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AclandAnatomy.comのご案内

【解剖標本をリアルな3D&ビデオ画像】

- 約200体の実物の死体標本を撮影したナレーション付きビデオ328本用いて、解剖学の教育と学習をサポートするビデオアトラス。
- スマートフォンやタブレットからいつでもどこでもアクセスすることができ、簡単検索ツールやナビゲーションツールによって、授業や試験のための復習に必要なビデオのみを容易に見つけることができる。
- 合計15時間を越える解剖教育用マルチメディア



AclandAnatomy.comの特徴

- Robert Acland博士の"Video Atlas of Human Anatomy"から、授業で検証された権威ある内容をウェブサイト用に最適化した。
- 回転するビデオ画像を用いて解剖標本をリアルな3Dで表示する。
- 非常に興味深い画像とそれに伴う音声を備え、視覚による学習者にも聴覚による学習者にも最適な、教育及び学習のツールとなっている。
- キーワード検索、アルファベット順の索引、内容リスト、参照の表示、各ビデオの「進む」/「戻る」ボタンによって、必要なビデオクリップを容易に見つけることができる。
- E-mail機能により、教官や学生は、一定数までの購読者や非購読者にビデオ クリップを送信できる。
- ダウンロード可能なPDFファイルは追加の復習に有用であり、学生や患者への配布物としても使用できる。
- 内容は部位ごとの巻で構成されており、ユーザーのプログラムや授業の内容に最も関連のある身体部位を選択することができる。



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- Hand





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Volume 4: Head & Neck



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Acland Human Anatomyの提供する 3D ・ビデオ画像領域

- 上肢・下肢(筋骨格系含)
- 胴体(心血管&呼吸器含)
- 頭部・頚部(神経系含)
- 内部臓器(GI&生殖システム含)

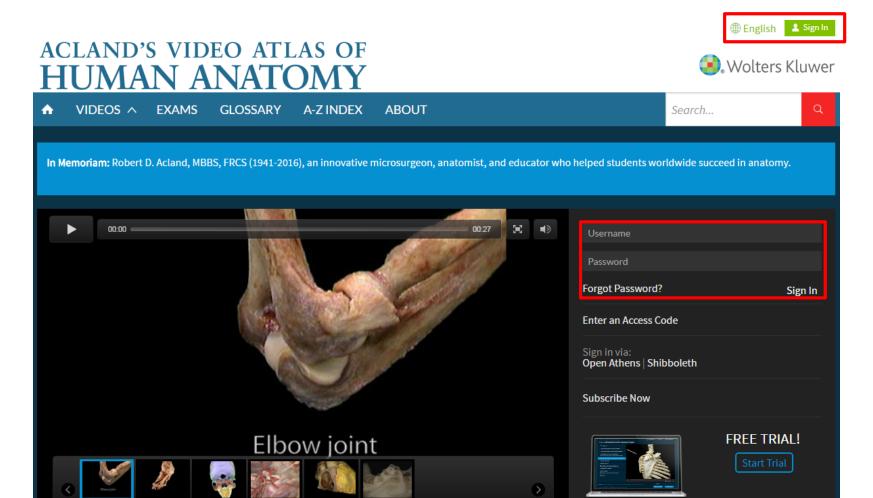
Volume 5: Internal Organs

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- Abdominal Organs
- · Reproductive System



