



COLOUR SPECIMEN ATLAS
OF MEDICAL ANATOMY
(Bilingual version)

基础解剖学标本 彩色图谱(双语版)

主 编 汪华侨 初国良



北京科学技术出版社

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内容摘要

NEIRONG JIANYAO

《基础解剖学标本彩色图谱》(双语版)是用摄影技术记录解剖标本信息的一部人体解剖学专著。

全书按系统解剖、局部解剖和中枢解剖顺序编排,共21章,有600余幅清晰、逼真、立体感强的实地解剖标本彩色图和少量重要的解剖变异图,并编排了大量各局部典型断层图、CT和MRI图像,以适应影像诊断学需要;此外,书中列有近300个重要的知识点和临床应用要点,与图片展示的信息紧密结合以传递解剖知识。图谱中的解剖学结构名称标注和临床知识要点采用中英文,精炼准确;书后附有按解剖名词汉语拼音顺序编排的导航索引。本图谱涵盖解剖学内容,适应面广,既可供医药卫生院校各个层次医学生,尤其是长学制和留学生学习时参考,也是解剖学教师和临床医务工作者的一本不可多得的案头常备参考书。

Synopsis

Colour Specimen Atlas of Basic Anatomy (Bilingual version) is an anatomical corpus which records the information about anatomic specimen by using the photography.

Arranged by the order of systematic anatomy, regional anatomy and central neuroanatomy, and consistmy of 20 chapters, the book has nearly 600 clear, vivid and great dimensional colour specimen atlas, as well as some anatomical pictures of important aberrant picture. To adapt to the diagnostic imaginig, we also have imcluded a lot of pictures in typical tomography, CT, and MRI image of all segment of human body. Additional, the book contains nearly 300 key knowledge points and clinic practice points, which closely correlate with the information us the pictures to convey the anatomic knowledge.

The anatomic terms and clinical knowledge points are precisely and exactly marked in Chinese and English in the atlas. Index of anatomic terms is in the appendix according to the order of Chinese pinyin. The atlas contains wide anatomic content which is not only reference for all kind of medical students (specially in keeping with long educational system and medical overseas student) but also for anatomic teachers and clinic workers.

基础解剖学标本彩色图谱(双语版)

COLOUR SPECIMEN ATLAS OF BASIC ANATOMY (Bilingual version)

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人体解剖学是医学科学中重要的基础课程,是学习基础医学和临床医学的基石,医学生只有掌握了人体正常形态结构后,才能识别生理与病理状态,从而对疾病做出正确的诊断和治疗。为在解剖学教学中加强学生的素质教育和创新教育,培养面向21世纪不同层次医务工作者的需要,中山大学中山医学院在国内率先提出并实施“系统解剖—局部解剖—中枢神经解剖”三段式解剖学教学模式,构建新的解剖学课程体系,提高了教学质量。该项教育改革2001和2005年分获广东省优秀教学成果一等奖;以三段式解剖学模式为核心的课程建设2005年获国家精品课程。《基础解剖学标本彩色图谱》(双语版)的出版正是解剖学课程体系建设的一项重要内容。

摄影技术的发展使得可窥及的任何部位的解剖学图片资料的采集成为现实。本图谱千方百计确保原图片的信息和全书色彩的统一,其提供的客观真实、色彩自然、内容详尽而精确的彩色记录资料,具有科学性、真实性、艺术性和立体感,能真实反映和清晰展示人体各系统器官的形态结构,非常适合教学需要。信息时代,阅读和学习越来越适合用图形,一幅解剖标本图片所展示的信息远比苍白冰冷的文字更加丰富、感和易于理解,甚至比文字描述更加精确、可靠。本书通过对近600余幅采自人体清晰和逼真的照片资料介绍,试图用图显文解、以文说图和图文互补的图说方式来展示古老解剖学的内涵,使医学生和临床医师能以较快的速度和较形象的视觉方法了解人体解剖学知识,实用性很强,对临床医师有很好的指导作用。

《基础解剖学标本彩色图谱》(双语版)按系统解剖、局部解剖和中枢神经解剖为序编排。全书共21章,共有600余幅清晰、逼真、立体感强的实地解剖标本彩色图和少量重要的解剖变异图,并编排了大量各局部典型断层图、CT和MRI图像,以适应影像诊断学需要。本书的另一特点是将知识点说明和临床应用要点与图片展示的信息紧密结合以传递解剖知识,拓展读者视野。图谱中的解剖学结构名称标注和临床应用要点采用

中英文，并以全国自然科学名词审定委员会公布的《人体解剖学名词》为准，能满足解剖学双语教学需要。为方便学习者浏览学习，书后附有按解剖名词汉语拼音顺序编排的中英文导航索引。

