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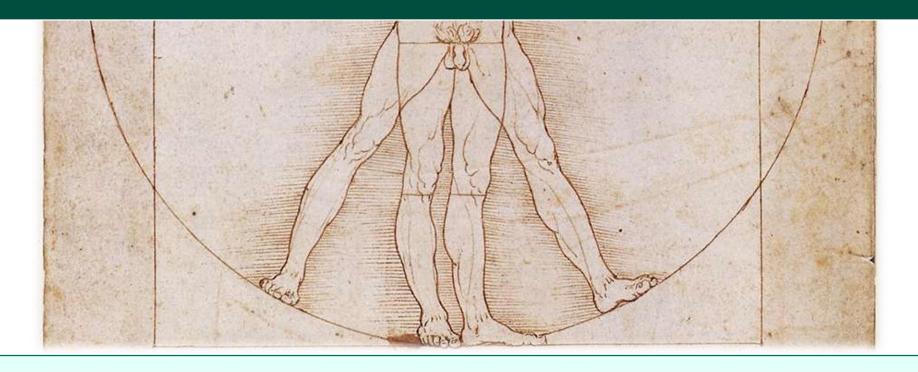
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Introduction to Anatomy: Anatomical Movements



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When you first start studying Anatomy, it can feel a lot like trying to learn a new language! Many of the terms used to describe anatomical movements differ from those used when talking about the body in everyday conversation. This can be confusing for new learners.

The goal of this tutorial is to help you learn the terms used to describe anatomical movements in order to make learning Anatomy a little easier.

Each anatomical movement is explained with a definition and a diagram. In some cases, photos have also been included. You can find an index of all of the movements at the end of the module.

There are two quizzes at the end of this module to help you test your knowledge.

Good luck!

Navigation

There are two ways to move through this module:

- 1) Scroll through the PDF
- 2) Click on the title headings on the left side of the screen

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Anatomical Directions

Anatomical directions are used to orient the position of a body part in relation to the rest of the body

Superior: Above; towards the head **Inferior**: Below; towards the feet

Proximal: Closer to an attached area, or the trunk **Distal**: Further from an attached area, or the trunk

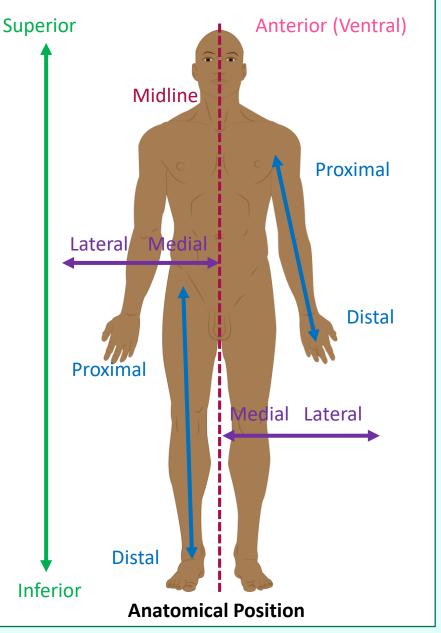
Medial: Toward the midline

Lateral: Away from the midline

Anterior (Ventral): Front of the body

Posterior (Dorsal): Back of the body (not shown)

NOTE: The terms **proximal** and **distal** are used to describe the upper and lower limbs only. For example: The hand is distal to the elbow (i.e., the hand is further away from an attached area [the shoulder] than the elbow)



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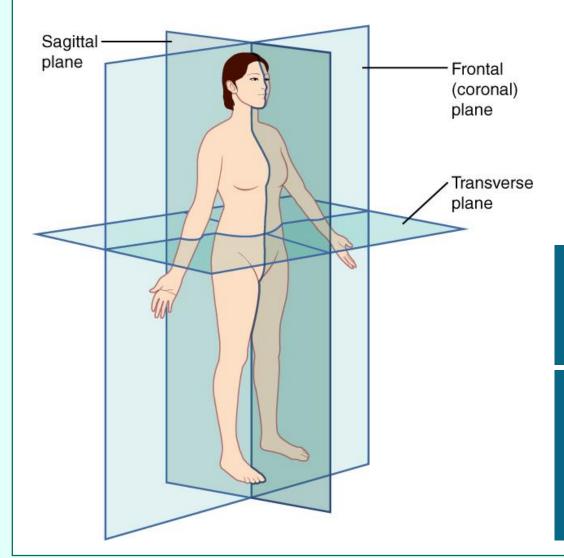
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Frontal (Coronal) plane: Divides front (anterior) from back (posterior)

Sagittal plane: Divides left from right

Transverse (Horizontal) plane: Divides *horizontally,* creating inferior and superior sections

Memorization Hint:



PLANE, imagine a magic trick where the magician pretends to saw their assistant in half!

