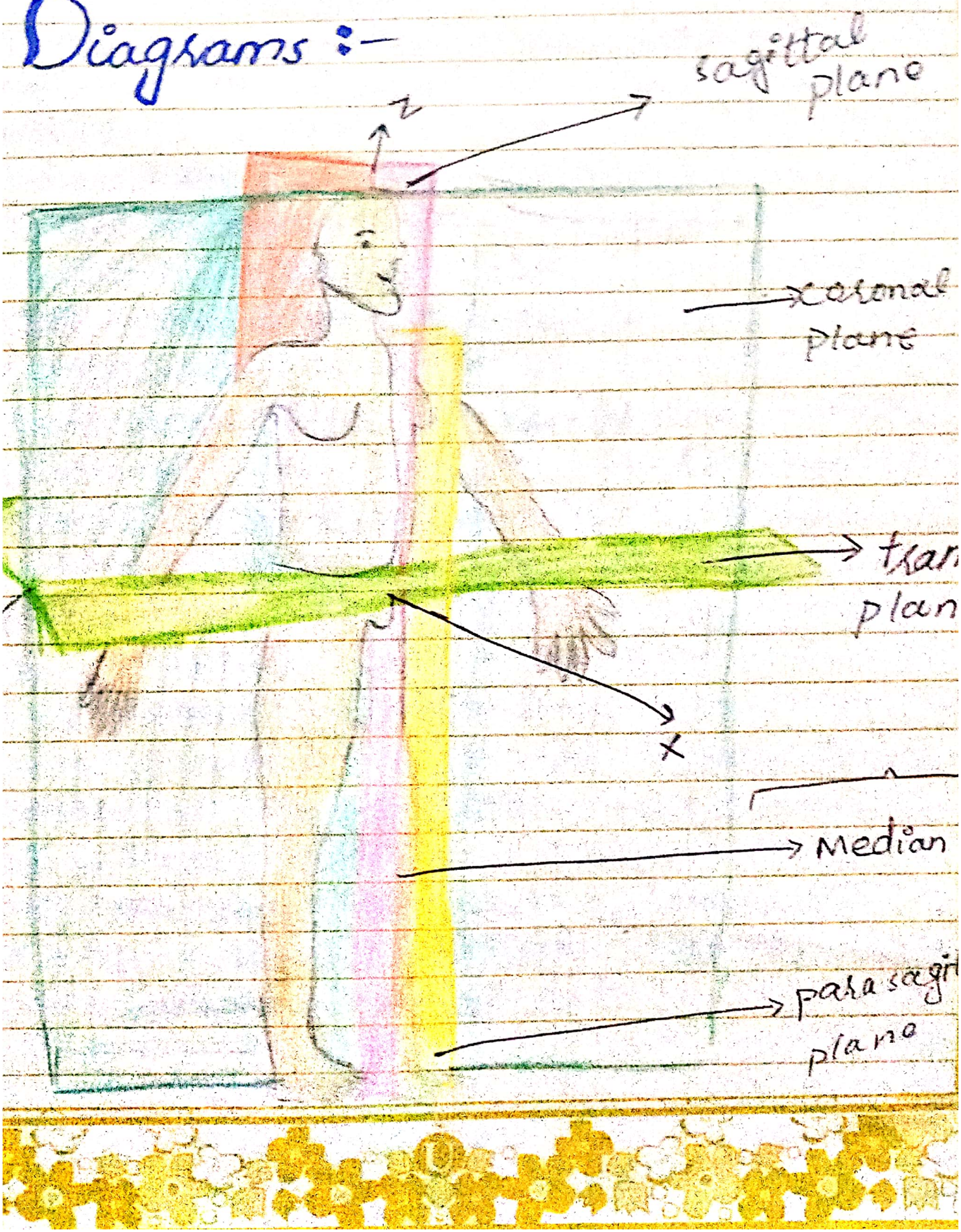
The coronal plane or frontal plane (vertical) divides the body into dorsal and ventral (back and front, or posterior and anterior) portions.

iii- Transverse plane :-

The transverse plane or axial plane (lateral, horizontal) divides

body into cranial and caudal
ead and tail) portions.

Diagrams :-



II- Body Cavities :-

The cavities or spaces of the body contain the internal organs or viscera. The two main cavities are

- the ventral cavities
  - thoracic cavity
  - Abdominopelvic cavity
- the dorsal cavity

i- The ventral Cavity :-

The ventral cavity is covered by the diaphragm. a dome - shaped respiratory muscle.

• Thoracic Cavity :-

The upper ventral thoracic or chest cavity contains the heart, lungs, trachea, esophagus, large blood vessels & nerves. The thoracic cavity is bound laterally by the ribs and diaphragm caudally.

- Abdominopelvic Cavity :-

The abdominal cavity contains most of the gastrointestinal tract as well as the kidneys and adrenal glands. The abdominal cavity is bound cranially by the diaphragm, laterally by the body wall and caudally by the pelvic cavity.

