

## THE ORIGIN OF ANATOMY AND TERMINOLOGY

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**Abstract:**The deliberate investigation of the inward design of the human body, what we currently known as life systems, has its beginnings in ancient times. In any case, it was only after the European Renaissance that life structures arose as a proper science through careful perception and documentation. This article will investigate the verifiable advancement of physical review and the foundation of normalized wording, the two of which were essential in propelling comprehension we might interpret human morphology.

**Keywords:**History, investigation, science, life system, physical parts, human analyzation.

**Introduction:**People have for some time been keen on the structure and construction of living things. The emphasis on life structures in the old world started as a manner to decide the idea of the soul. Old physical drawings and models have been tracked down in collapses Western Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia; while the specific dating of such relics is dubious, some are no less than 25,000 years of age. Notwithstanding how rough a portion of these outlines are, they address proof that old craftsmen had a few information on the development of muscles and viscera.

Ancient Roman doctors acquired quite a bit of their physical information on the human body by treating injured fighters. As the analyzation of human bodies was taboo, antiquated Roman anatomists needed to depend fundamentally on creature analyzations to additional their insight. They were thusly restricted in what they could find out about human life structures. Galen was an experimentalist and examiner who was brought into the world in the Greek city Pergamon however later went to Rome in quest for information, where he turned into a fruitful rehearsing doctor. He is known for his physical perceptions and exploratory methodologies in underscoring the interrelationships between capability (for example physiology) and structure (for example life systems).

Most of his physical information depended on his analyzations of creatures, particularly monkeys. He noticed the significance of the spinal rope, engine and tactile misfortune following the ligation of a fringe nerve in the space of its dispersion and tentatively showed the capability of the repetitive laryngeal nerve.<sup>19</sup> Galen likewise noticed that blood should pass from the right half of the heart to the left side, in spite of the fact that he knew nothing about the idea of pneumatic flow. Extraordinary credit is owed to Galen for making sense of a considerable lot of the secrets of the human body during that period, as his convictions were to keep going for quite a while.

In the sixteenth hundred years, Andreas Vesalius, an understudy from Brussels who regularly helped at human analyzations, chose to explore the precision of these Galenic ideas thus started to record his analyzation discoveries critically. In 1537 CE, he got his doctorate from Padua College, which was the area of the main laid out physical venue for human analyzations; a day subsequent to graduating, he was made a teacher of life systems and medical procedure. After six years, at 27 years old years, he finished composing *De humani corporis fabrica*.

This original work was a vital achievement throughout the entire existence of human life structures and was the main shown logical work to bring out shock and reverence from established researchers. Vesalius passed on in 1564 while on a journey to Jerusalem. He is credited for raising the field of life structures from just a combination of realities and fiction to a definite science, a principal premise of medicine. In 1553 CE, Michael Servetus demonstrated that blood streams from the heart, through the lungs and back to the heart; he was singed alive for this finding, which was considered unorthodox by the Catholic Church.

Over the long haul, numerous famous researchers, doctors and scholastics have endeavored to refine the current physical information accessible. Their names are much of the time used to mark the physical designs or sicknesses they depicted, for instance: Antonio Pacchioni (Pacchioni's granulations), Antonio Scarpa (Scarpa's belt and Scarpa's liquid, among numerous others), Alfonso Giacomo Gaspare Corti (organ of Corti), Filippo Pacini (Pacinian corpuscles), Camillo Golgi (Golgi mechanical assembly), Johann Friedrich Meckel (Meckel's diverticulum), Leopold Auerbach (Auerbach's plexus), Georg Meissner (Meissner's plexus), Ludwig Edinger (Edinger's lot), Heinrich Lissauer (parcel of Lissauer), Johann Christian Reil (Reil's finger and the Islands of Reil, among numerous others), Anders Retzius (Cavern of Retzius or Retzius' space), Alfred Wilhelm Volkmann (Volkmann's channels), Franciscus Sylvius (Sylvian crevice and Sylvian reservoir conduit), François Magendie (foramen of Magendie), Pierre Paul Broca (Broca's region), Charles-Édouard Brown-Séquard (Brown-Séquard disorder), Jean-Martin Charcot (Charcot infection), Vladimir Betz (pyramidal cells of Betz), William Edwards Horner (Horner muscle), Santiago Ramón y Cajal (interstitial cell of Cajal), Thomas Willis (circle of Willis), Alexander Monro secundus (foramen of Monro) and Sir Charles Chime (Ringer's paralysis).