Memorization Hint:

To remember the **FRONTAL (CORONAL) PLANE**, imagine a crown with a sharp, blade-like edge that, when worn on the head, slices all the way through the body. Ouch, that's a coronation gone wrong!

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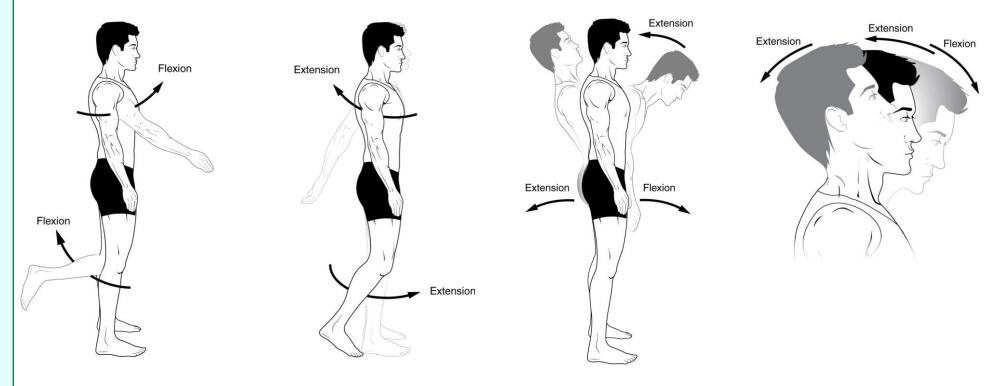
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Flexion: Movement that decreases the angle between two bones or two parts of the body

Extension: Movement that *increases* the angle between two bones or two parts of the body



Plane of movement: Sagittal plane

Where it happens: Neck, arm at the shoulder, forearm at the elbow, hand at the wrist, digits, spine, thigh at the hip, leg at the knee

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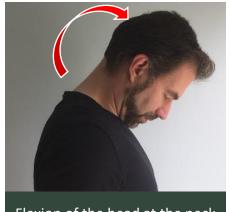
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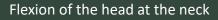
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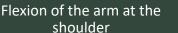
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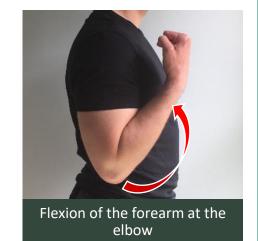
Flexion: Movement that **decreases** the angle between two bones or parts of the body

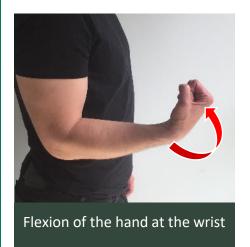


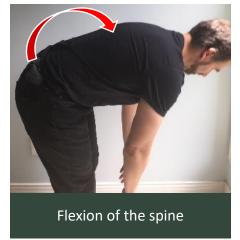




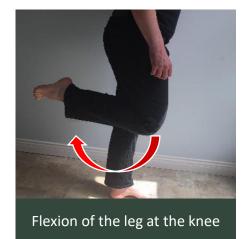












Click here to see how the angles change with movement

* Note: This photo also demonstrates flexion of the leg at the knee – can you see it?

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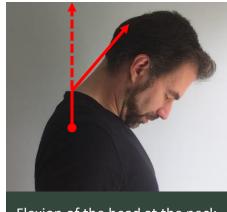
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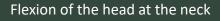
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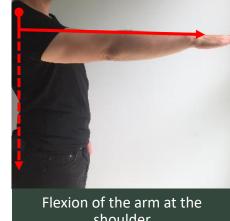
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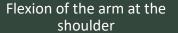
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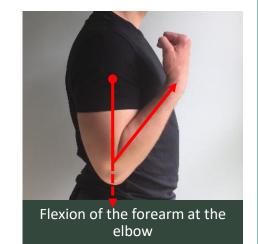
Flexion: Movement that *decreases* the angle between two bones or parts of the body



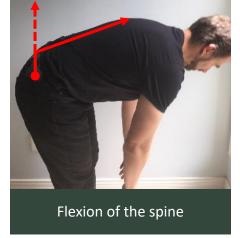














Flexion of the leg at the knee

* NOTE: This photo also demonstrates flexion of the leg at the knee – can you see it?



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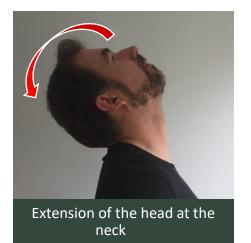
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Extension: Movement that *increases* the angle between two bones of parts of the body

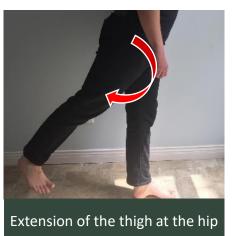
Extension of the hand at the

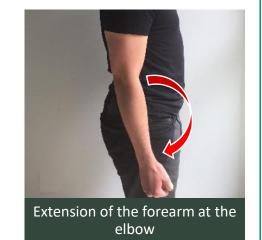
wrist

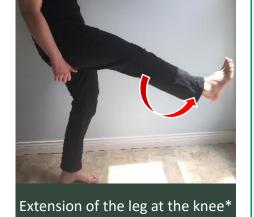












Click here to see how the angles change with movement

* NOTE: This photo also demonstrates flexion of the thigh at the hip – can you see it?

