

## HUMAN ANATOMYSYLLABUS

### **Instructions:**

I (a) Instructions in anatomy should be so planned as to present a general working knowledge of the structure of the human body;

(b) The amount of detail which a student is required to memorise should be reduced to the minimum;

(c) Major emphasis should be laid on fundamental anatomy of the living subject rather than on the static structures of the cadaver , and on general anatomical positions and broad relations of the viscera , muscles , blood vessels , nerves and lymphatics and study of the cadaver is the only means to achieve this ;

(d) Students should not be burdened with minute anatomical details which have no clinical significance.

II Though dissection of the entire body is essential for the preparation of the student of his clinical studies , the burden of dissection can be reduced and much saving of time can be effected, if considerable reduction of the amount of topographical details is made and the following points are kept in view:-

- (1) Only such details as have professional or general educational value for the medical students.
- (2) The purpose of dissection is to give the student an understanding of the body in relation to its function , and the dissection should be designed to achieve this goal
- (3) Normal radiological anatomy may also form part of practical or clinical training and the structure of the body should be presented linking functional aspects.
- (4) Dissection should be preceded by a course of lectures on the general structure of the organ or the system under discussion and then its function. In this way anatomical and physiological knowledge can be presented to students in an integrated form and the instruction of the whole course of anatomy and physiology and more interesting, lively and practical or clinical.

- (5) A good part of the theoretical lectures on anatomy can be transferred to tutorial classes with the demonstrations
- (6) Students should be able to identify anatomical specimens and structures displayed in the dissections
- (7) Lectures or demonstrations on the clinical and applied anatomy should be arranged in the later part of the course and it should aim at demonstrating the anatomical basis of physical signs and the value of anatomical knowledge to the students
- (8) Seminars and group discussions to be arranged periodically with a view of presenting these subjects in an integrated manner
- (9) More stress on demonstrations and tutorials should be given. Emphasis should be laid down on the general anatomical positions and broad relations of the viscera , muscles , blood vessels , nerves and lymphatics
- (10) There should be joint seminars with the departments of Physiology and Bio - Chemistry which should be organised once a month
- (11) There should be a close correlation in the teachings of gross Anatomy , Histology , Embryology and Genetics and the teaching of Anatomy , Physiology including Bio - chemistry shall be integrated

A. Theory :

- (a) A complete course of human anatomy with general working knowledge of different anatomical parts of the body.

The curriculum includes the following, namely:-

1. General Anatomy :

- 1.1. Modern concepts of cell and its components; cell division , types with their significance
- 1.2. Tissues
- 1.3. Genetics

2. Developmental Anatomy (Embryology) :

- 2.1. Spermatogenesis
- 2.2. Oogenesis
- 2.3. Formation of germ layers

- 2.4. Development of embryonic disk
- 2.5. Placenta
- 2.6. Development of abdominal organs
- 2.7. Development of cardio vascular system
- 2.8. Development of nervous system
- 2.9. Development of respiratory system
- 2.10. Development of body cavities
- 2.11. Development of Uro-genital system.

3. Regional anatomy :

This will be taught under the following regions:

- 3.1. Head , Neck and Face , Brain
- 3.2. Thorax
- 3.3. Abdomen
- 3.4. Upper and Lower Extremities
- 3.5. Special Senses

Each of the above areas will cover:-

- (a) Osteology
- (b) Syndesmology (joints)
- (c) Myology
- (d) Angiology
- (e) Neurology
- (f) Spanchnology (viscera and organs)
- (g) Surface anatomy
- (h) Applied anatomy
- (i) Radiographic anatomy

4. Histology (Microanatomy) :

B. Practical -

1. Dissection of the whole human body , demonstration of dissected parts
2. Identification of histological slides related to tissues and organs
3. Students shall maintain practical or clinical journals and dissection cards.

C. Examination :

1. Theory :

The written papers in anatomy shall be in two papers, namely:-

**1.1. Paper - I**

- a. General Anatomy,
- b. Head, face and neck, Central nervous system, upper extremities and Embryology.

**1.2. Paper - II**

- a. Thorax , abdomen , pelvis , lower extremities and Histology (micro-anatomy)

2. The Practical including viva voce or oral examination includes the following :-

2.1. Marks : 200

2.2. Distribution of marks	Marks
2.2.1. Knowledge of dissected parts	20
2.2.2. Viscera	20
2.2.3. Bones	20
2.2.4. Surface Anatomy	10
2.2.5. Spotting (including Radiology and Histology)	20
2.2.6. Maintenance of Practical record or journal and dissection card	10
2.2.7. Viva voce (Oral)	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>

Year& Subject	Written		Practical or Clinical Including Oral		Total	
	Full Marks	Pass Marks	Full Marks	Pass Marks	Full Marks	Pass Marks
I BHMS Anatomy	200	100	200	100	400	200