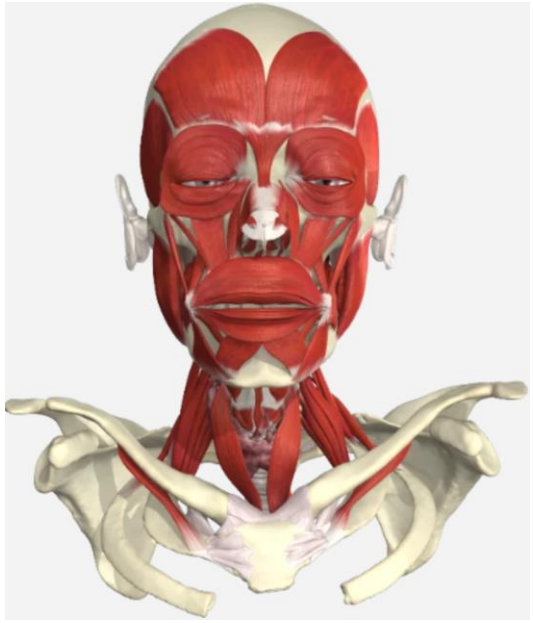
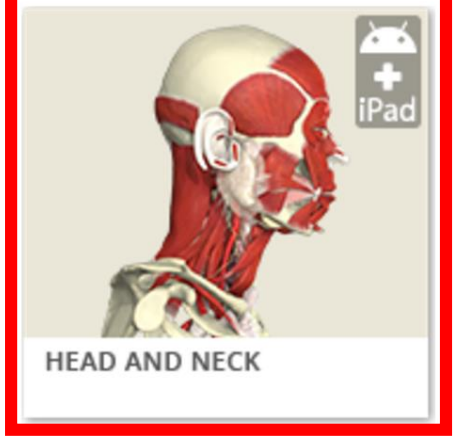
PRIMAL ANATOMY.TV



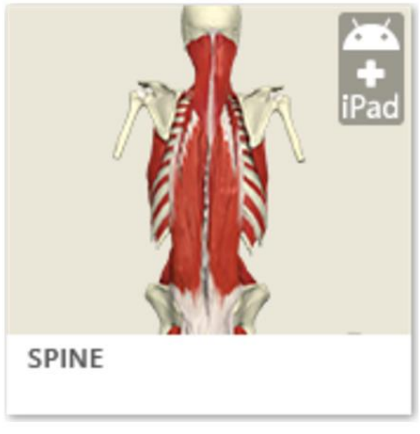
3D Atlas of Human Anatomy 解剖學資料庫

Primal Pictures創立於 1991 年，歷經十多年的研究發展，實際掃描人體獲得 相關圖 像後交由解剖學家解讀，經由圖像專家協助轉譯成 3D立體圖像及動畫 並由國際知名專 家撰寫說明文字以及提供相關臨床影像建立完整的醫學用 3D 人 體解剖模組，資料庫提供醫學院學生與醫師高解析度之圖片、動畫及影片及相關模組測驗題庫

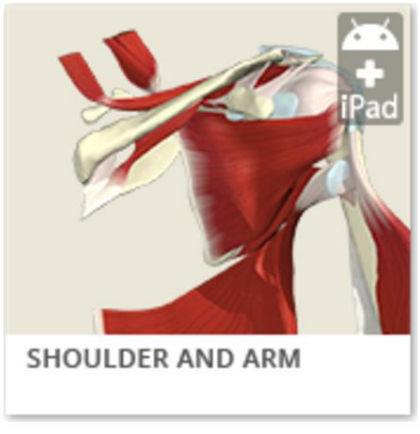
- 3D Atlas
- 3D Real-time
- Anatomy & Physiology
- Quizzes and Activities



HEAD AND NECK

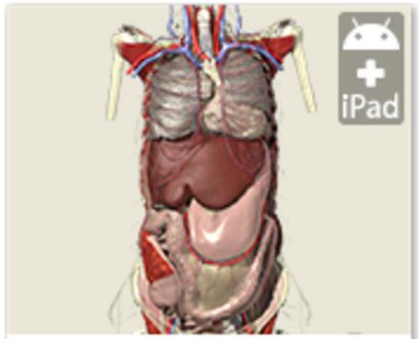


SPINE



SHOULDER AND ARM

FOREARM AND HAND



THORAX AND ABDOMEN

PELVIS

HIP

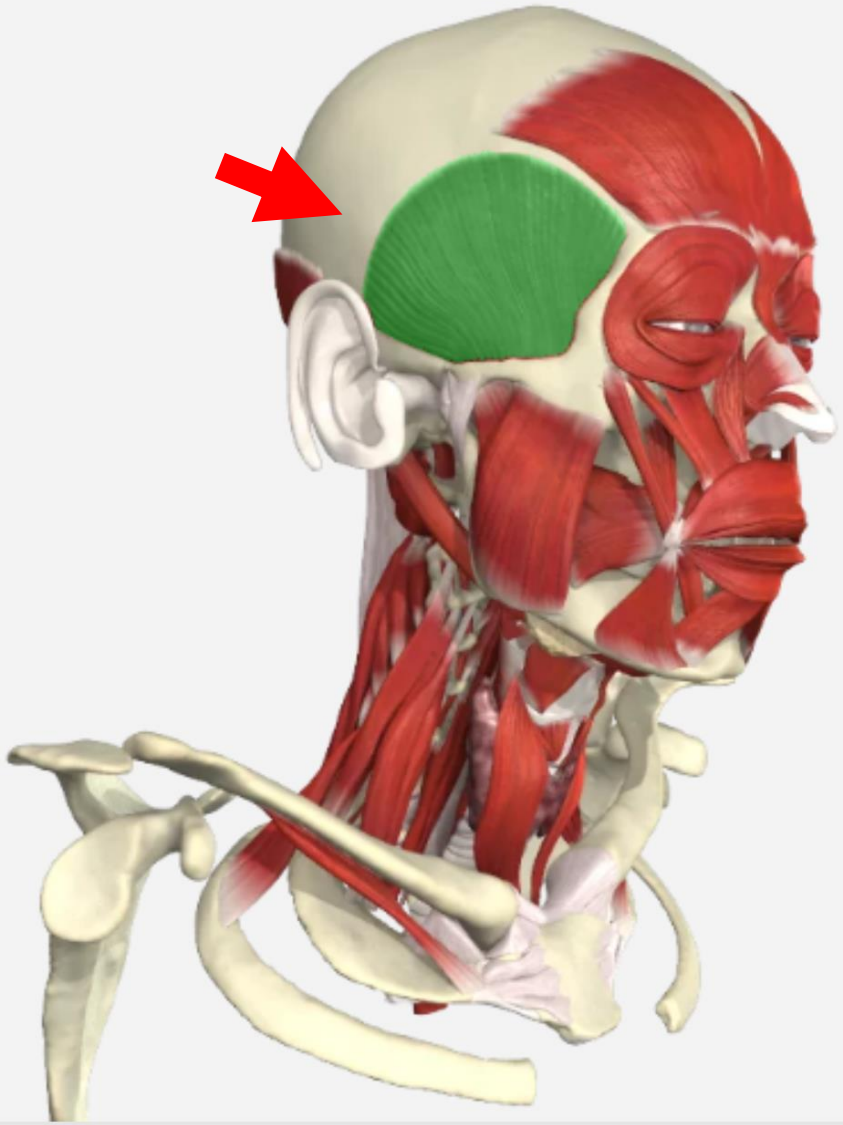
KNEE

LEG, ANKLE AND FOOT

課程模組

PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Head and neck



Temporalis

Origin

The muscle arises from the floor of the temporal fossa and from the overlying temporal fascia. The inferior temporal line limits the attachment of the muscle above.