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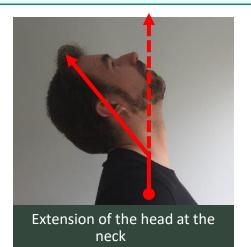
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Extension: Movement that *increases* the angle between two bones of parts of the body

Extension of the hand at the

wrist













* NOTE: This photo also demonstrates flexion of the thigh at the hip – can you see it?



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Abduction: Movement of the limb/digit *away* from the midline (*laterally*)

Adduction: Movement of the limb/digit towards the midline (medially)

Plane of movement: Frontal plane

Where it happens: Arm at the shoulder, digits, thigh at the hip

Memorization Hint:

To remember **ABduction**, imagine something being taken away



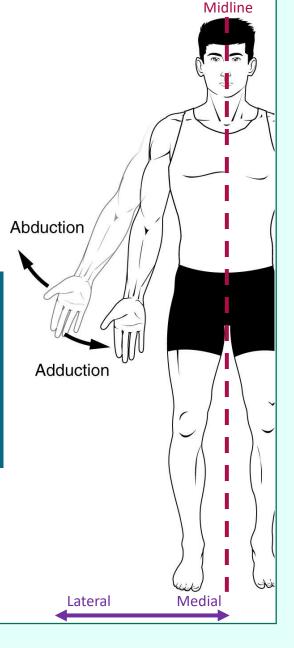
Memorization Hint:

To remember **ADduction**, think

of things being brought
together and added up



Memorization Hint:
ABduction and
ADduction are the
same movements you
make when you do
jumping jacks



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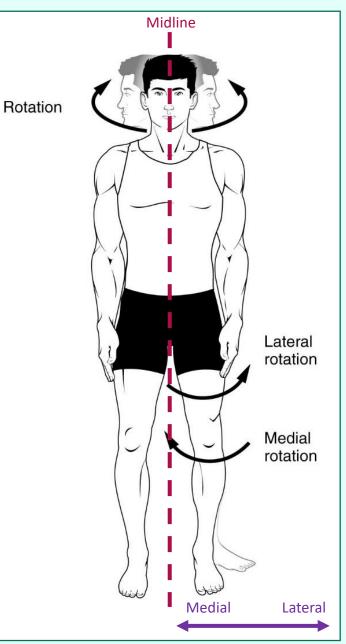
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Rotation: *Turning* around a central longitudinal axis

The head can be rotated to the *left* and the *right* (i.e., shaking the head "no")

Rotation of the limbs occurs when the forward-facing (anterior) surface is turned *internally (medially)* towards the midline, or *externally (laterally)*, away from the midline

Where it happens: Head, arm at the shoulder, thigh at the hip



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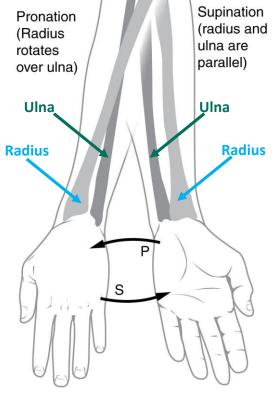
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Pronation: *Rotation* of the forearm (radius bone) *inwards (medially)*, causing the palm to face *downwards*









Supination: *Rotation* of the forearm (radius bone) *outwards* (*laterally*), causing the palm to face *upwards*







Memorization Hint:
To remember
SUPINATION, imagine
holding a bowl of soup in
your hands

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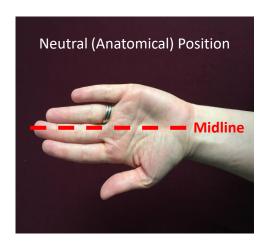
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Hand Movements

The hands are capable of many movements, due to their complex structure of muscles and joints



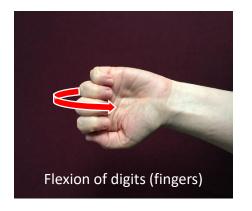
Note: In the hand, the third finger (middle finger) is considered midline

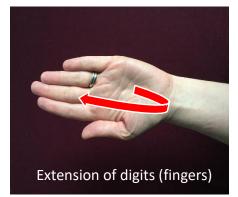
Memorization Hint:

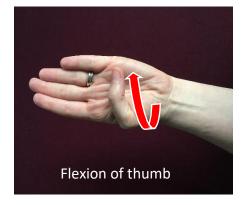
When you give the "thumbs up," your thumb is **EXTENDED**, and your other fingers are **FLEXED**













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Abduction of the thumb: Moving the thumb to a position that is *90 degrees perpendicular* to the palm

Adduction of the thumb: *Reversal* of abduction (returning the thumb to neutral position)

Memorization Hint:

Imagine holding a stack of plates, with your thumb raised to support them. In this position, the thumb is **ABducted**.