在本书编撰过程中，我们得到各方面的鼓励、帮助和支持，并且获得“985工程”二期国家重点学科建设经费、国家和广东省精品课程建设经费、2007年广东省高等教育重点教改项目、中山大学教学研究课题等项目资助，在此深表感谢。本书的出版还得到北京科学技术出版社邬扬清先生的精心策划和大力支持，对于这种“雪中送炭”之情谊，在此，谨表最诚挚的谢忱。

付梓之际，心莫宁焉。由于解剖学内容繁多，涉及医学各科面广，尽管编写者在标本设计、制作、摄影和编排等方面作了很大努力，力求适合教学和临床实际之需要，但受作者水平、学识和实践经验所限，书中肯定存在欠妥和不足之处甚至错误，望广大读者和同道不吝批评、指正，是幸！

汪华侨 初国良

2008年3月于广州

The human anatomy is an important basic subject in medical science. Also it is the cornerstone of fundamental medicine and clinical medicine. Only by mastering the normal structure of the human body can the medical students distinguish the physiologic state and pathological state, and make a correct diagnosis and therapy for the diseases. To meet the need of cultivating different levels of medical workers and improving quality education and creative education, The Zhongshan School of Medicine of Sun Yat-sen University proposed and enforced "the systemic anatomy- regional anatomy-central neuroanatomy" new educational pattern of anatomy early in our country, to construct a new anatomical teaching system and improve the quality of teaching. The educational reform was awarded the first prize of good teaching by Guangdong Province in 2001 and 2005; and *The human anatomy* course of Sun Yat-sen University awarded, China High Education Classic Course in 2005. The publication of the *Colour Specimen Atlas of Basic Anatomy* (Bilingual version) is an important part of it.

The development of photography makes possible the acquisition of anatomic pictures and reference of any part of human body. The atlas keeps the information of the original pictures precisely and the unity of colour. it provides subjective, authentic, natural colour, concrete content and precisely colourful record reference, and has scientificity, authenticity, artisticity and dimensional feeling and could reflect and display the morphologic structure of every system of human body clearly. Also the atlas fits the education of medical students well.

In the information times, using pictures for reading and studying is becoming increasingly popular. Compared to the poor character, what an anatomic specimen can impress is more plenty, vivid and intelligible, exact and reliable. By the introduction of the nearly 600 clear, vivid pictures which collect from human bodies, the book tries to display the connotation of archaic anatomy, by way of combining characters with pictures. That could make the medical student and clinic worker well know the knowledge of human anatomy rapidly and graphically. It also has good instruction for clinic doctors and good practice.

The *Colour Specimen Atlas of Basic Anatomy* (Bilingual version) is arranged in the sequence of systematic anatomy, regional anatomy and neuroanatomy. The book is made up of 20 chapters which have nearly 600 clear, vivid and great dimensional colour specimen atlas, as well as some important aberrant anatomical pictures. To adapt to the image diagnosis, we have also edited a lot of typical tomography, CT, and MRI image of all segments of human body. The names of anatomic structure and

clinical knowledge points marked in Chinese and English in the atlas, are also under the standard of the noun of human anatomy which is enacted by the National Natural Science Correcting Committee. The book can meet the need of bi-linguistic teaching. For the convenience of the reader, the index of Chinese-English glossary is appended in the book according to the sequence of Chinese pinyin. Additionally, another trait of this book is closely combining the knowledge points with the information expressed by the pictures to convey the anatomic knowledge and widen reader's horizon.

In the course of compiling the book, we get the encouragement, help and support from many others. The book has also acquired the patron of Guangdong Province and Zhongshan University (Sun Yat-sen University of Medical Science), and supported by the 2nd phase of 985 program and by the university. We express our sincere appreciation here. We are also very thankful to Yangqing Wu from Beijing Technological Pressing House, for his exquisite design and great support.

To satisfy the needs of teaching and for clinic practice, we have really exerted ourselves in the design, production, photography and arrangement of the specimens in the book, due to the complexity of and the constant reference to many medical subjects, I think there are still some unbecoming points, defects or even errors by reason of restriction of our levels, knowledge and practical experience. We sincerely hope that the readers and fraternities can give us your suggestions and recommendations, then we can point out our mistakes and improve this textbook along with the reform and development of medical education.