解剖部位說明

Insertion

The fibers converge towards their insertion onto the apex, the anterior and posterior borders, and the medial surface of the coronoid process of the mandible. Indeed, the insertion extends down the anterior border of the ramus almost as far as the third molar tooth. The posterior

Visible structures

Text articles > Muscular system > Muscles > Muscles of the head and neck > Muscles of mastication > Temporalis

Scalenus posterior

Scapula

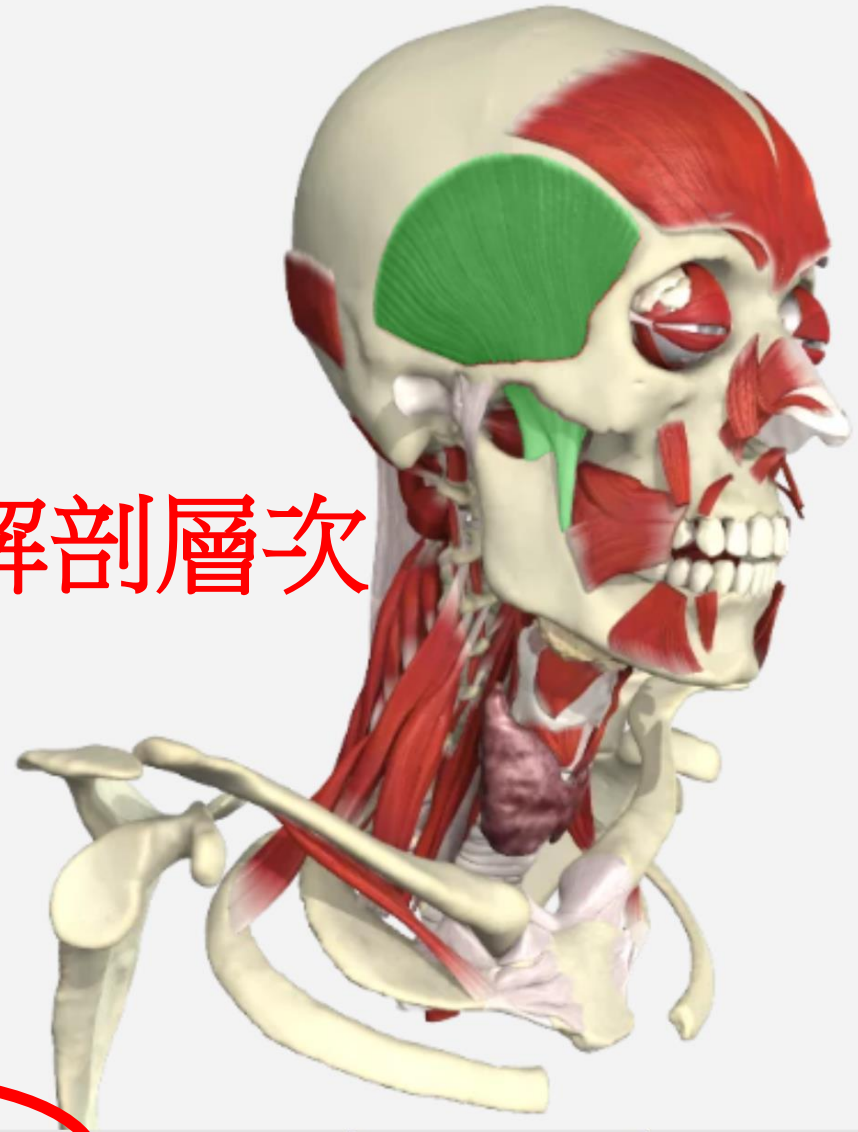
Sclera (Syn. tunica sclera)

Second cervical vertebra (Syn. axis)

Second rib

PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Head and neck



變換解剖層次

7

5

Temporalis

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Visible structures

Text articles > Muscular system > Muscles > Muscles of the head and neck > Muscles of mastication > Temporalis

Septal nasal cartilage

Sixth cervical vertebra

Sternum

Stylopharyngeus

Subclavius

PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Head and neck

轉換模型角度

7

3

Temporalis

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Visible structures

Text articles > Muscular system > Muscles > Muscles of the head and neck > Muscles of mastication > Temporalis

Stylopharyngeus

Subclavius

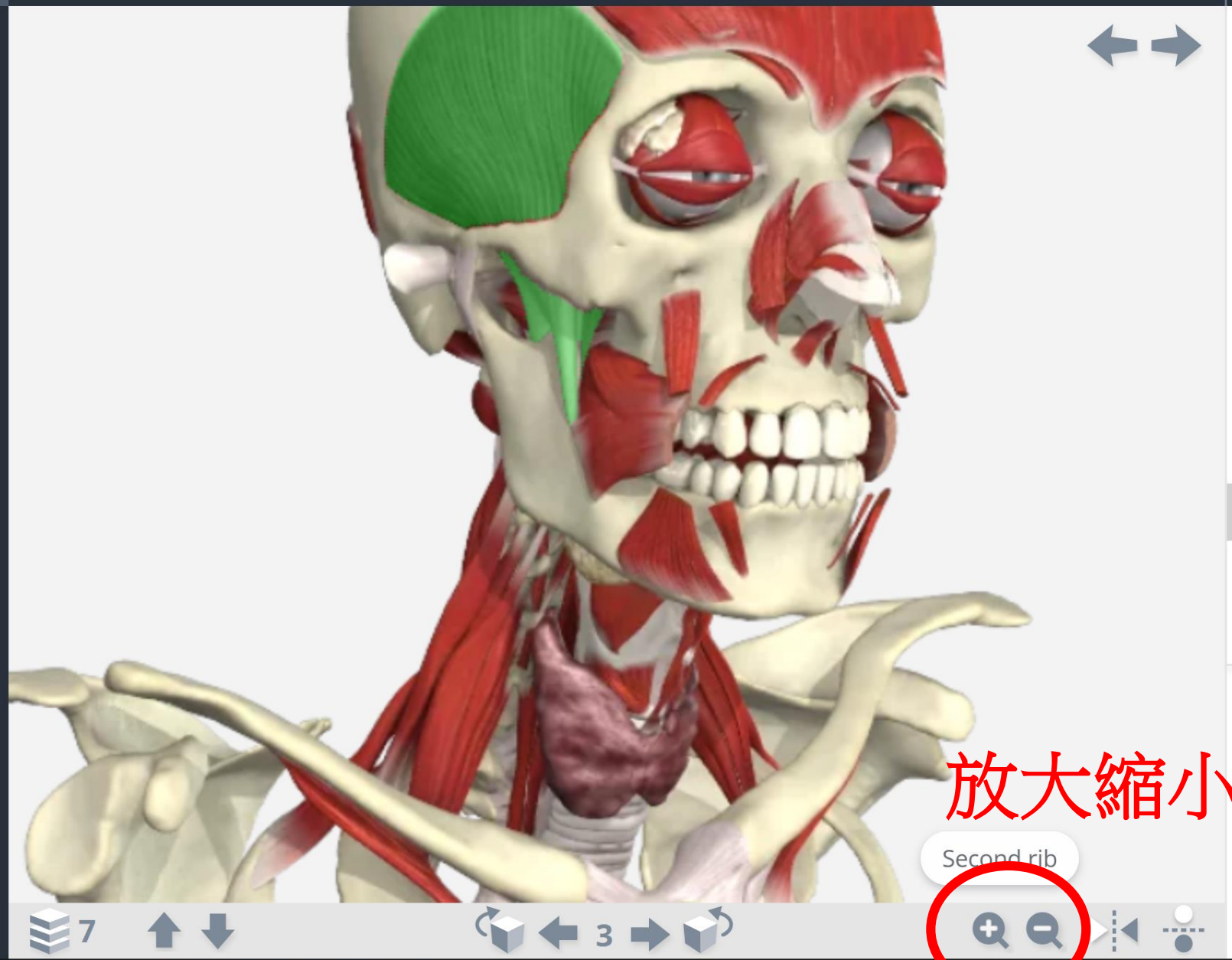
Submandibular gland

Superior longitudinal muscle

Superior oblique

PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Head and neck



放大縮小

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Subclavius

Submandibular gland

Superior longitudinal muscle

Superior oblique

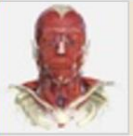
PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

3D Views

Head and neck

Temporalis

預設模組


Head and neck


Head


Face

Brain

Eye

Ear

Aerodigestive tract

Neck

Surface features

Bone regions

Nervous system

7

3

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Stylopharyngeus

Subclavius

Submandibular gland

Superior longitudinal muscle

Superior oblique

PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Imaging

MRI ~ axial model

MRI ~ sagittal model

MRI ~ coronal model

MRI模組

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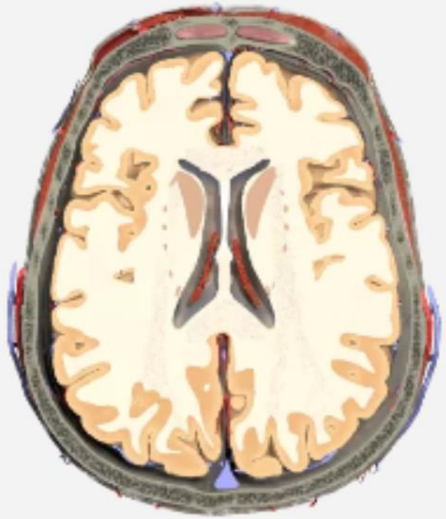

