

# HISTORY OF ANATOMY

**SARADA KRISHNA**  
**HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL**

Dr. Berlina Terrence Mary  
Dept of Anatomy

# HISTORY OF ANATOMY

1. Grecian Period
2. Roman Period
3. 16<sup>th</sup> Century
4. 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> Century
5. 19<sup>th</sup> Century

# HIPPOCRATES

- 460-377 BC
- Greek physician
- Father of medicine
- Hippocratic oath
- Humoral theory- 4 body humors
  - Blood – liver
  - Phlegm – lungs
  - Yellow bile – GB
  - Black bile – spleen

# ARISTOTLE

- 384 -322 BC
- Greek philosopher, zoologist, teacher
- Wrote- 1<sup>st</sup> Embryology
- Name- aorta, differentiated the arteries & veins
- Intelligence –related to heart

# HEROPHILUS

- Father of anatomy
- Great teacher
- Dissections – living humans, human cadavars
- Great descriptions- skull, eye, various visceral organs & their relationships, functional relationship of spinal cord to brain.
- First identify nerves- sensory & motor
- Seat of intelligence- brain

# ROMAN PERIOD

## CLAUDIUS GALEN

- Best physician since hippocrates
- Prince of physician
- Wrote – many medical subjects like anatomy, physiology, pathology, symptomatology and treatment
- Based on – non human animals - errors

# RENAISSANCE PERIOD

- From 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century
- Middle age to modern age of life
- Dark age- no progress in art and science

# LEONARDO DA VINCI

- Italiyan genius- painter, sculpter, architect, anatomist, musician.
- Artistic work- Mona Lisha
- Originator of cross sectional anatomy.
- Describe the moderator band of right ventricle.
- Constructed- models of the heart valves to demonstrate their actions



# ANDREAS VESALIUS

- professor of anatomy, university of pouda in Italy
- Father of modern anatomy, reformer of anatomy
- Criticized Galenic philosophy
- Performed human dissections & initiated the use of live models to determine the surface landmarks for internal structures.

## 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

- Human dissections were demonstrated to public.
- Two important contributions
  - » Explanation of blood flow
  - » Development of microscope

# WILLIAM HARVEY

- Great anatomist
- Conducted experiments on the motion of heart and blood in animals, published the data
- His technique of investigation is a classic example of the scientific method of conducting research.
- Continuous circulation of blood within vessels –does not flow back & criticized- Galen theory.
- Providing physiological orientation to anatomy.

# ANTONIE VON LEEUWENHOEK

- Refined microscope, described cells and tissues
- Contributions
  - Development of techniques for examining tissues
  - Description of blood cells, spermatozoa and skeletal muscle.

# MALPIGHI

- Italian anatomist.
- Father of histology.
- Describe microscopic anatomy & display fine details of the body tissue.
- name is associated with Malpighian corpuscle of the kidney & Malpighian bodies of spleen.

# JOHN HUNTER

- 1728 to 1793
- Famous surgeon, scientist
- Brother of William Hunter– founder of anatomical theatre in London.
- Name associated with Hunter's canal & adductor canal.

# WILHELM KONRAD VON ROENTGEN

- German physicist.
- Discovered X- ray in 1895 that opened new channels of observations in clinical anatomy.
- Used to detect bone fractures & assess the extent of TB .
- Awarded the first Noble prize in physics in 1901

# GREGER JOHANN MENDEL

- He performed experiments on plants hybridization.
- Father of Genetics



- DE GRAAF— described Ovaries
- SPALLANZANI—both sperm & ovum were necessary for conception
- FRANCIS GLISSON— described liver, GB, stomach, intestine
- THOMAS WILLIS— published summary of nervous system.

## 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

- Formulation Of Cell theory & its implications in understanding of the structure and functioning of body.
- Anatomy become a comparative science during this period.
- Dissection was made compulsory to medical students .
- Other anatomist-Astley Cooper, Georgos Cuvier, Meckel, Hentry Gray.