قسم هندسة الأجهزه الطبية / المرحلة الثانية المددة : التشريح والفسلجه / الأستاذ الدكتور خيري عبدالله

Anatomy and Physiology / Lec. 1

Anatomy: Greek word means dissection, involves study of structures of human body.

Anatomy of human compose 650 muscle 200 bones 79 organs .

The cell: Human cell

There are two types of cells:

1 - Prokaryotic cells (bacteria). Pro . = Primitive

Prokaryotic cells without nucleus only nuclear
materials are present in the center of cell.

2 - Eukaryotic cells (Human and animals). Eu. = truth.

Human cells Eukaryotic cells . Shape of the cells , vary in shape , circular , spindle , columnar and stellate in shape .

Ultrastructure and functions of cells:

All human cells are composed from three parts:
(1)

1 – Plasma membrane 2- Cytoplasm 3 – Nucleus

Plasma membrane:

It has two layers , chemically compose lipid molecules in which proteins molecules are embedded .

Lipid molecules have hydrophilic polar end and hydrophobic non polar end. The hydrophobic ends facing each other while the hydrophilic ends facing the aqueous medium (In and outside the cells).

Function of plasma membrane is selective membrane for passing materials (nutrition, Oxygen, hormones, enzymes and treatment).

Cytoplasm:

Cytoplasm is colloid fluid rich in protein (cytosol) In which organelles are suspended. These organelles are vary in number, type, and functions.

Nucleus:

- 1 It is surrounded by nuclear envelope consisting two layers .
- 2 Most nucleuses contain chromatin suspended in aqueous medium called nucleoplasm. (2)

- 3 Dense chromatin (heterochromatin) located close to the nuclear envelope, while loosely light chromatin called euchromatin which metabolically active >
- 4 It contains DNA arranged in chromosomes.
- 5 It is surrounded by nuclear envelope (double layers), outerwhich separate the nucleoplasm from cytoplasm.
- 6 The outer membrane is continuous with rough endoplasmic reticulum .
- 7 Nuclear pores which provide aqueous channels, transported through it some RNA molecules and some proteins.

Nucleolus:

It is densely stained membraneless knowo as nucleolus, It forms ribosomes which is coding ribosomal RNA (rRNA).

The main roles of the nucleolus are synthesize rRNA.

Nucleolus: This organelle plays a role in the ribosomal RNA synthesis and assembly required for synthesis protein.

Mitochondria:

- 1 Houses of energy because they generate energy needed by the cell in the form of ATP (adenosine tri phosphate) from glucose and oxygen.
- 2 Mitochondria are bounded by a pair of membranes Separated by a narrow intermediate space .
- 3 The inner membrane is usually folded forming cristae which protrude into mitochondria matrix.
- 4 DNA present in mitochondria fluid .
- 5 It is present mostly in skeletal muscles cells, in brain cells (neurons) and cardiac muscle cells.

Organelles:

The endoplasmic reticulum:

It is a complex system of membranes, canaliculi, cisternae and vesicles. There are two types of endoplasmic reticulum:

1 – Rough E. R.

It has granules of ribosomes plus RNA on its membrane and produce protein. It is present mostly in liver cells. (4)

2 - Smooth endoplasmic reticulum:

Its membrane smooth without granules of ribosomes.

It is present abundant in secreting cells of glands.

Golgi complex:

- 1- Golgi complex (Golgi apparatus) is located near nucleus.
- 2- Consists of parallel curved cisternae vary in length, distended at both sides with vesicles.
- 3- Function of Golgi complex secretion such as (hormones and enzymes).

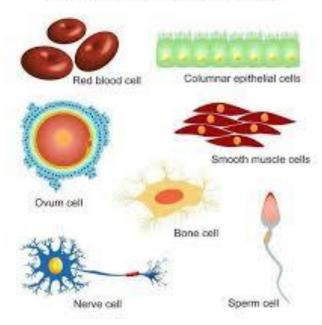
Lysosomes:

Membrane bounded organelle contain enzymes used for digestion of various intracellular macromolecules . Lysosome present in cells of digestive tract , in macrophages and neutrophils .

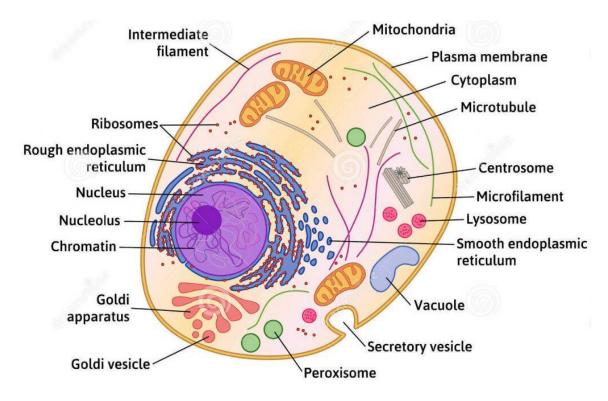
Centrioles:

Pairs structure, deeply stained, short rods, often near nucleus. They are involved with organization

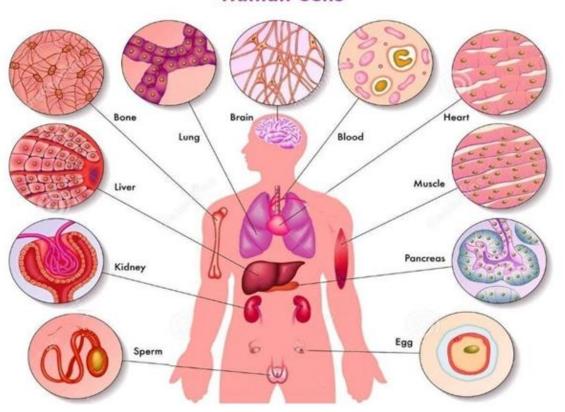
ANATOMY OF HUMAN CELLS



Shape and Size of Human cells



Human Cells



(5)

Microscope Parts

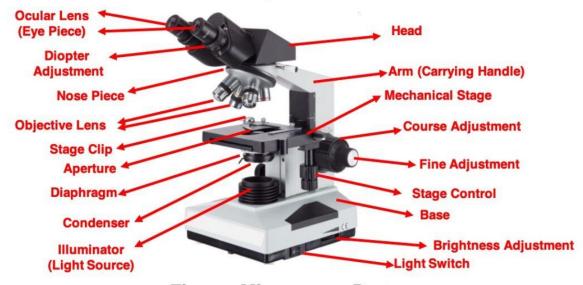


Figure: Microscope Parts