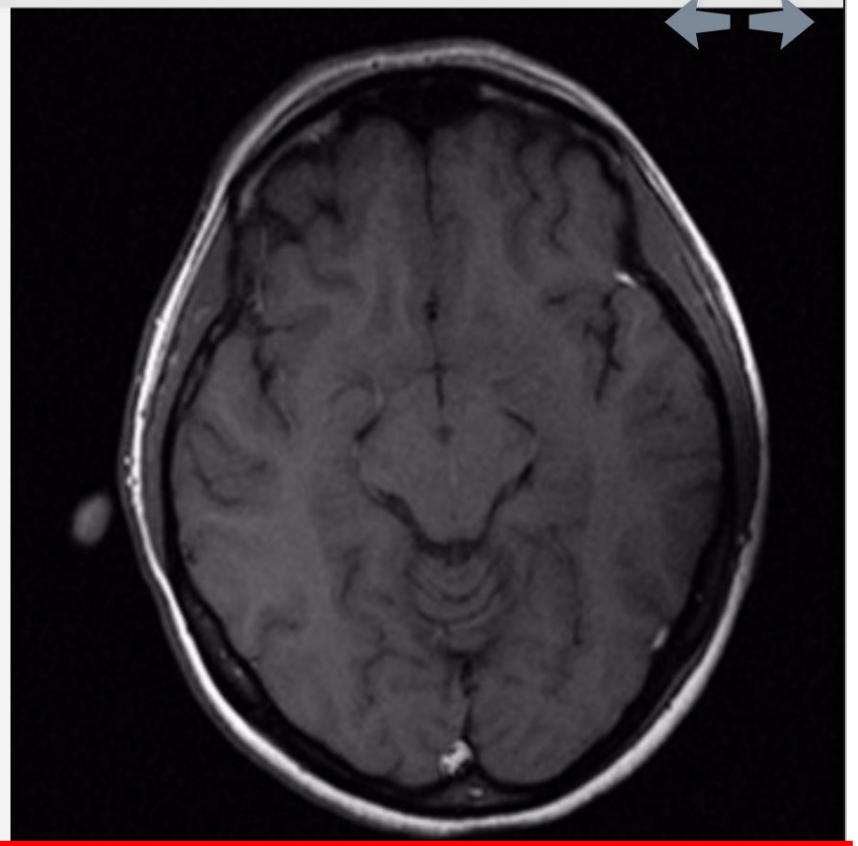

變換切片層次

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PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Slides

圖片資源模組

Anatomy slides

Clinical slides

Dissection slides


Cervical region of the spinal cord from the front


Cranial fossae, with dura mater intact

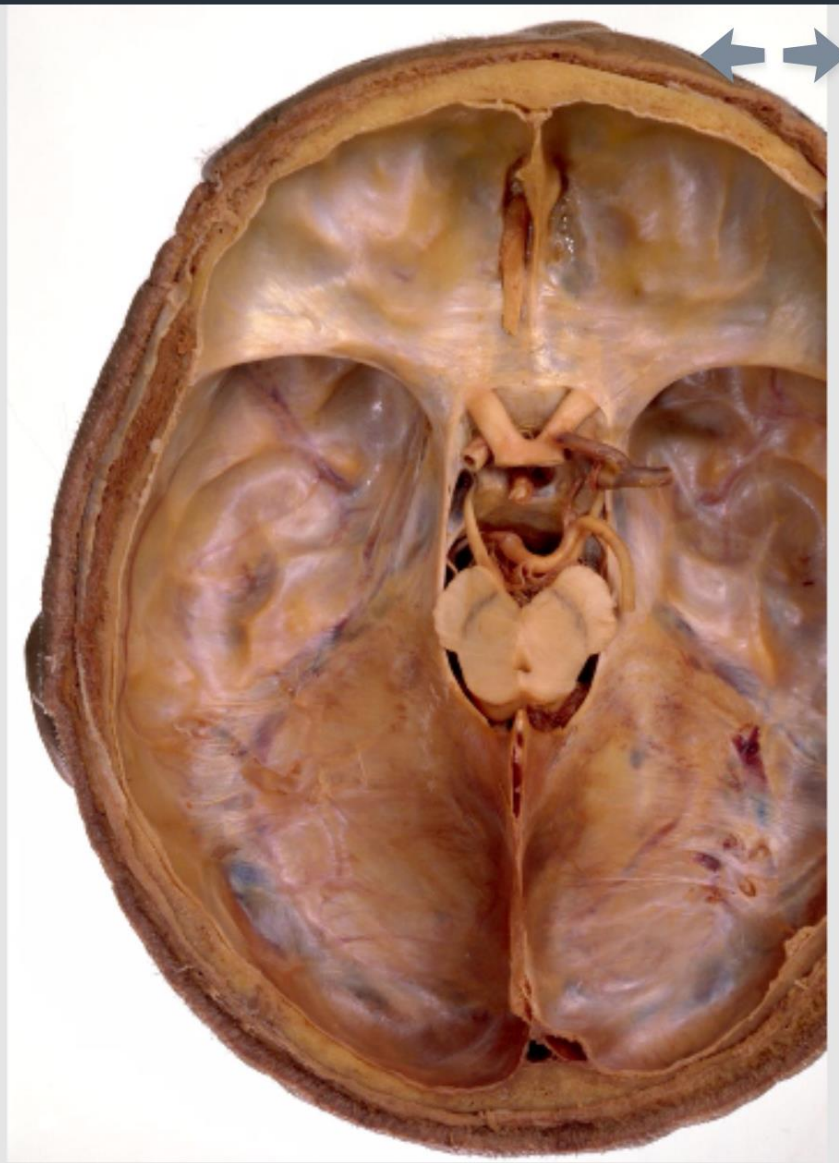

Deep dissection of the left half of the tongue, from the right


Face: deep dissection, right infratemporal fossa and TMJ - mandible and adjacent structures removed


Face: superficial dissection, the left parotid gland, facial nerve and muscles


Left prevertebral region

Cranial fossae, with dura mater intact



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Insertion
The fibers converge towards their insertion onto the apex, the anterior and posterior borders, and the medial surface of the coronoid process of the mandible. Indeed, the insertion extends down the anterior border of the ramus almost as far as the third molar tooth. The posterior fibers pass horizontally forwards; the anterior fibers pass vertically down onto the coronoid process. In order to reach the coronoid process, the temporalis muscle runs beneath the zygomatic arch. Many of the fibers, but not all, have a tendinous insertion.

Nerve supply
The muscle receives its nerve supply from the anterior division of the mandibular nerve.