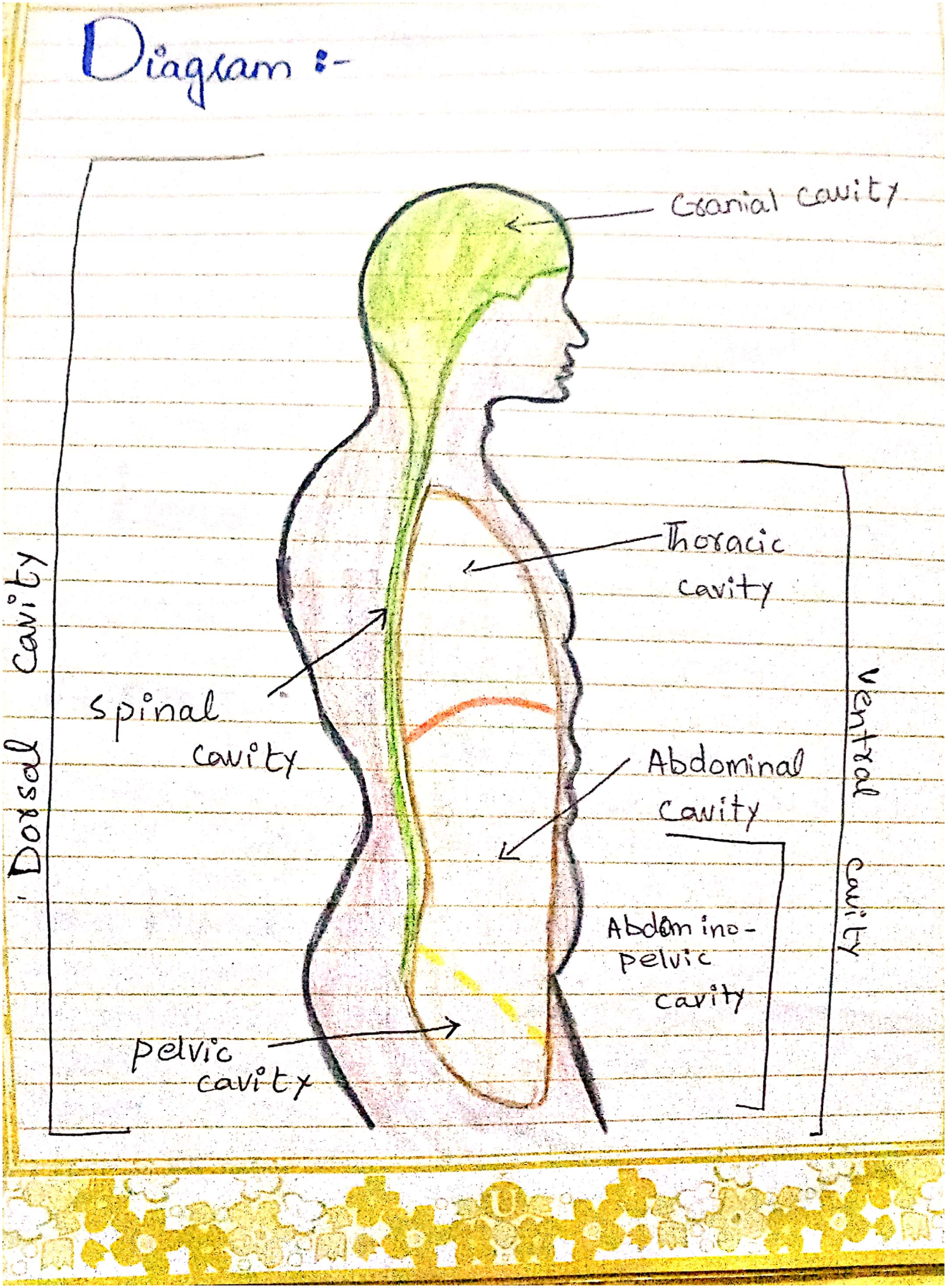
The pelvic cavity contains most of the urogenital system as well as the rectum. The pelvic cavity is bounded cranially by the abdominal cavity, dorsally by the sacrum, and the laterally by the pelvis.

ii- Dorsal Cavity :-

The dorsal cavity, again, can be divided into two portions.

The upper portion or the cranial cavity, houses the brain and the lower portion or vertebral canal houses the spinal cord.

Diagram :-



III- Body Movements :-

There are five basic movements in a human body:

- Flexion
- Extension
- Hyperextension
- Adduction
- Abduction

i- Flexion :-

Flexion refers to decreasing a joint angle.

ii- Extension :-

Extension refers to increasing the joint angle back to resting anatomical position.

iii- Hyperextension :-

Hyperextension refers to extending the joint past its resting anatomical position so that the joint move to the back.

iv- Abduction:-

Abduction is moving a body part away from its resting anatomical position in the coronal plane.

v- Adduction:-

Adduction is returning it to its normal resting position. (includes hyperadduction).

IV- Body Surfaces:-

i- Dorsal surface of trunk.
ii- Transverse section. Creates top & bottom sections
iii- Midsagittal. Creates left & right
iv- Frontal. Creates back & front.
v- Medial surface of the leg. By the ankle
vi- Medial surface of the arm. Back part of the arm
vii- Median line above the wrist.
viii- Lateral surface of arm under the elbow

Anatomical Definition:

I- Osteology:

It is the study of structure and function of skeleton and body structure.

II- Arthrology:-

It is the study of function, disfunction, articulation and treatment of joints.

III- Angiology:-

The study which deals with the study of diseases of circulatory and lymphatic system.

IV- Mydogy:-

It is the study of structure, arrangement, and action of muscle.

V- Neurology :-

It deals with the diagnosis & treatment of diseases & condition involving your cerebral nervous system & peripheral system.

VI- Splanchnology :-

Study of visceral organs including digestive & reproductive & urinary system.