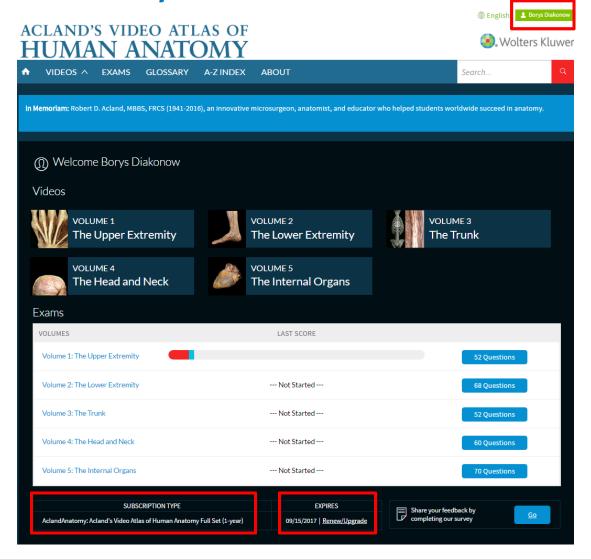


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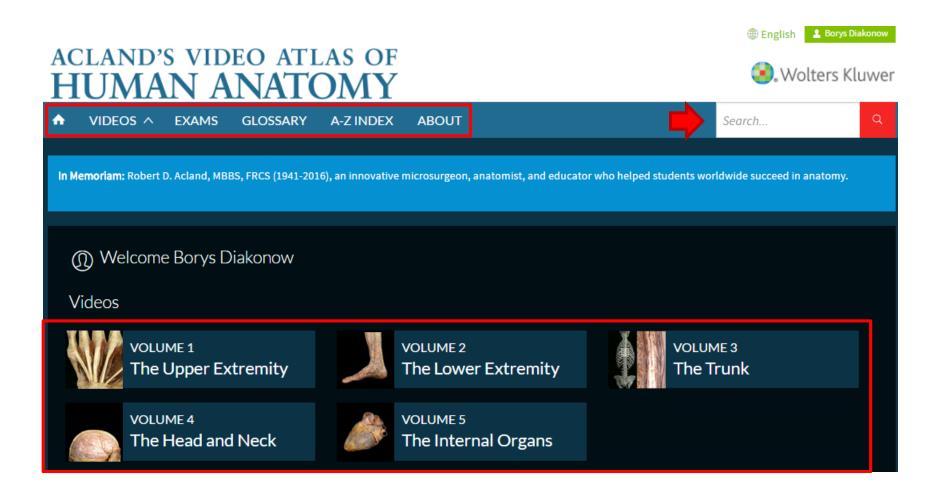


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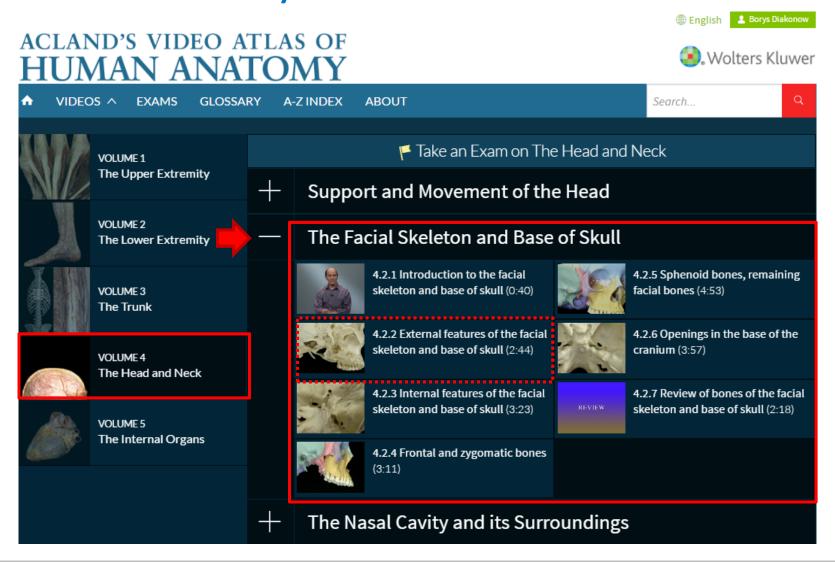


