

卷一 上肢下肢

孔氏
實地解剖學

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CUNNINGHAM'S MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ANATOMY

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VOL. I.

SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR EXTREMITIES

CHINESE SECOND EDITION

RETRANSLATED FROM THE EIGHTH ENGLISH EDITION

BY

T. C. LEO

WITH 137 ILLUSTRATIONS

COUNCIL ON PUBLICATION
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1934

敘

身體之結構複雜苟非洞悉其內部之真相原原本本如數家珍則於施行手術必至茫無頭緒措置乖方是以歐美醫界以解剖學爲基礎其外科聖手多出自解剖大家蓋由實地研究之功有素也中國自歧軒以降如扁鵲俞跗之輩不乏達人而外科學尙少進步者由其所談肌膚官骸以及全身脈絡祇憑數千年載籍流傳絕未分別證實民國三年內務部制定解剖屍體條例公布施行於是醫校增設解剖實習一科俾莘莘學子得窺人體之奧窔顧以博碩之屍體而欲縷析條分之苟非得精詳課本循序漸進難免望洋興嗟孔氏實地解剖學風行英美大醫校久已膾炙人口不揣固陋從事遂譯餉遺學者以促進醫學之發達適值解剖學名詞經 教育部審定頒行將來通行全國較若劃一至於編中手續之周密理論之確鑿歐美醫界早有定評涉獵者自知之不待譯者之贅言也

譯者識

第二版弁言

本書問世以來，謬荷醫界推許，各大醫校，並多採爲課本，蓋解剖實習，爲醫學基礎，固不厭其特詳也。惟前此本書遂譯，其卷一大部取材於英文原本第六版，今則原文已改版二次，於條目次序，解剖手續，均大有變更及增益，爰亟遵其第八版重譯，以期與原文同價值。其卷二卷三，初譯係根據原文第七版，故此次改訂分量較少。不過各卷所有圖版，悉毀滬難，複製增補，頗費手續。抑有言者，本編前參校趙少榮君，不幸於數年前辭世；而紀立生醫師又遠在漢皋，未便晨夕磋商，殊以爲憾。此番改訂，得馬君爭存筆記及校對之力不貲，並以誌感。

中華民國二十三年二月魯德馨識於濟南

Preface to the Second Edition

In 1921—1922 the first Chinese edition of this book was printed; it was the united work of Dr T. Gillison, and Messrs T. C. Leo & C. S. Chao, and was based on the 6th and 7th English Editions.

Of these three Mr Chao passed away some years ago, Dr Gillison is now engaged in other medical translation, but fortunately Mr Leo has been available to undertake the preparation of this edition, thus keeping it in line with the style etc. used in the first edition.

While vols. 2 & 3 have not needed much revision, it has been found necessary to make a very extensive revision of vol. 1. in order to follow the last edition of the original. The subject matter needed rearranging and the dissection notes needed much amplification. A further handicap was the destruction at the Commercial Press during the fighting in Shanghai of all the blocks formerly used for the pictures in the books; they have all had to be remade and some others have been added. The whole has been printed in a style uniform with the Councils other books, and forms a complete translation of the English edition.

The Council is very grateful to Mr Leo for all the care he has given to the work, and also to the late Mr T. F. Buchanan for his help in seeing the book through the press and getting the blocks made for vol. I.

The book is now sent out with the hope that it may help many Chinese students to obtain that practical knowledge of Anatomy which is the indispensable foundation for successful medical practice.

Pro C.M.A. Council on Publication

P.L.M.

Tsinan, February, 1934

Preface to the First Edition

The demand for an up-to-date Text-book on Practical Anatomy in the Chinese language, at the present juncture, is due, primarily, to the fact that the Joint Committee on Scientific Terminology in China has now completed that section of its work which deals with Anatomical Terms. These terms have received the imprimatur of the Board of Education in Peking and are to be employed in the government medical colleges throughout China. It is due, secondarily, to the fact that the Chinese Government now permits actual dissection in properly constituted medical schools.

After consultation with teachers of Anatomy in several medical colleges, it was decided that Cunningham's Manual, as having a high reputation, and wide use in both Britain and America, was the best work for our purpose.

Permission to translate was obtained from the publishers, Messrs. Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, and was given free of charge. For this generosity we record our grateful thanks.