Opposition: Movement of the pad of the thumb to *touch another finger*

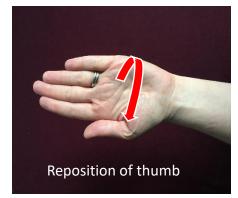
Reposition: *Reversal* of opposition (returning thumb to neutral position)











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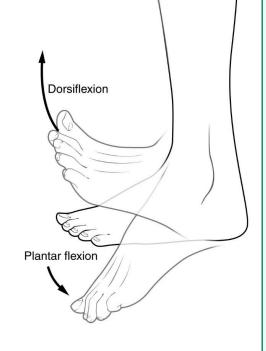
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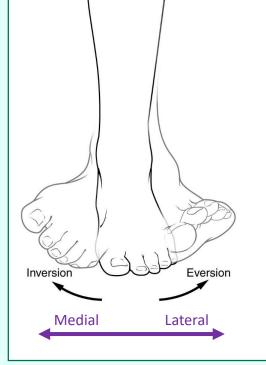
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Plantar Flexion: Pushing or pointing the toes and the ball of the foot **down** towards the ground (i.e., standing on "tip toes")

Dorsiflexion: Standing on the heel of the foot, with the toes *pointing up* towards the sky





Inversion: Moving the foot to turn the sole inwards (medially)

Eversion: Moving the foot to turn the sole *outwards (laterally)*

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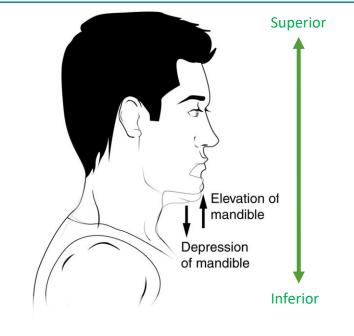
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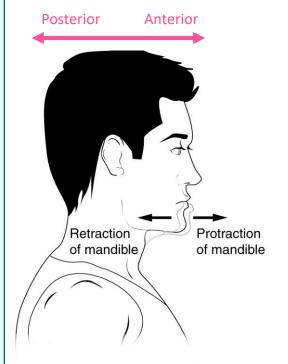
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Elevation: Moving a body part *upwards* (superiorly)

Depression: Moving a body part downwards (inferiorly)

Where it happens: Eyelid, jaw (mandible), shoulder





Protraction: Moving a body part *forwards (anteriorly)*

Retraction: Moving a body part backwards (posteriorly)

Where it happens: Jaw (mandible), scapula

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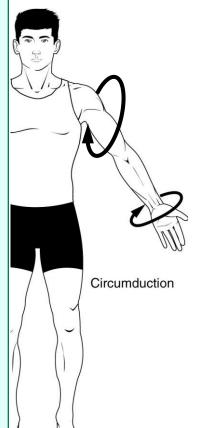
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Lateral Flexion: Bending the vertebral column (spine) to the side

Where it happens: Neck (cervical spine), upper back (thoracic spine)





Circumduction: Movement *at the joint* that causes the limb to *move in a circle*

Note: Circumduction is a compound movement that involves abduction, adduction, extension, and flexion

Where it happens: Ball-and-socket joints (e.g., shoulder, hip)

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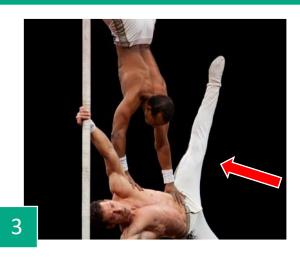
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Quiz 1 What is the anatomical movement depicted by the arrow? (Click on each photo to see a larger image)