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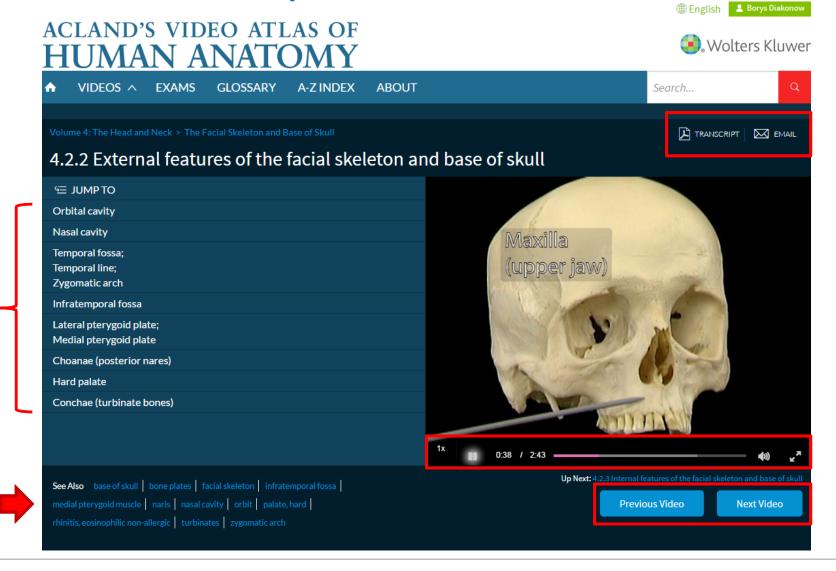


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AclandAnatomy.comのビデオコンテンツ





AclandAnatomy.comのビデオトランスクリプト

4.2.2 External features of the facial skeleton and base of skull (2:24)

The facial skeleton consists of a number of named bones. We'll look at them individually later in this section, but we'll start by looking at the main overall features of the facial skeleton. To simplify the picture, we'll remove the mandible.

The cavity for the eye is called the orbital cavity. It's protected on the outside by the thickened orbital margin. The opening for the nose leads to the right and left nasal cavities, which are separated by the nasal septum.

The upper jaw, or maxilla bears the upper teeth. The prominence of the cheek bone leads back to this bony arch, the zygomatic arch.

The deepening hollow here is the temporal fossa. It's enclosed by this ridge, the temporal line, by the lateral orbital margin, and by the zygomatic arch. The temporal fossa contains the large temporalis muscle.

The temporal fossa is continuous with this deeper hollow, the infratemporal fossa. The walls of the infratemporal fossa are formed by this part of the base of the skull, and by the posterior part of the maxilla. The infratemporal fossa contains the pterygoid muscles, and also this part of the mandible, the coronoid process.

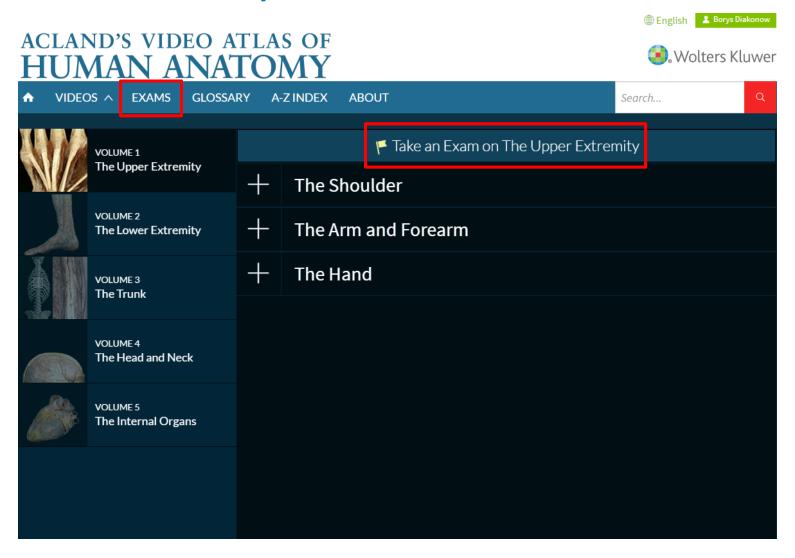
On the underside of the skull we come to structures that we've seen already. Here's the foramen magnum, the basilar part of the occipital bone, and the petrous part of the temporal bone.