WANG Hua-qiao(汪华侨)

CHU Guo-liang(初国良)

March 2008

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第一篇

系统解剖

Part 1 Systematic Anatomy

第一章 运动系统

Chapter 1 Locomotive System

第一章 运动系统 Chapter 1 Locomotive Systemic

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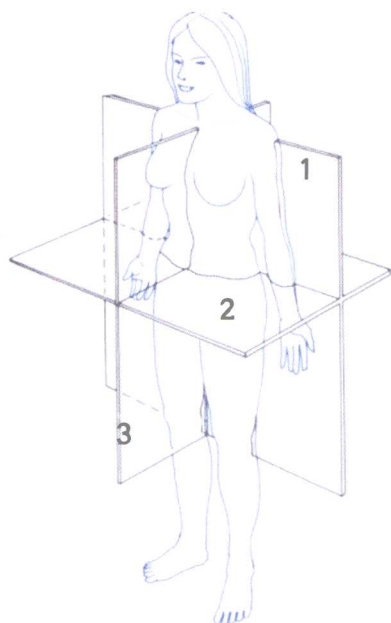


图 1-1 人体的面模式图

Diagram of axis and plane of human body

- 1 冠状面 coronal plane
2 横切面 transverse plane
3 矢状面 sagittal plane

骨是一种器官, 全身骨借关节构成坚硬的支架, 支持体重、保护内脏, 赋予人体基本形态。另外, 骨是钙和磷的储存库, 骨髓具有造血功能。成人骨有206块, 可分为颅骨、躯干骨和四肢骨。按形态, 骨可分为四类, 即长骨、短骨、扁骨和不规则骨。

Bones are living tissues, which form the skeleton by the connection of joints. Bones provide: support for the body, protection for the vital structures, basic shape of human being. And also they provide storage for calcium and phosphonium and a continuous supply for new blood cells.

There are 206 bones altogether in an adult, including cranium (skull), axial skeleton, and appendicular skeleton. Bones are classified according to their shape: long bones, short bones, flat bones and irregular bones.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 颅 skull | 5 肱骨 humerus |
| 2 胸骨 sternum | 6 股骨 femur |
| 3 肋骨 costal bone | 7 髌骨 patella |
| 4 髌骨 hip bone | 8 胫骨 tibia |

解剖学姿势是为说明人体各局部或各器官及结构的位置关系, 特规定的一种标准姿势: 身体直立, 面向前; 两眼向正前方平视, 两足并立, 足尖向前, 上肢下垂于躯干两侧, 手掌向前。描述任何结构时, 不管其所处何位置, 均以解剖学姿势为标准, 进行描述。

冠状面: 按左右方向, 将人体分成前、后两部的纵切面。

矢状面: 按前后方向, 将人体分为左、右两部的纵切面。

横切面: 与水平面平行, 与上述两个平面相垂直的面, 将人体分成上、下两部。

The anatomical position is a standard position which is designed especially to illuminate the relationship between regions, organs or structures: head, eyes, and toes directed anteriorly (forward); upper limbs by the sides with the palms facing anteriorly; lower limbs together with the feet directed anteriorly. When describing any structures, the anatomical position refers to persons, regardless of the actual position they may be in.

Coronal planes: are vertical planes passing from right to left through the body, dividing it into anterior (front) and posterior (back) portions;

Sagittal planes: are vertical planes passing from front to back through the body, dividing it into right and left portions;

Transverse planes: are planes parallel to the horizontal line passing through the body at the right angles to the coronal and sagittal planes. A transverse plane divides the body into superior (upper) and inferior (lower) parts.