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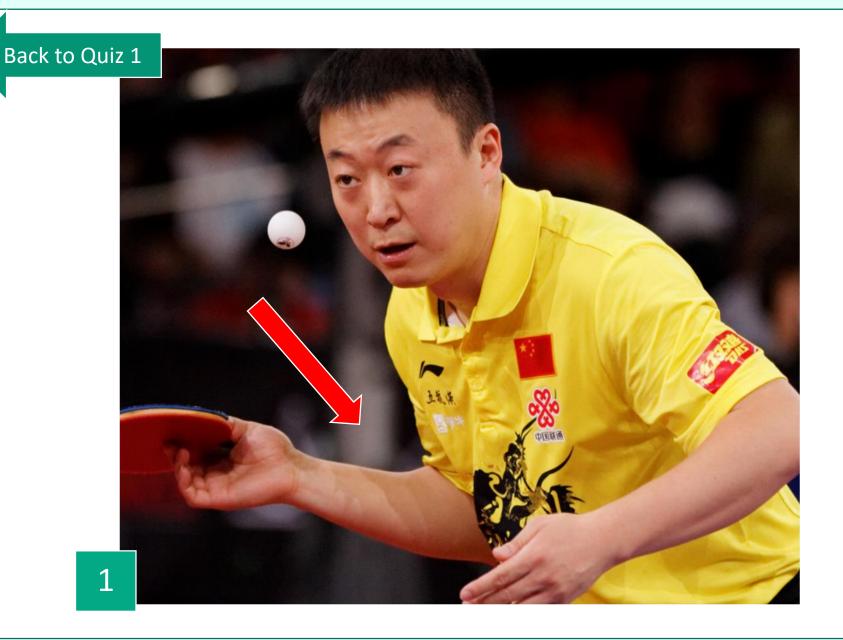
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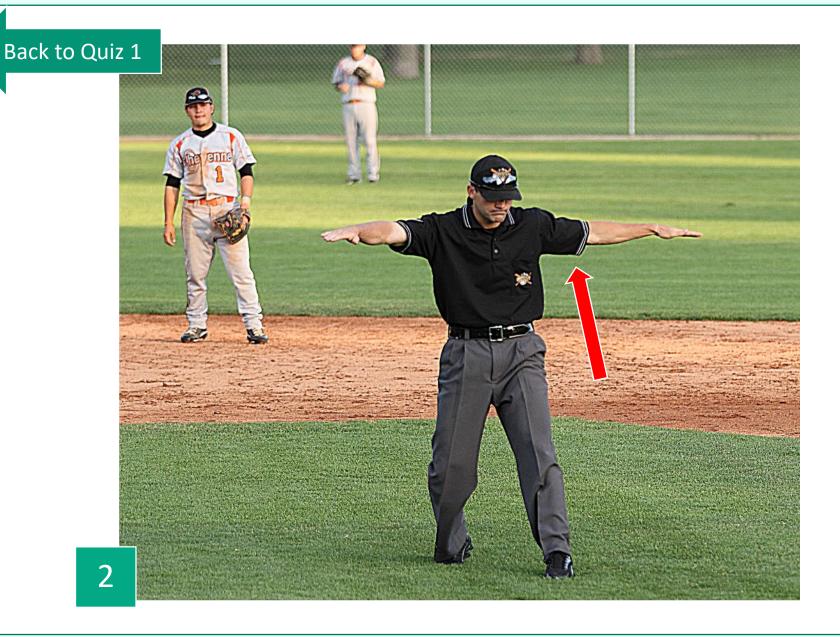
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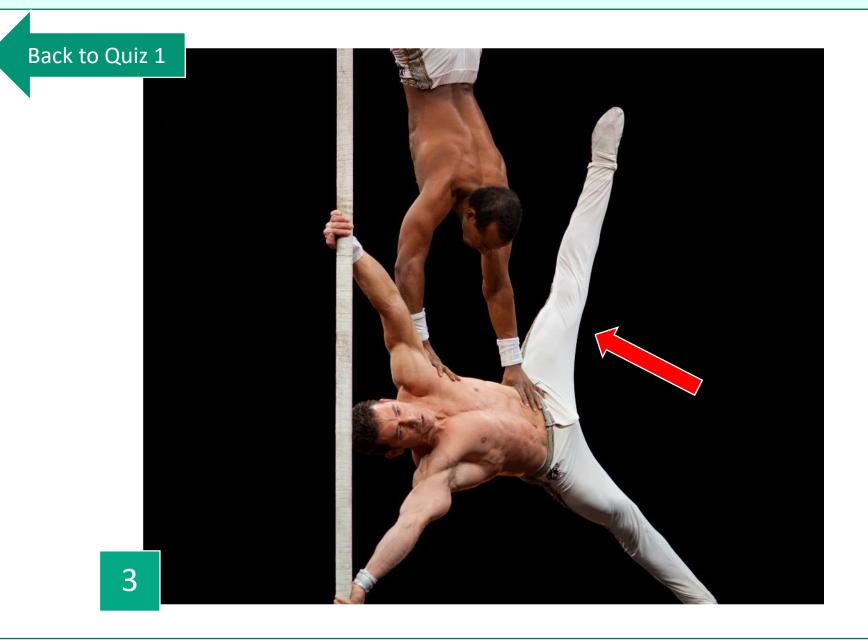