These eponymous terms, which are regularly utilized in clinical practice, help us to remember the great endeavors that these anatomists made in the headway of clinical information. Tragically, these names are presently being disposed of in current messages and are likewise frequently viewed as an irritation by youthful clinical understudies. Trailblazers who committed their lives to the science and craft of medication have the right to have their names deified. Such incredible accomplishments were not handily achieved as, generally, such significant work was performed during seasons of strict or political bias, suppression, strange notion, mistreatment and at times even execution.

After the improvement of the magnifying lens by Anton van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723 CE) and his colleague, Marcello Malpighi, new outskirts were opened up for physical exploration. Van Leeuwenhoek figured out how to amplify and show the fine subtleties of different tissues and is viewed as the pioneer behind minuscule life structures (for example histology). Subsequently, Robert Hooke (1635-1703 CE) was quick to perceive and name cells in the tissues and, after two centuries, Robert Brown (1773-1858 CE) perceived the presence of cores. In 1838 CE, following these revelations, Theodor Schleiden and Matthias Schwann proposed the hypothesis that cells are general in all tissues, where they assume a fundamental part. This hypothesis is the reason for current ideas of histology, embryology and pathology. In 1761, Giovanni Battista Morgagni, an Italian scientist, made a few disclosures which brought about him being viewed as the primary bleak anatomist or pathologist.

Up until the new past, there was mass aggression towards anybody who did analyzation practices and getting corpses for this purpose was extremely challenging. Nonetheless, with the rising number of clinical schools came a raising interest for bodies and 'body-grabbing' turned out to be

progressively normal. Except if regulation was made to control the gift of bodies for clinical and instructive purposes, the specialists guessed that such requests would soon verifiably energize murder for specialists and clinical understudies to get the bodies vital for their exploration.

At the turn of the 20th hundred years, Abraham Flexner composed his renowned report on clinical instruction and the significance of the essential clinical sciences. This featured life structures as a fundamental science for essential clinical preparation. Be that as it may, in the years since, there has been a continuous discussion with regards to how much life structures training is required in the clinical educational program.

While there are numerous philosophies for life systems instructing, the agreement is by all accounts that the ideal showing strategy for life structures training is to utilize prosected cadaveric material with other assistant offices. This requires a nonstop stock of cadaveric material. In specific societies, bequeathal programs have been established to direct body gifts to clinical schools. Full bodies, body parts and explicit organs are kept up with utilizing protection procedures including plastination and high level computerized symbolism, all of which plan to guarantee a sufficient arrangement of material for clinical understudies.

**Conclusion:** By the eighteenth 100 years, life systems had formed into an experienced logical discipline. Notorious anatomists including Marie François Xavier Bichat presented new strategies for minute assessment and characterized new tissue types. In the meantime, delineated physical chart books by specialists like William Tracker conveyed perplexing designs with phenomenal clearness and excellence. This established life structures as a mainstay of clinical schooling and examination that keeps characterizing how we might interpret human structure and capability right up to the present day. The establishments laid out over centuries of careful perception and phrasing normalization have been essential for propelling fields from a medical procedure to formative science. The beginning of current life structures can be followed straightforwardly to the spearheading endeavors of old Greek and Renaissance pioneers who first methodically planned and reported the wonderful intricacy we presently know as the human body.

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