The translation of Vol. I. had almost been completed before the Seventh Edition appeared, so that the volume on the Upper and Lower Extremities is from the Sixth Edition as far as the beginning of 'Articulatio Genu,' but from that point onwards it is from the Seventh Edition.

The first draft was made with much care by Mr. T. C. Leo, who has a good knowledge of medical English. This was gone over critically by Mr. Chao and myself and I cannot testify too highly to my writer's painstaking work to secure a good literary style combined with an accurate rendering. Both Mr. Chao and Mr. Leo acted as efficient proofreaders with the result that errata are few.

As the cost of reproducing coloured illustrations is very great in the East at present, we had a number of these redrawn by Mr. Leo with wonderful rapidity as well as artistic skill. We have had to omit some of the original figures on account of expense and have substituted a few from other sources.

We should as a committee have had difficulty in financing this expensive work had it not been for the generous grants made to the Publication Committee by the China Medical Board.

We gladly record our thanks to the members of the Presbyterian Mission Press for the painstaking efforts they have so successfully made in overcoming obstacles connected with the illustrating and printing of this work at a time when publishing presents difficulties of no ordinary kind.

In conclusion the writer may be permitted to say that, if this translation, which has taken a considerable part of three years' hard work, should prove to be the means of lightening the task of those who, through medical education, are seeking to uplift this great nation, it will not be thought to be in vain.

Thomas Gillison.

Tsinan, January, 1921.

凡 例

- (一)本書第二版重譯係根據英文原本第八次版詳細條目概未省略
- (一)本書分三卷卷一上肢下肢卷二胸部腹部卷三頭頸及腦使學者便於攜入解剖室備用
- (一)書中名詞由科學名詞審查會編譯呈請 教育部審定頒行爲全國之統一名詞庶將從前同物異名之障礙一概掃除
- (一)書中重要名詞或一名詞初見時悉註以拉丁名或英名使學者便於查閱西籍
- (一)圖畫爲理論之佐證塗飾色料益加明顯書中所列圖畫甚多仍依孔氏原本亦間或採自他書
- (一)書中所云度量衡概依原本英法度量衡之數
- (一)印校手續至繁錯訛恐所難免如荷指正極端歡迎

解 剖 大 旨

解剖學分兩大類、曰系統解剖學、曰實地解剖學。系統解剖學者、分系統研究、首骨骼、次韌帶關節、再次肌肉血管神經、以講解及實物指示教授之。實地解剖學者、以在解剖室實習爲主、使學生在教室聽受者一一徵諸目見而豁然領悟。且使局部之骨骼肌肉血管神經同時並見、得窺其天然位置之互相關切。又練習操刀使割之技、爲將來擅長外科之地步。

現世合格之醫學校、準備屍體以供解剖之用、皆非常慎重。如動脈注射紅蠟、使之顯然易見、變硬易剖、並使不易追溯之小動脈擴張而便於尋覓。又如屍體注射防腐溶液以保存不壞、否則至學者手指誤傷、恐或受屍體之腐毒、爲害甚危。

解剖器具每裝置一匣、外科器械發行所售之。匣中解剖小刀六、剪二、解剖鑷、鏈鉤、探條、及吹筒各一。至於較大之器具、如鋸鑿鏈等、由校中購備公用。刀宜直、僅一邊有刃、刃端宜曲圓至尖、尖宜正對頁之中線。刀須常令快利、輕持指間、一如執西國筆之勢。惟於劃開

解 剖 大 旨

皮膚時、乃以掌握刀柄、如此則手腕可隨意轉動。剪宜堅厚、直者一及平面彎者一、彎者便於爲修理韌帶肌腱之用。鑷之齒宜略粗、而頭不宜過尖、且宜啣接正確、則雖夾持組織一小分亦不至脫落。鑷柄須有彈力、然彈力不可過大、否則久執而手疲乏。

學者每欲解剖某部、先時須將本書該篇簡練揣摩洞悉其大綱及其細目之概略、然後胸有成竹、操刀執鑷、謹遵書中之次第妥慎解剖之。且不可鹵莽從事、恐割斷要件、則迨後末由踪索也。凡修潔肌面、當筋膜割開後、用鑷拊起筋膜之邊、須引刀循肌纖維之方向進行、且刀刃迎着肌面免致毀傷筋膜。以便作一整層揭起。每日解剖既畢、應用浸以防腐液之布將該段妥爲包裹、免其腐壞或變乾至不適解剖之用。防腐液之最通用者爲百分之十之佛馬林液。學者欲造就成解剖家、工夫須精密清晰、且練習純熟、今日之解剖大家、卽異日之外科聖手也。