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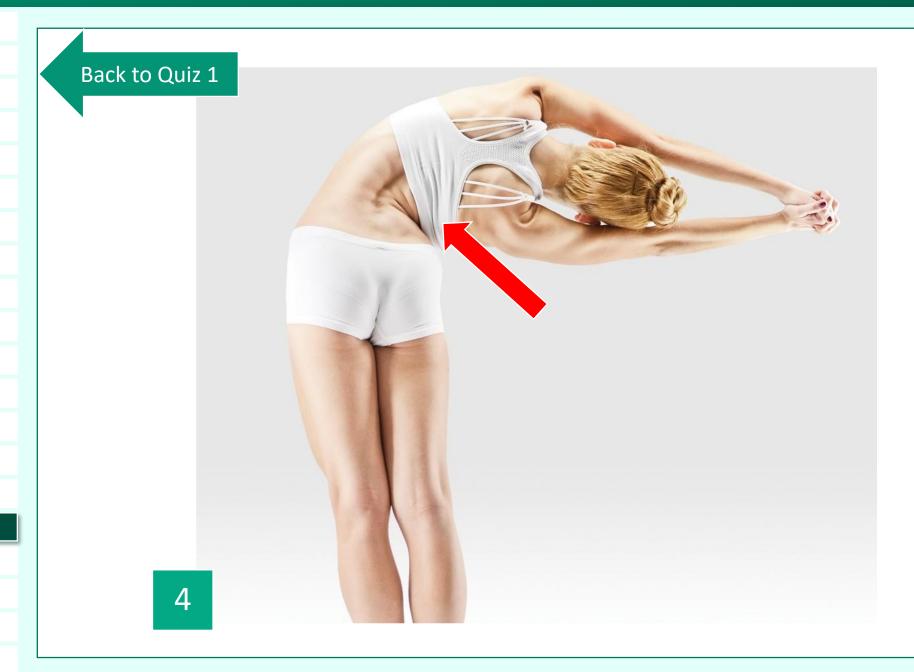
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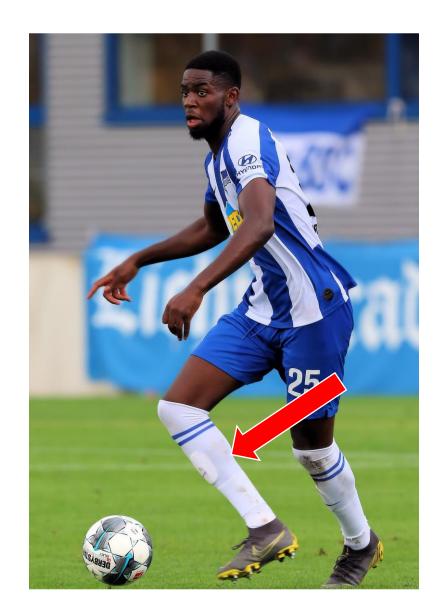
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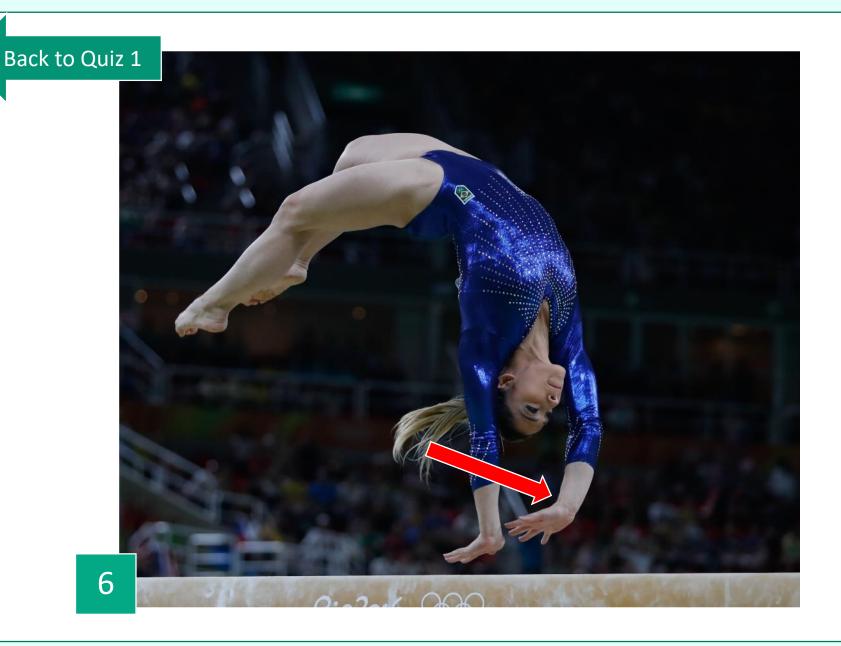
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Quiz 2