Visible structures

PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Movies

Biomechanics Animations


Close view of the depression and elevation of the temporomandibular joint

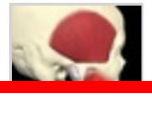

Inferior view of the depression and elevation of the temporomandibular joint


Inferior view of the lateral movement of the temporomandibular joint


Inferior view of the protrusion and retraction of the temporomandibular joint

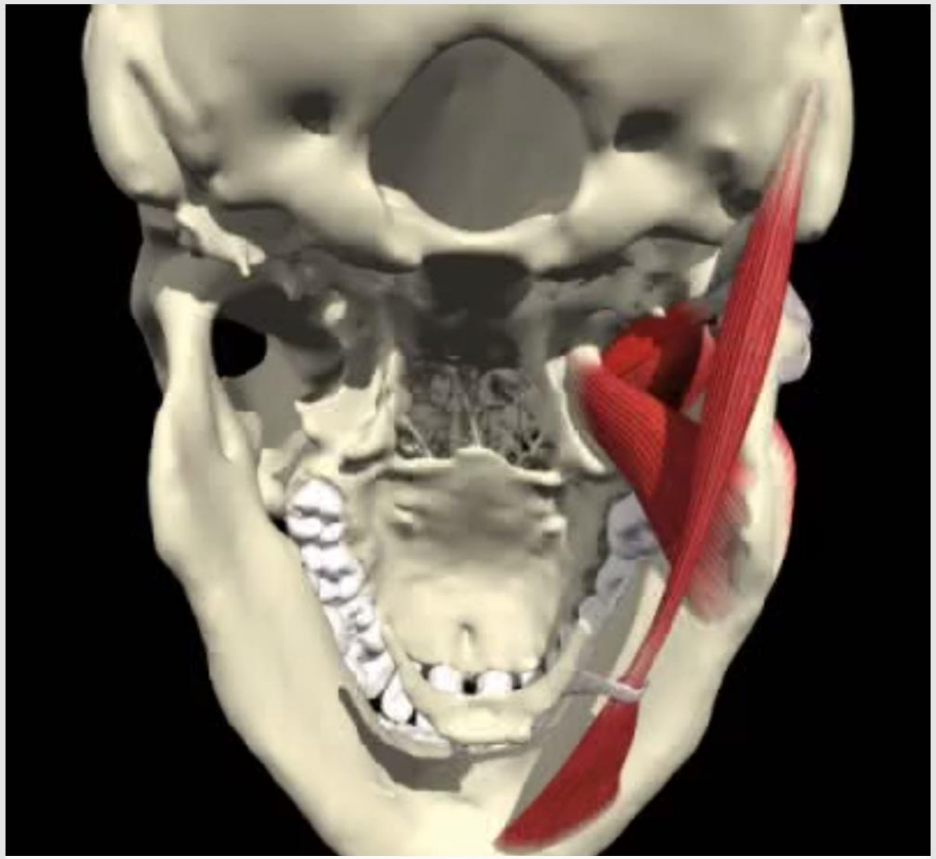

Lateral view of the depression and elevation of the temporomandibular joint


Lateral view of the lateral movement of the temporomandibular joint


Lateral view of the protrusion and retraction

Inferior view of the protrusion and retraction of the temporomandibular joint

動畫模組



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PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Anatomical Structures

- Alimentary system
- Cardiovascular system
- Connective tissue
  - Adipose tissue
    - Alar soft tissue area
    - Caudal lobular soft tissue area (syn. caudal lobular notch)
    - Lateral soft tissue area (syn. hinge area)
    - Paraseptal soft tissue area (syn. paraseptal cleft)
    - Pre-epiglottic fat pad
  - Cartilage

External nose

系統分類模組

4 36

Alar soft tissue area

The alar soft tissue area is a triangular area of connective tissue fibers that make up one of four soft tissue areas of the external nasal pyramid.

It is the most dorsal and caudal part of the ala and is inferior to the lateral crus of the lobular cartilage.

Function
Provides the shape and support of the nose.

Visible structures

PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Index

A

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C

D

E

F

Face

Face: deep dissection, right infratemporal fossa and TMJ - mandible and adjacent structures removed

Face: superficial dissection, the left parotid gland, facial nerve and muscles

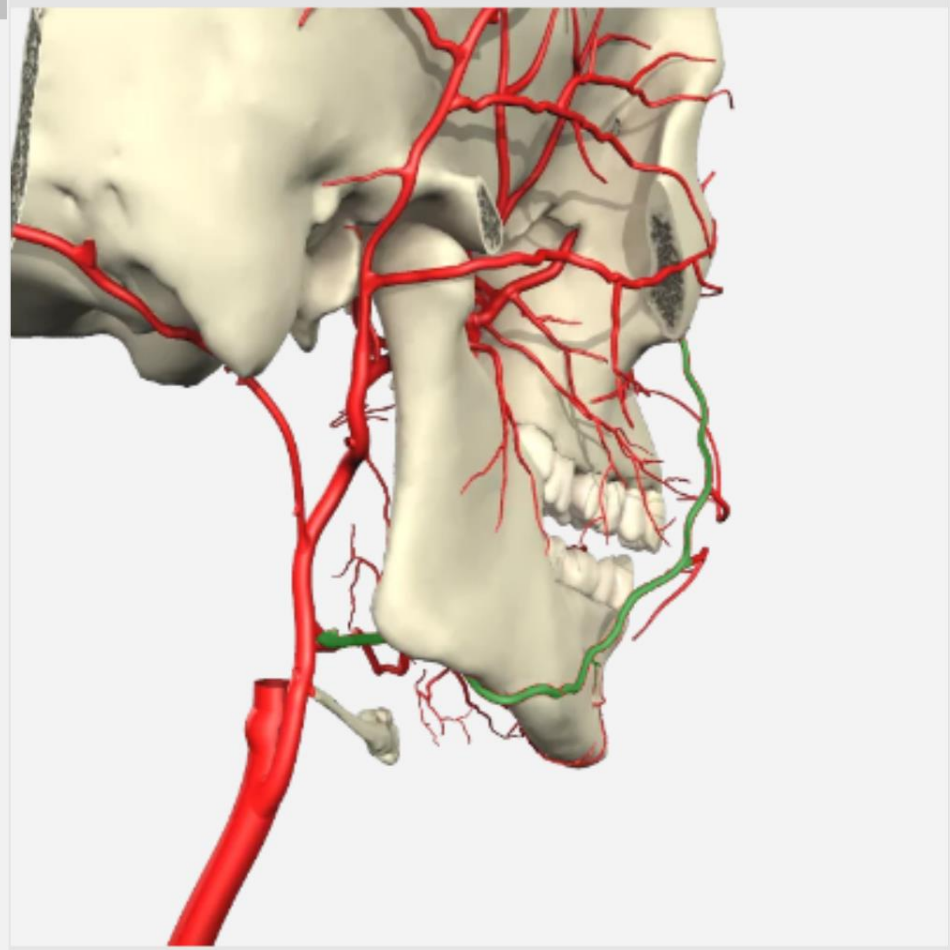
Facial artery (Syn. external maxillary artery)

Facial artery: glandular branches

Facial nerve (Syn. VII cranial nerve)

Oral cavity

部位名稱索引模組



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12

Facial artery (Syn. external maxilla...

Origin

The facial artery emerges from the anterior surface of the external carotid artery in the neck and appears on the external surface of the mandible at the anterior border of the masseter muscle.

Course

It passes upwards and forwards, deep to the digastric muscle of the neck, towards the inferior border of the mandible. At this point, it comes into contact with the submandibular gland and pierces the deep fascia to pass onto the face at the anterior edge of the masseter muscle. It then continues upwards and medially, following a tortuous course towards the bridge of the nose. It lies deep to the zygomatic and risorius muscles, but superficial to the buccinator and the levator anguli oris muscles. It passes either superficial or deep to levator labii superioris. Thus, it is generally only visible on the cheek between the zygomaticus and risorius muscles. Alongside the nose, it is closely related to the levator labii superioris alaeque nasi muscle. Here, it is termed the 'angular artery'. Throughout

Visible structures

PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE HEAD AND NECK

Save

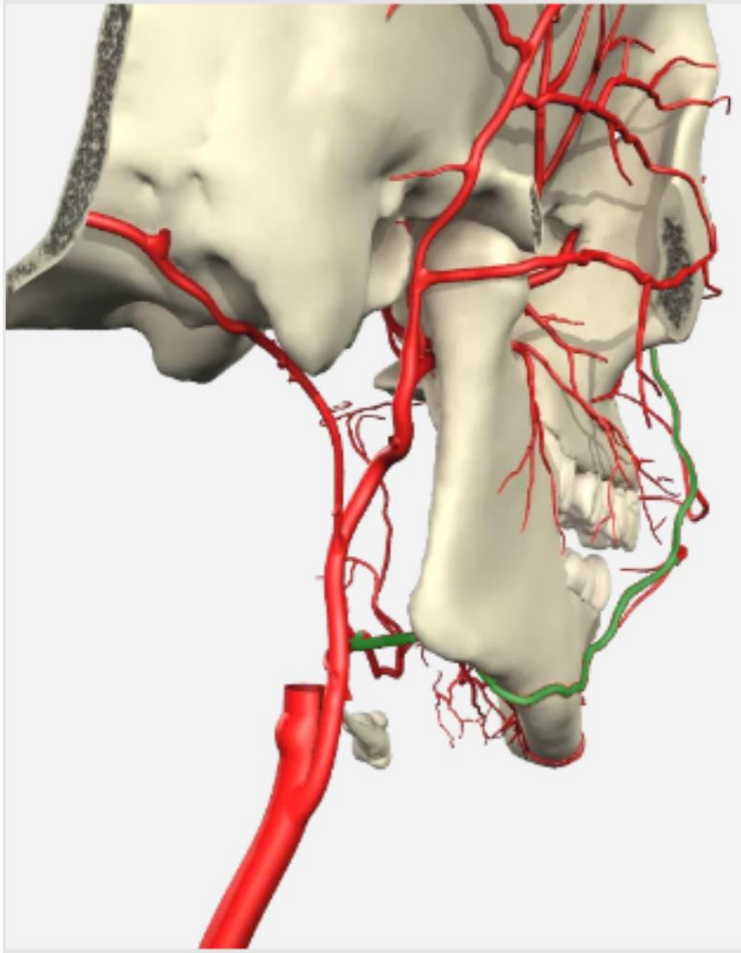
Oral cavity

SAVE IMAGE

SAVE TEXT

圖片 文字

下載檔案



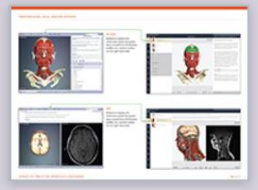
PRIMAL'S 3D ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY