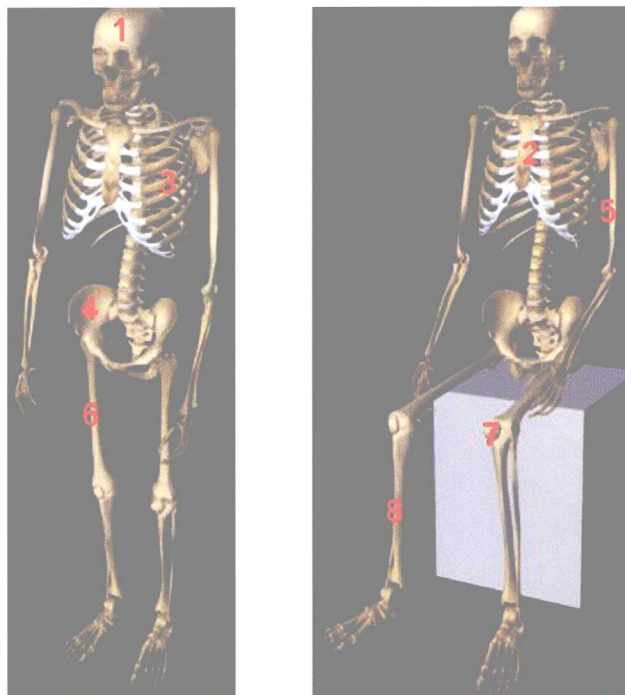


图 1-2 全身骨骼模式图

Diagram of skeleton of the body

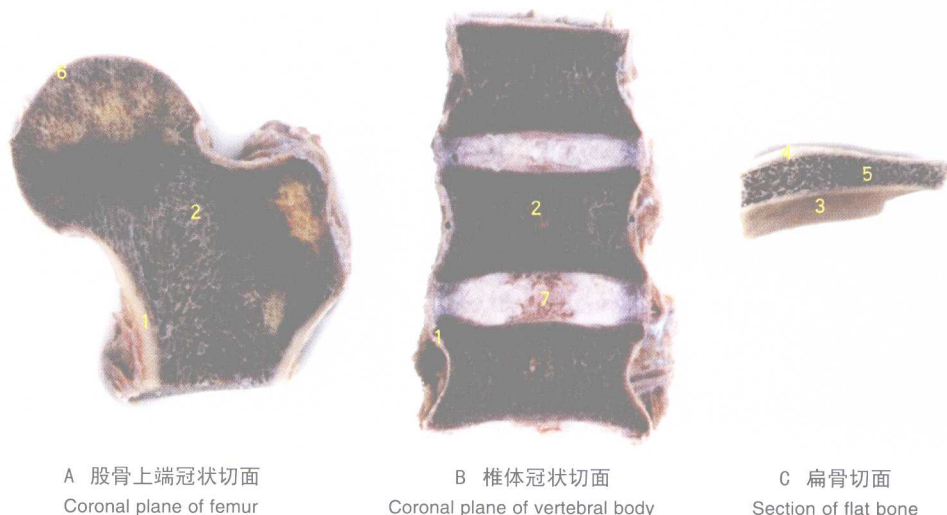
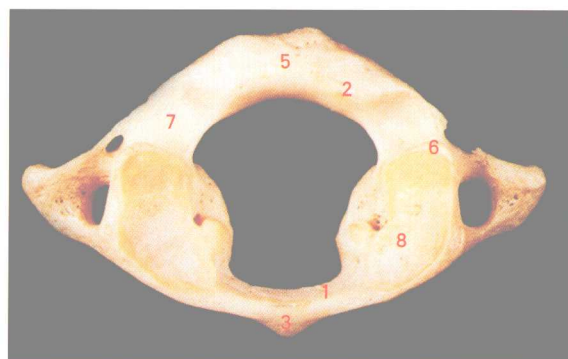


图 1-3 骨内部构造 Structure of bone

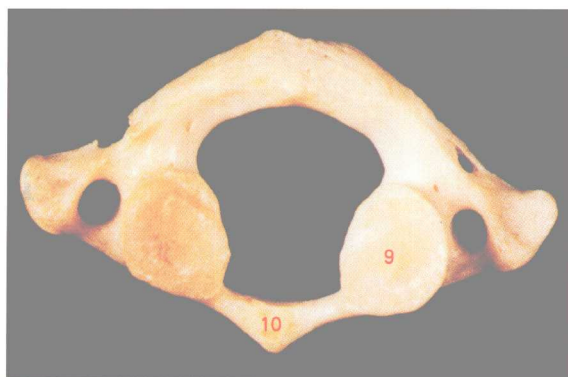
骨质由骨组织构成，分骨密质和骨松质。前者耐压，配布于骨表面；后者由骨小梁排列而成，配布于骨内部。颅盖骨表层为密质，分别称外板和内板，二板之间的松质，称板障。

The bone is tissue, including compact bone and spongy bone. All bones have a superficial thin layer of compact bone. Spongy bone is the shaft (body) of the bone which is formed by bone trabecula. The superficial thin layer of skull is also compact bone, dividing into lamina interna and lamina externa. The spongy bone between the two layers is called as diploë.

- 1 骨密质 compact bone
- 2 骨松质 spongy bone
- 3 内板 lamina interna
- 4 外板 lamina externa
- 5 板障 diploë
- 6 关节软骨 articular cartilage
- 7 椎间盘 intervertebral disc



A 寰椎上面 Superior view



B 寰椎下面 Inferior view

图 1-4 寰椎 Atlas

寰椎是唯一无椎体的椎骨，寰椎由前后两弓和两侧块组成。前弓短，后弓长；前弓正中后面有齿突凹，与枢椎齿突相关节；后弓上面，上关节面后方，有椎动脉沟。寰椎椎孔相当大，寰椎脱位或齿突骨折时，不一定会出现截瘫。

The Atlas is the only vertebra which has no spinous process or body and it consists of two lateral masses connected by anterior and posterior arch. Anterior arch is shorter than posterior arch. In the middle of anterior arch's back is the fovea of dens, joined with dens of axis. Groove for vertebral artery is above the posterior arch, and behind the superior articular facet. The atlas has a vertebral foramen so wide that paraplegia is not surely happen in dislocation of the atlas or dens fracture.

- 1 前弓 anterior arch
- 2 后弓 posterior arch
- 3 前结节 anterior tubercle
- 4 横突孔 transverse foramen
- 5 后结节 posterior tubercle
- 6 侧块 lateral mass
- 7 椎动脉沟 groove for vertebral artery
- 8 上关节面 superior articular facet
- 9 下关节面 inferior articular facet
- 10 齿突凹 fovea of dens