凡歐美文明國之醫學校、皆設解剖實習一科、積極進行。當其創行之初、何嘗無褻瀆人體之說梗阻、中國亦然、人情固大概如是也。然持平論之、祇能就死者之體、

解剖大旨

查悉其肌膚官骸之複雜結構、明其常、乃可理其變、然後能調攝生者疾病時之乖戾。惟事體重大、不得任便爲之、祇能由合格之醫校按法律之規定施行。

聖經云、豈不知汝等之身體爲聖靈之殿乎、就此說紬繹之、凡實行解剖者、須存敬虔之心、不可玩狎。惟因欲就從屍體所得之知識以救濟活體、方敢於舉行、如此則能體貼創造人物之大主宰愛惜衆人之心。職是之故、譯實地解剖學。

解剖普通用語

(指示位置及方向)

審定名	拉丁名	釋義
縱.... ..	Longitudinalis	指體之長軸
垂直	Verticalis	指體豎立時長軸之位置
前.... ..	Anterior	指體或肢之前面
後.... ..	Posterior	指體或肢之後面
腹側(面)	Ventralis	指體之前面或肢之屈面

卷 一

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下 肢

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實地解剖學

MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

上肢

THE UPPER EXTREMITY.

緒言 Introduction. 上肢包括以下諸部:由肩至肘者曰臂或曰上臂(brachium);介於肘與腕之間者曰前臂或曰下臂(antibrachium);連接前臂與手者曰腕(wrist);腕下爲手(manus).此外尚有肩胛帶(shoulder girdle)之骨,即肩胛骨與鎖骨,上肢蓋藉之以與軀幹骨骼聯接,並藉數肌以連於軀幹.又臂與軀幹上部間之角曰腋或曰腋窩(axilla).

表面解剖學 Surface Anatomy. 在實行解剖某部之前,學者應將該部諸骨指點認熟,因無論在屍體或活體上,恆根據此等標誌以指示皮下諸軟件之位置.多數骨之外形及突起部,在他人之體皆可視出,因其致表面隆起也.骨骼不能見之多數部分,倘用指就其所在輕輕摸索之,則甚易捫出;在位置較深之骨,則須稍施壓力方可.然骨骼有數部,非俟軟組織移去後,不能見,亦不能捫出.

是以最要者,學者須就凡眼所能見指所能捫者練習純熟,且須知在他體所能見或能捫出者,在自體亦幾同然.

上肢之骨，計有鎖骨，肩胛骨，肱骨，橈骨，尺骨，腕骨八，掌骨五，指骨十四。

肩胛骨與鎖骨合成肩胛帶，上肢蓋藉此以與軀幹骨骼聯接者。

鎖骨 (clavicula) 能於頸前下部視出並捫得。該骨由肩延綿至位於胸前中線之胸骨上端。在鎖骨中間部與外側部交點之下，表面有一窩名三角胸大肌三角部，又名鎖骨下窩 (delto-pectoral triangle)。該三角內側之軟隆起，由附麗於鎖骨內側半之前之胸大肌所致，三角外側之隆起則由於起自鎖骨三分外一前面之三角肌前部所致。倘用指於三角胸大肌三角之外側緣上部摸向上後，可捫得肩胛骨之一隆突，名曰喙突 (coracoid process)。該突位於三角肌內側緣之覆被下，爲一重要之標誌。

在鎖骨外側端之外及後，可捫得一略呈四角形之骨板，蓋即肩胛骨之肩峯 (acromion)。其內側緣與鎖骨外端聯接，以成肩鎖關節 (acromioclavicular joint)。其外側緣位於肩端 (肩頭)，爲量上肢長度之起點。

在身體後方，有一由肩峯趨往內後而微下之骨嵴，易於捫出。此爲肩胛骨之後緣或肩胛岡嵴 (crest of spine of scapula)。

上臂之骨名肱骨 (humerus)；其上在肩部與肩胛骨聯接，下在肘部與前臂之二骨聯接，該二骨之在外側或曰拇指側者爲橈骨 (radius)，在內側或曰小指側者爲尺骨 (ulna)。

適於肩峯下置指於臂之外側，將臂轉動，可捫得肱骨之近側端在三角肌覆被下活動；所捫出肱骨之部分，多爲其大