Head and Neck

Welcome to our new HTML5 interface

Transition guide

Benefits



Quickly orient yourself to the new interface

Discover how the changes can benefit you

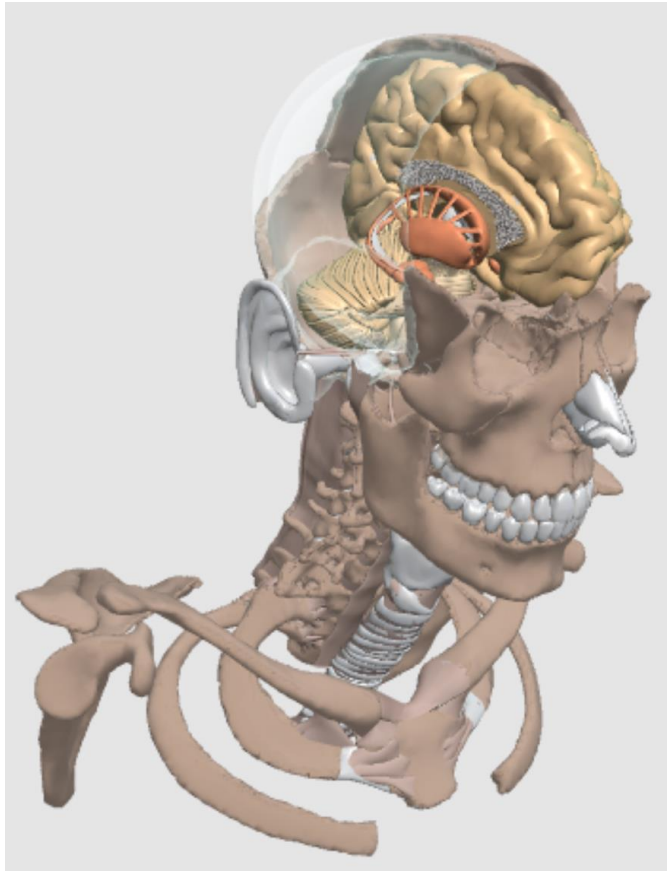
Tutorials

Feedback

COMING SOON

Discover how our

We would love to hear



3D Real-time 立體解剖資料庫

該資料庫是為了提供所有醫學教育者及臨床工作者可以藉此有 更深入的互動，藉由這個資料庫您可以更為直觀、精確的方式查看相關解剖位置。 利用實際掃描、測量的數據再透過簡單可以即時執行的介面，你可以循序瀏覽包含在 11 個 模組中超過 3000 個結構的身體部位。