Two thin sheets of bone project down from the base of the skull behind the maxilla. They're the pterygoid plates, lateral, and medial. Between the two medial pterygiod plates are the posterior openings of the nasal cavities, the posterior nares, or choanae.

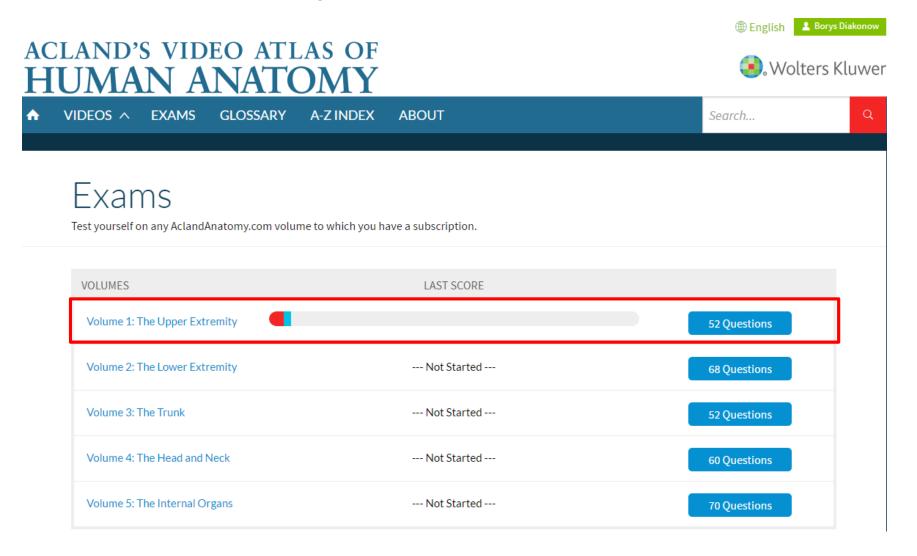
The hard palate forms the roof of the mouth, and the floor of the nasal cavities. Here inside the nasal cavities are the conchae, or turbinate bones. We'll look inside the nasal cavity in the next section.

The posterior nares open into the nasopharynx, which lies in the space between the medial pterygoid plates, the base of the occiput, and the anterior arch of the atlas vertebra.