Which description correctly describes the anatomical movement?

(Click on each photo to see a larger image)

- 1 a) Flexion of the hands at the wrists
 - b) Extension of the hands at the wrists
- 2 a) Flexion at the spine
 - b) Extension at the spine
- 3 a) Flexion of the thigh at the hip
 - b) Extension of the thigh at the hip
- 4 a) Pronation of the forearm
 - b) Supination of the forearm
- 5 a) Eversion of the feet
 - b) Inversion of the feet
- 6 a) Abduction of the fingers
 - b) Adduction of the fingers













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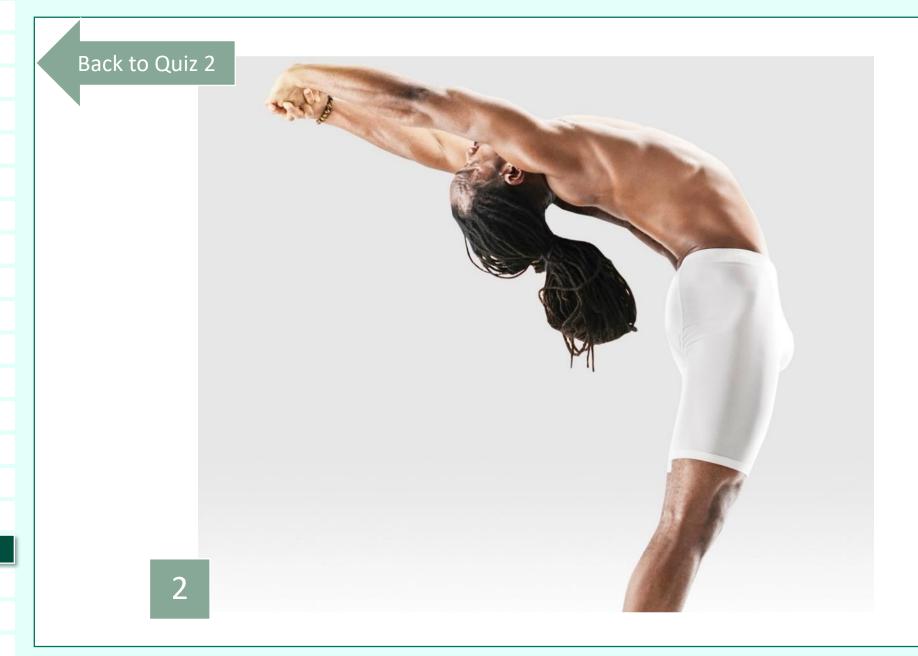
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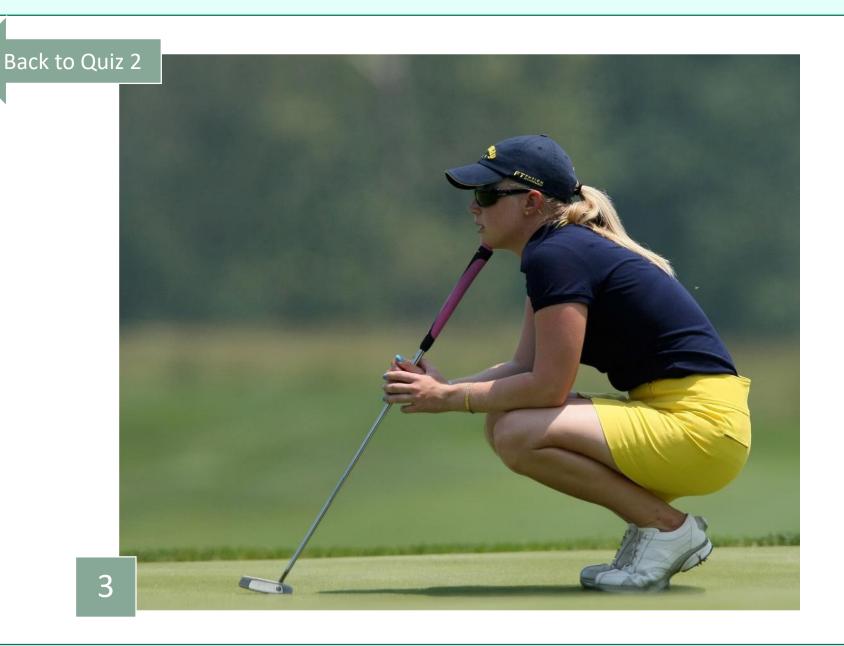
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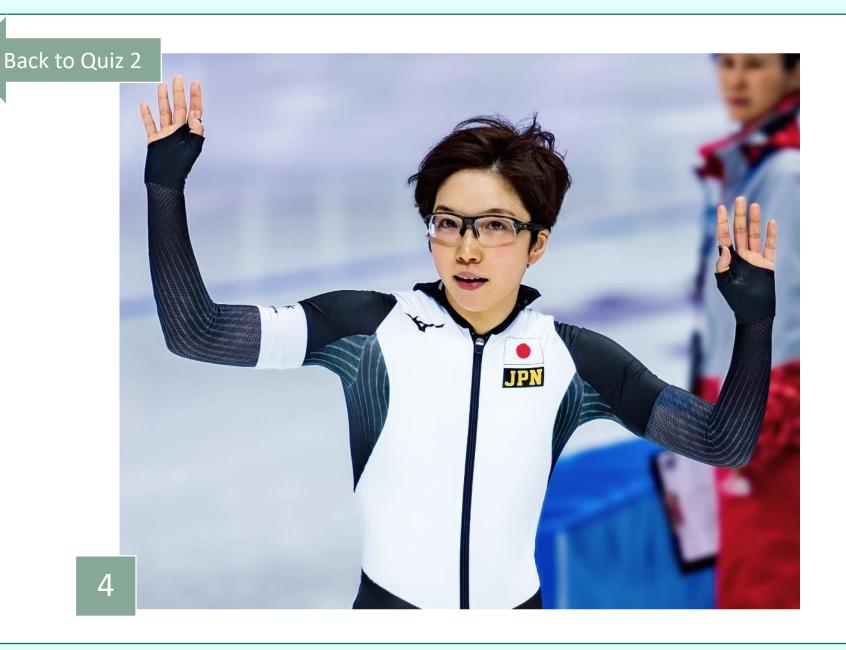
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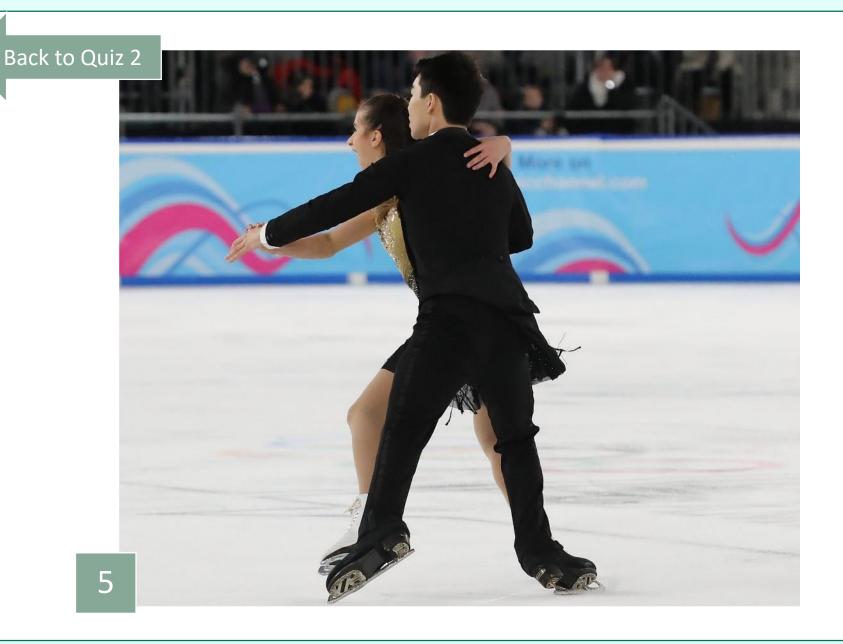
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	Quiz 2	
1)	Flexion of the hands at the wrist (a)	-
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Movement	Description
Abduction	Movement of the limb/digit <i>away from</i> the midline (laterally)
Adduction	Movement of the limb/digit towards the midline (medially)
Circumduction	Movement at the joint that causes the distal limb to move in a circle
Depression	Moving a body part <i>downwards (inferiorly)</i>