English Spanish German Chinese Portuguese Latin Japanese

HEAD AND NECK

SPINE

SHOULDER AND ARM

FOREARM, WRIST AND HAND

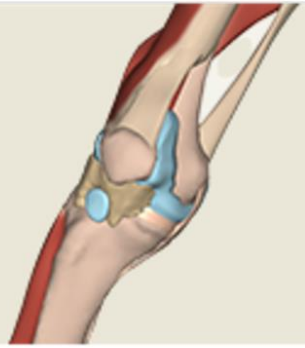
THORAX

ABDOMEN

MALE PELVIS

FEMALE PELVIS

HIP AND THIGH



KNEE

LEG, ANKLE AND FOOT

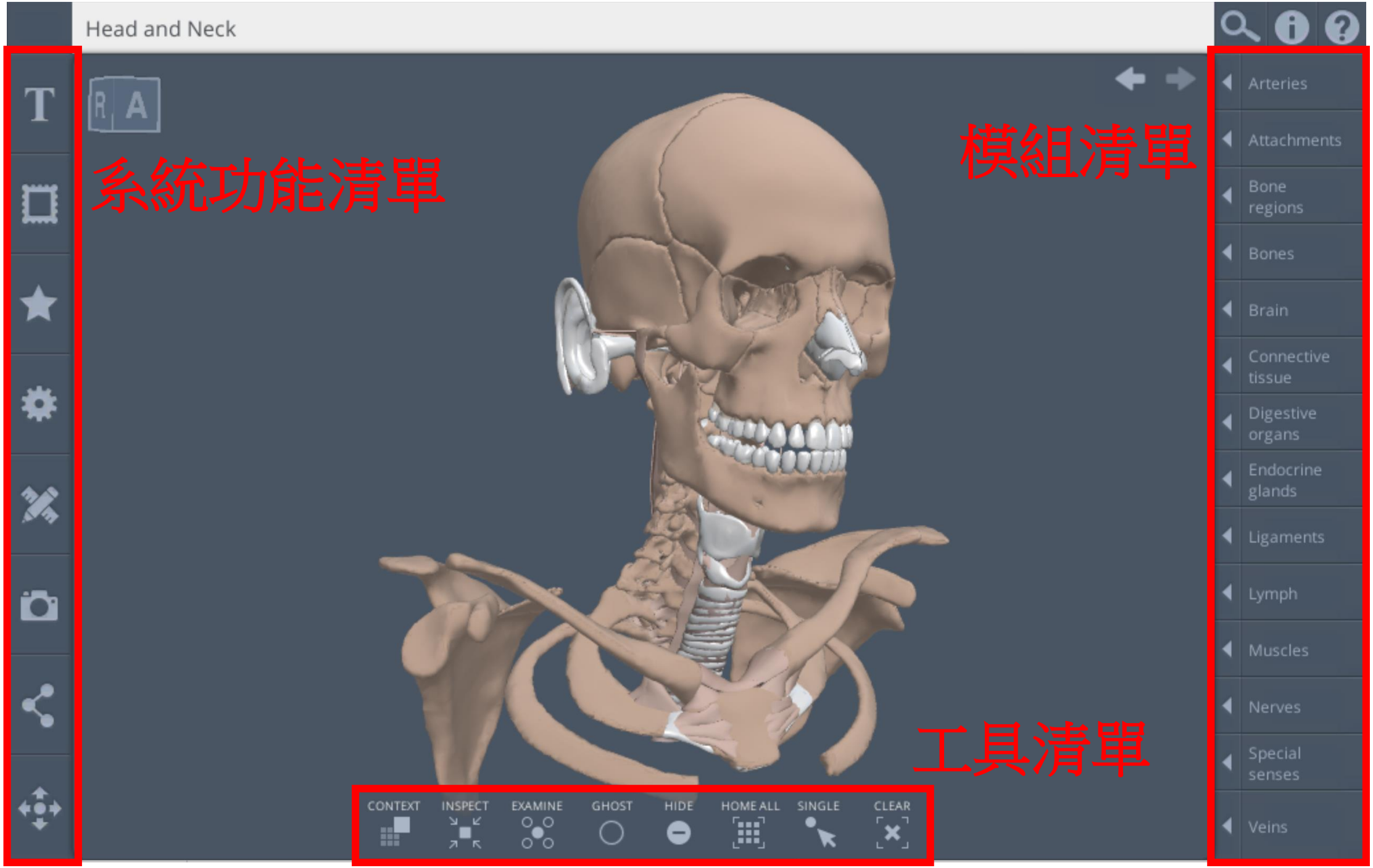
WHOLE BODY

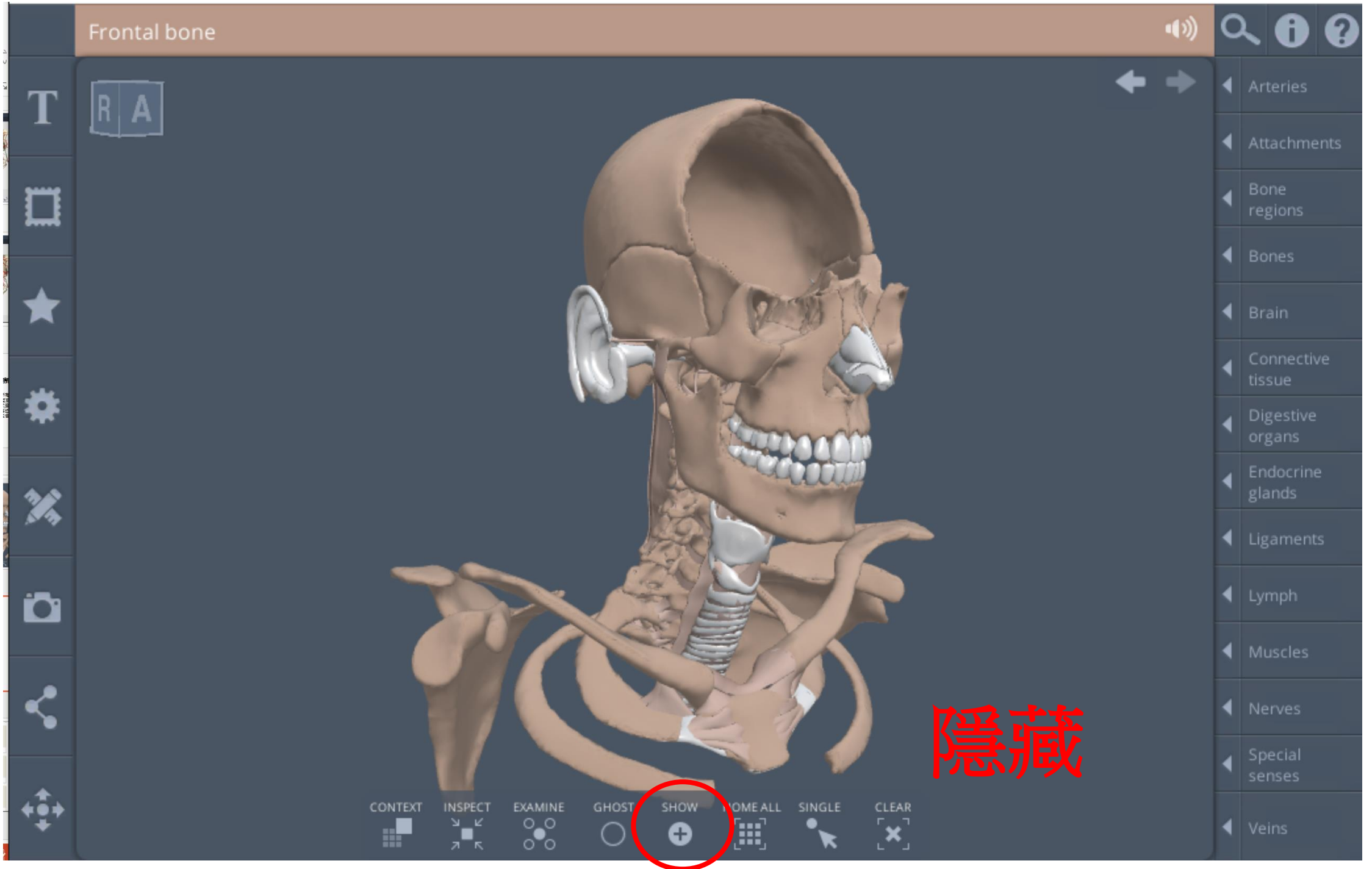
滑鼠操作

左鍵：壓選自由調整模型角度、方向

右鍵：壓選移動模型位置

中間滾輪：調整模型大小


Head and Neck
R A
系統功能清單
模組清單
工具清單
Arteries
Attachments
Bone regions
Bones
Brain
Connective tissue
Digestive organs
Endocrine glands
Ligaments
Lymph
Muscles
Nerves
Special senses
Veins
CONTEXT
INSPECT
EXAMINE
GHOST
HIDE
HOME ALL
SINGLE
CLEAR


Frontal bone
R A
Arteries
Attachments
Bone regions
Bones
Brain
Connective tissue
Digestive organs
Endocrine glands
Ligaments
Lymph
Muscles
Nerves
Special senses
Veins
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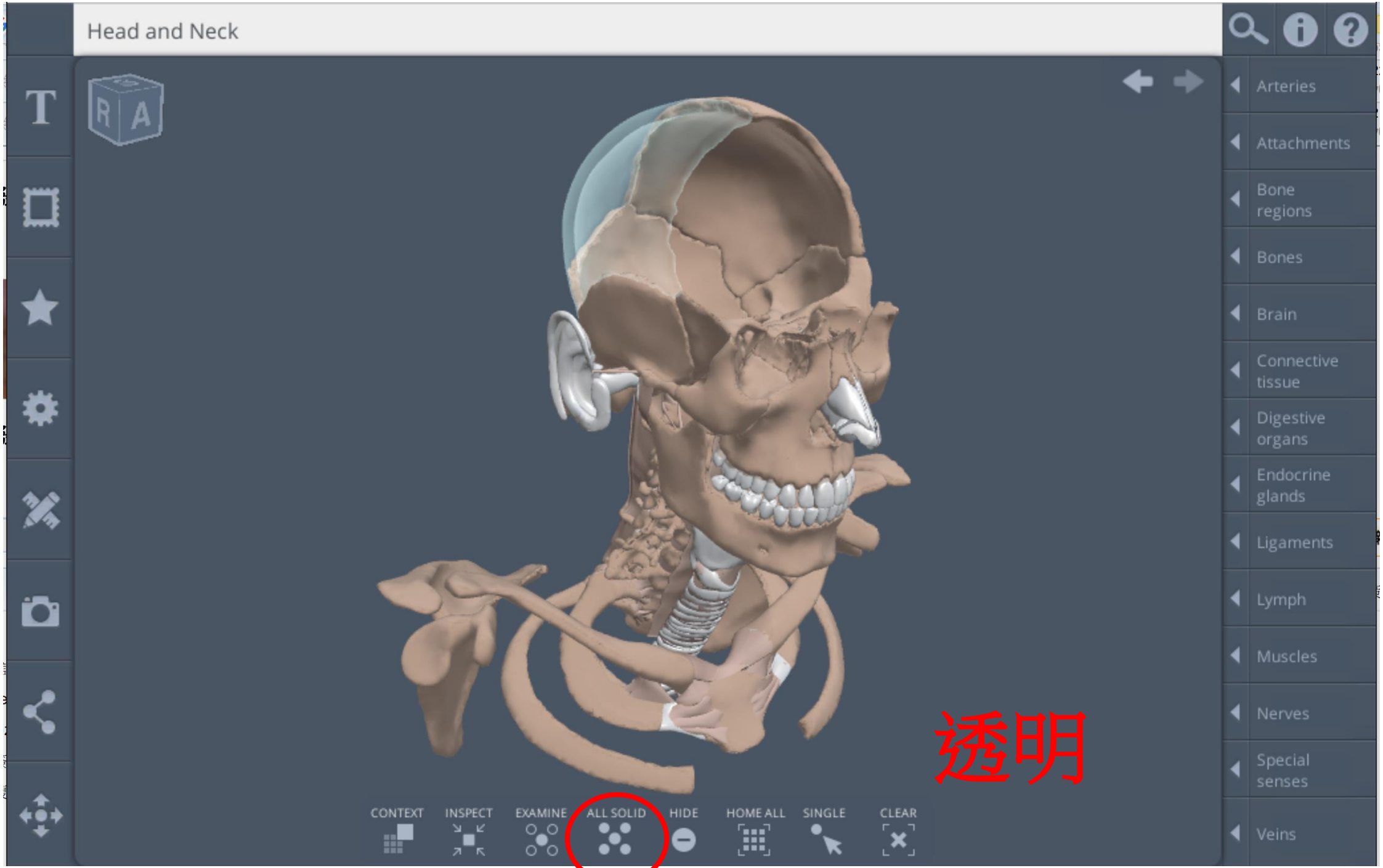
INSPECT
EXAMINE
GHOST
SHOW
SINGLE
CLEAR
隠蔵