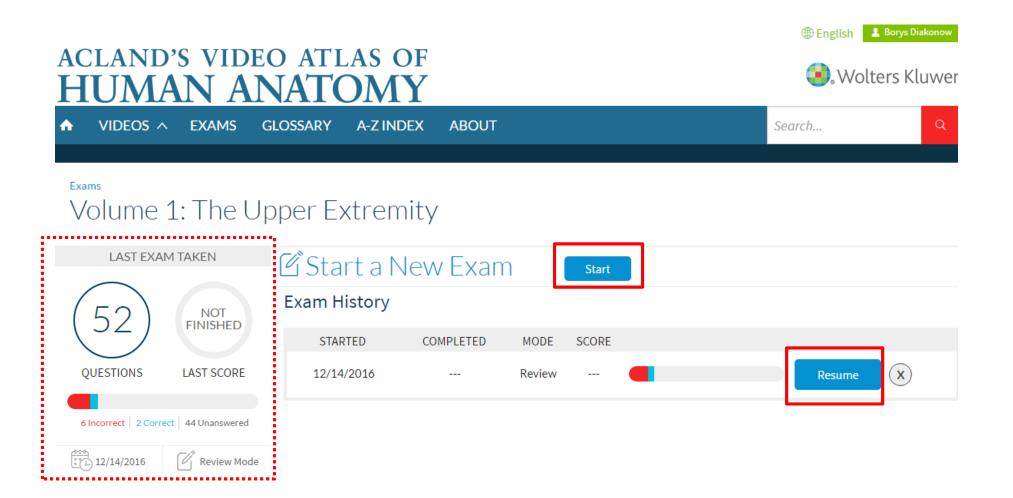






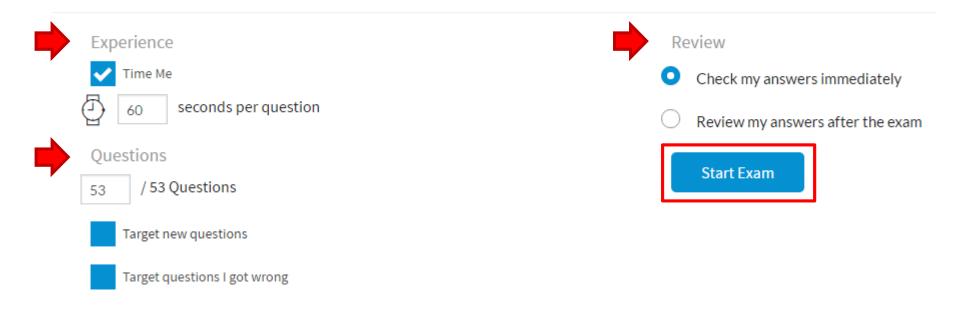








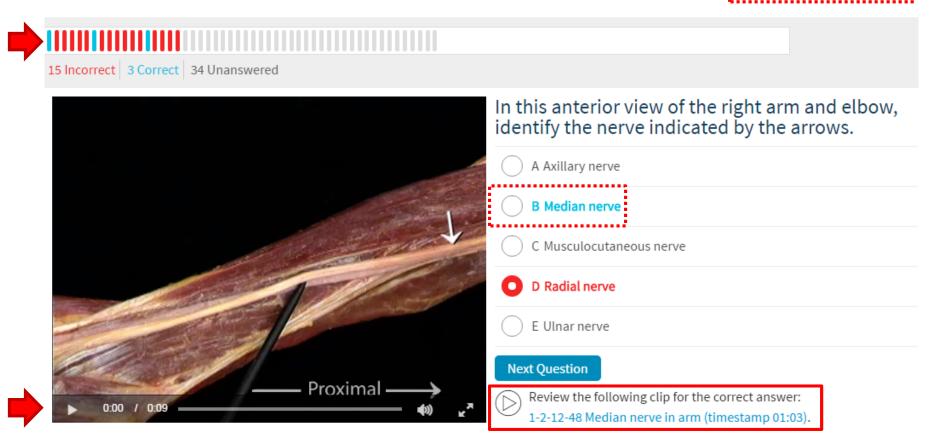
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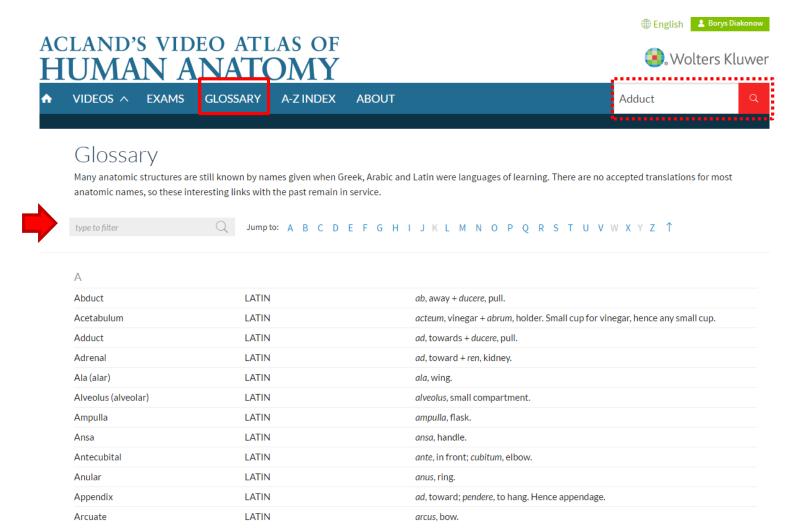
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Borys Diakonow

ACLAND'S VIDEO ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY



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2.1.7 Hip adductor muscles (3:22)

(3.22) Now we'll move on to look at the groups of muscles which produce adduction, and abduction at the hip. We'll look at the five adductors first. There are three named adductors, adductors magnus, brevis, and longus; and there are two other muscles which adduct, pectineus and gracilis. The ...