Dorsiflexion	Standing on the heel of the foot, with the toes <i>pointing up</i> towards the sky
Elevation	Moving a body part <i>upwards (superiorly)</i>
Eversion	Moving the foot to turn the sole <i>outwards (laterally)</i>
Extension	Movement that increases the angle between two body parts
Flexion	Movement that <i>decreases</i> the angle between two body parts
Inversion	Moving the foot to turn the sole <i>inwards (medially)</i>
Lateral flexion	Bending the vertebral column (spine) to the <i>side</i>
Opposition	Movement of the pad of the thumb to touch another finger
Plantar flexion	Pushing or pointing the toes and ball of the foot towards the ground (i.e., standing on "Tip Toes")
Pronation	Rotation of the forearm (radius) inwards (medially), causing the palm to face downwards
Protraction	Moving a body part <i>forwards (anteriorly)</i>
Reposition	Reversal of Opposition (returning pad of thumb to anatomical position)
Retraction	Moving a body part <i>backwards (posteriorly)</i>
Rotation	Turning to the side around a central longitudinal axis
Supination	Rotation of the forearm (radius) outwards (laterally), causing the palm to face upwards

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Student: Kimberlee Hart (Island Medical Program, Class of 2022)

Supervisor: Kurt McBurney, Associate Teaching Professor, Island Medical Program, UBC

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