Head and Neck
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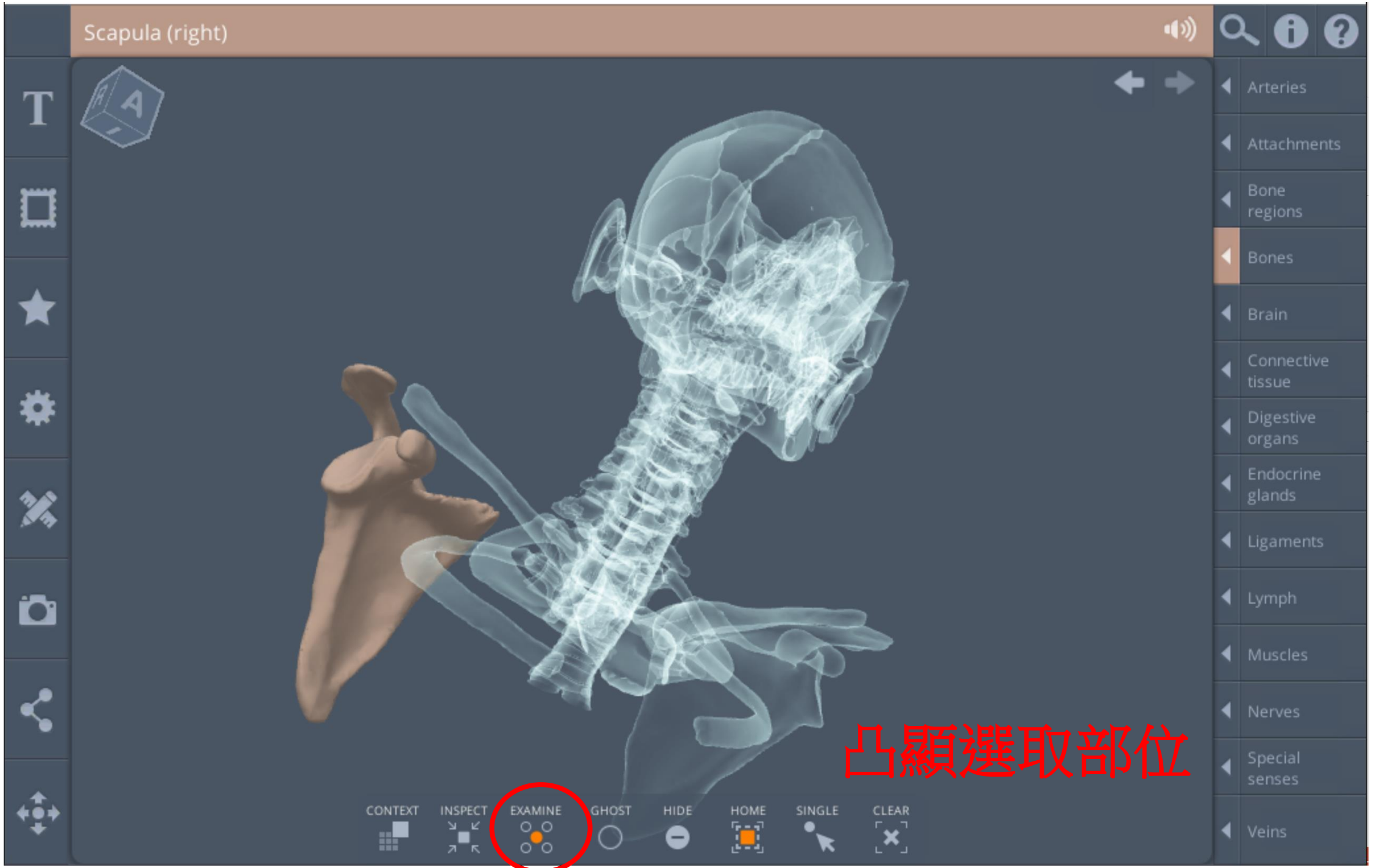
HOME ALL
SINGLE
CLEAR
透明


Scapula (right)
Arteries
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Bone regions
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Connective tissue
Digestive organs
Endocrine glands
Ligaments
Lymph
Muscles
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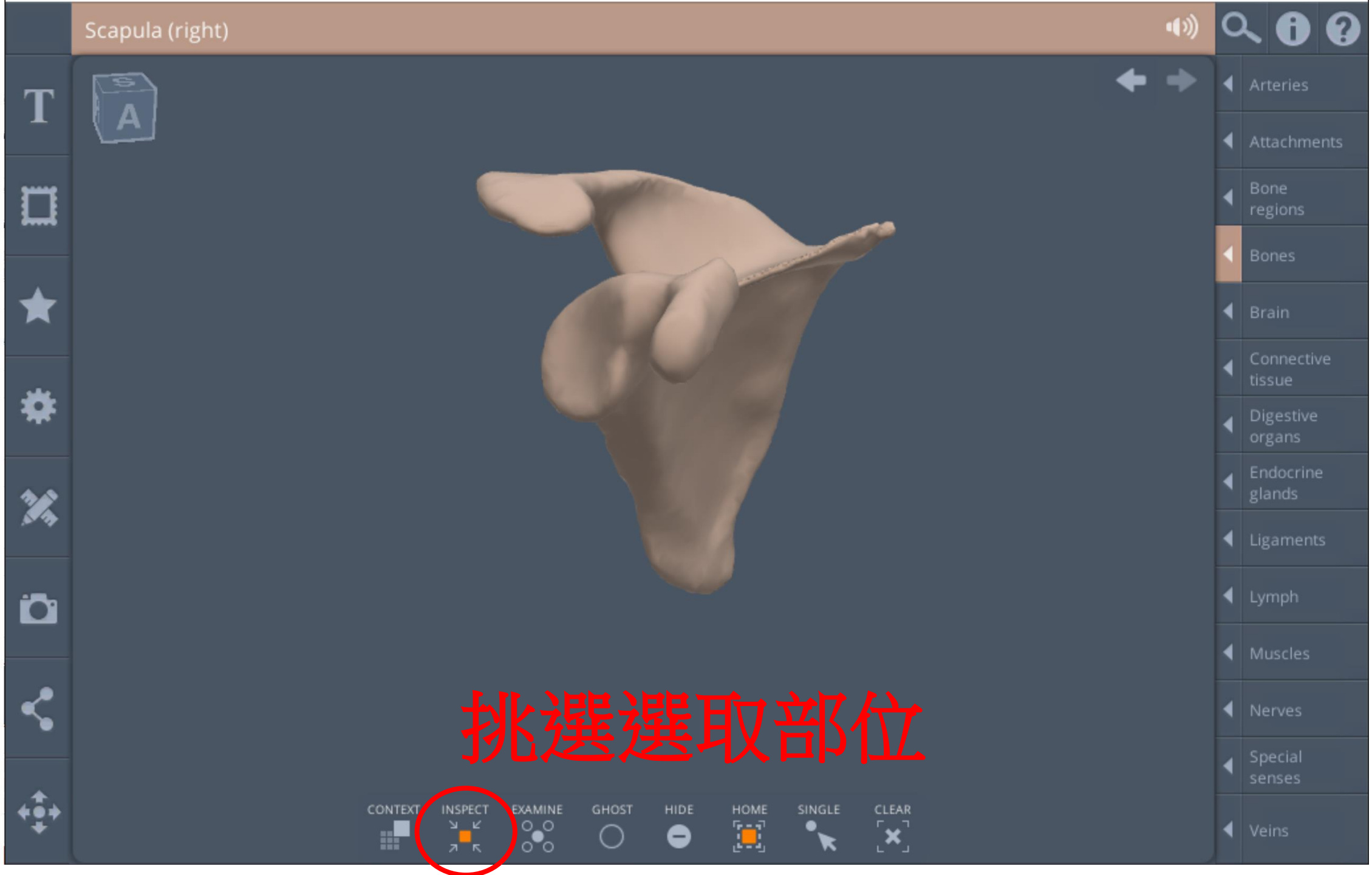
CLEAR
凸顯選取部位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CLEAR
挑選選取部位

www.anatomy.tv.rpa.lib.cjcu.edu.tw/unitywebgl/realtimeWebGL.aspx?app=Head_3D&version=headv3_3d

解剖位置選單

Lateral ventricles: body (left)

發音

解剖位置說明

The large paired lateral ventricles are approximately C-shaped and lie in each cerebral hemisphere. Each lies beneath the corpus callosum, between the caudate nucleus and the septum pellucidum, and communicate with the third ventricle via an interventricular foramen.

They can be described as having the following areas:

- ***Body***.
- Frontal horn.
- Temporal horn.
- Occipital horn.

The body joins the frontal horns anteriorly to the temporal and occipital horns posteriorly.

Function

They contain cerebrospinal fluid which functions to give the brain buoyancy, physical support and chemical stability.