Tags: hip joint, hip muscles, adductor magnus muscle, adductor muscles of hip, knee joint, adductor longus muscle, pectineus muscle, adductor brevis muscle, adduction, gracilis muscle, abduction



1.1.4 The shoulder joint and its movements (1:43)

(1.43) Now let's look at the shoulder joint. To understand the shoulder joint, let's get acquainted with the upper half of the humerus. This is the head of the humerus. The articular surface is half of a sphere. On the anterior aspect is a well marked groove known as the bicipital groove, because the tendon of the long head of the biceps runs in it. At the proximal end of the groove are the lesser tubercle, and the greater tubercle. Because it's between two tubercles, the bicipital groove is also known as the inter-tubercular groove. Down here on the lateral aspect of the humerus, almost halfway down the bone, is a rough spot, the deltoid tubersosity. Here's the shoulder joint, also known as the gleno-humeral joint. This loose sleeve of tissue which encloses the joint is the joint capsule. The capsule doesn't hold the bones together, it's quite a weak structure. What it does is to permit movement. The structures which hold the two bones together are muscles, as we'll see. Here's the tendon of one of those muscles. Let's look at the movements that can occur at the shoulder joint. Movement forward and upward is called flexion. Movement downward and backward is called extension. Movement away from the side of the body is ab-duction. The opposite movement is ad-duction. Rotation which moves the front of the arm towards the body is internal rotation. Rotation the other way is external rotation. ...

Tags: <u>humerus</u>, <u>shoulder joint</u>, <u>shoulder region</u>, <u>shoulder joint - range of movement</u>, <u>range of shoulder internal rotation</u>, <u>range of shoulder adduction</u>, <u>range of shoulder adduction</u>, <u>range of shoulder external rotation</u>, <u>capsules</u>, <u>shoulder flexion</u>



AclandAnatomy.comのA~Zインデックス





acromioclavicular joint anal sphincter, external

acetabulum

AclandAnatomy.comのA~Zインデックス



ACLAND'S VIDEO ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY



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Abducent Nerve



Volume 4: The Head and Neck > The Brain and its Surroundings

4.7.6 Medulla, fourth ventricle (4:48)



Volume 4: The Head and Neck > The Nerves of the Head and Neck

4.8.2 Oculomotor, abducent, and trochlear nerves (III, VI, VII) in the cranium (1:45)



Volume 4: The Head and Neck > The Nerves of the Head and Neck

4.8.3 Oculomotor, abducent, and trochlear nerves (III, VI, VII) in the orbit (2:46)



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ABOUT



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The Internal Organs

Robert Acland

In Memoriam: Robert D. Acland, MBBS, FRCS (1941-2016), an innovative microsurgeon, anatomist, and educator who helped students worldwide succeed in anatomy.

Who Is It Intended For?

The Video Atlas was originally intended to be used by individual medical and dental students. Because of its realism, simple language, and three-dimensional quality, the Video Atlas has become popular with students and teachers in many other fields and also with people not on a professional learning path who are looking for information about human anatomy.

Medical and dental students.

In first-year studies, the Video Atlas is productive and time efficient as a preview, as an adjunct to dissection, and as a review tool. It is also helpful for students who need to re-learn clinically relevant anatomy for their surgical rotations. Since surgeons in training must re-learn anatomy at many stages in their careers the Video Atlas is popular with interns and residents in surgical specialties.

Medical practitioners.

Practicing surgeons and physicians value the Video Atlas as a quick way to renew their anatomical knowledge, and also as a way to help their patients understand an ailment, injury, or procedure.