Arteries
Attachments
Bone regions
Bones
Brain
Connective tissue
Digestive organs
Endocrine glands
Ligaments
Lymph
Muscles
Nerves
Special senses
Veins


Temporal bone (right)
SCENES
GROUPS
CAMERAS
Head and neck
Head and neck
Face
Anterior neck
Cervical region
Bones of the skull
Muscles of the head
Muscles of the neck
Cervical plexus ~ overview
出版社預設模型
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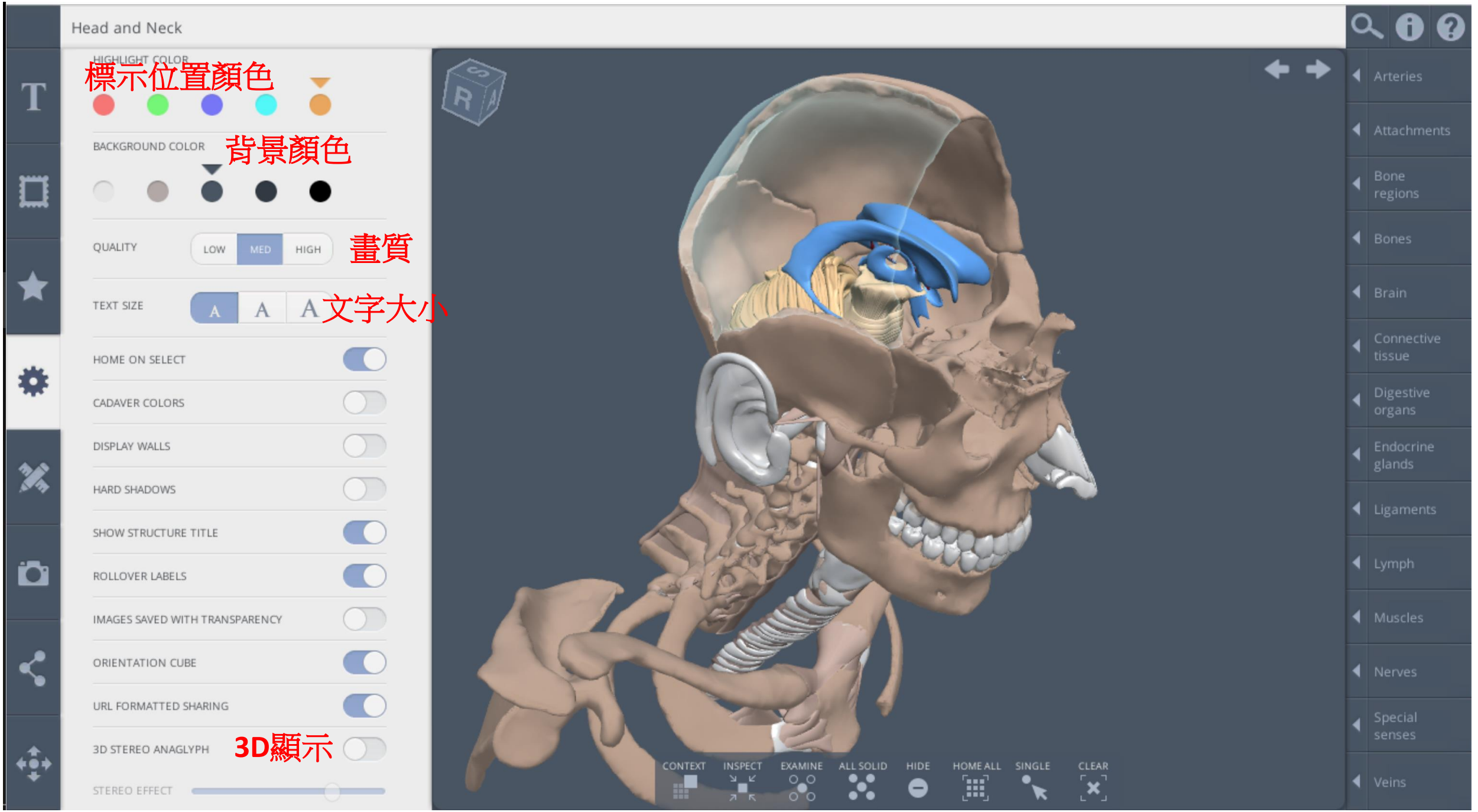
CLEAR


Head and Neck
HIGHLIGHT COLOR
標示位置顏色
BACKGROUND COLOR
背景顏色
QUALITY
LOW
MED
HIGH
畫質
TEXT SIZE
A
A
A
文字大小
HOME ON SELECT
CADAVER COLORS
DISPLAY WALLS
HARD SHADOWS
SHOW STRUCTURE TITLE
ROLLOVER LABELS
IMAGES SAVED WITH TRANSPARENCY
ORIENTATION CUBE
URL FORMATTED SHARING
3D STEREO ANAGLYPH
3D顯示
STEREO EFFECT
Arteries
Attachments
Bone regions
Bones
Brain
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Digestive organs
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Veins
CONTEXT
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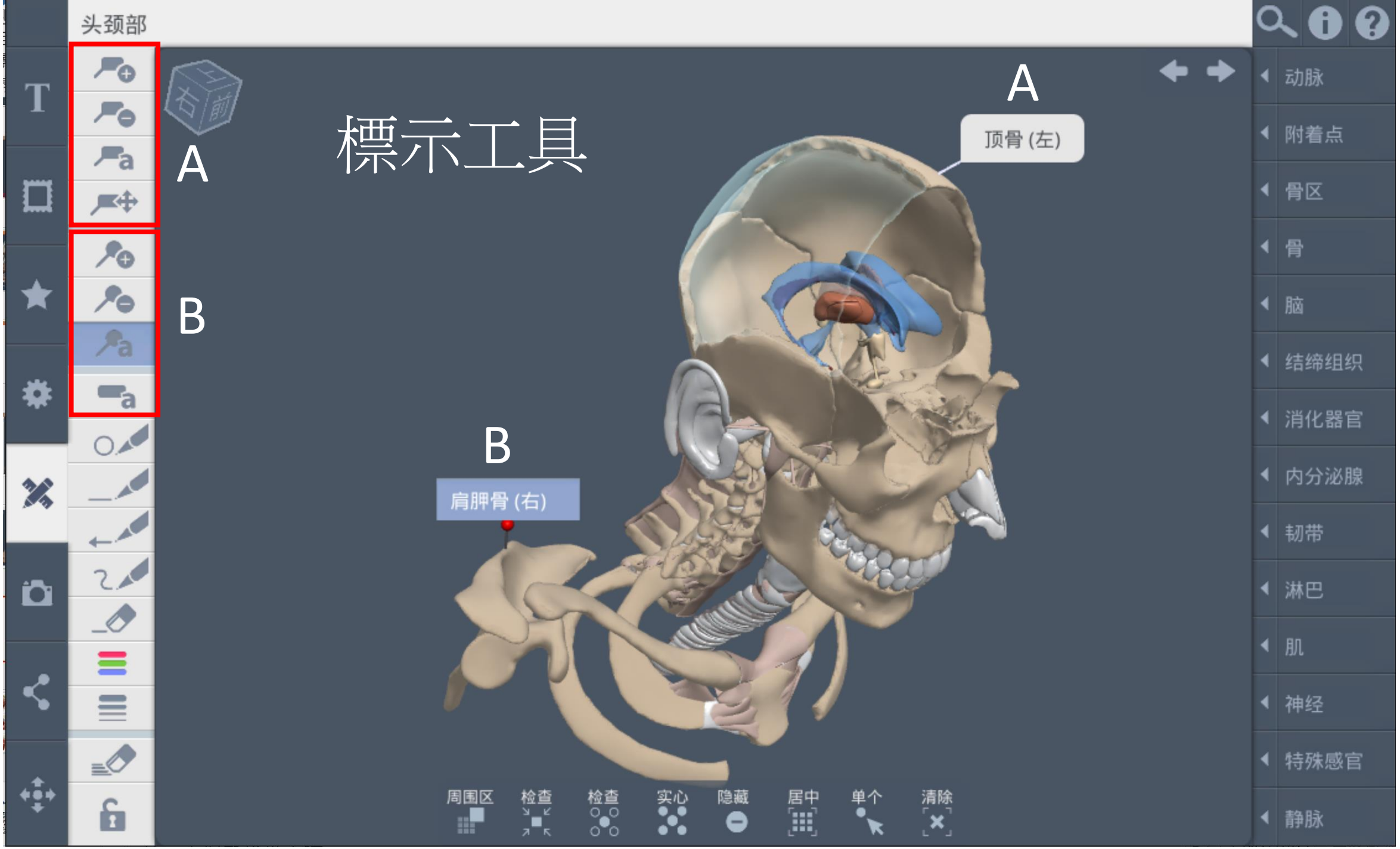
头颈部
A
B
標示工具
A
顶骨 (左)
B
肩胛骨 (右)
周围区
检查
检查
实心
隐藏
居中
单个
清除
动脉
附着点
骨区
骨
脑
结缔组织
消化器官
内分泌腺
韧带
淋巴
肌
神经
特殊感官
静脉


头颈部
后
動脉
附着点
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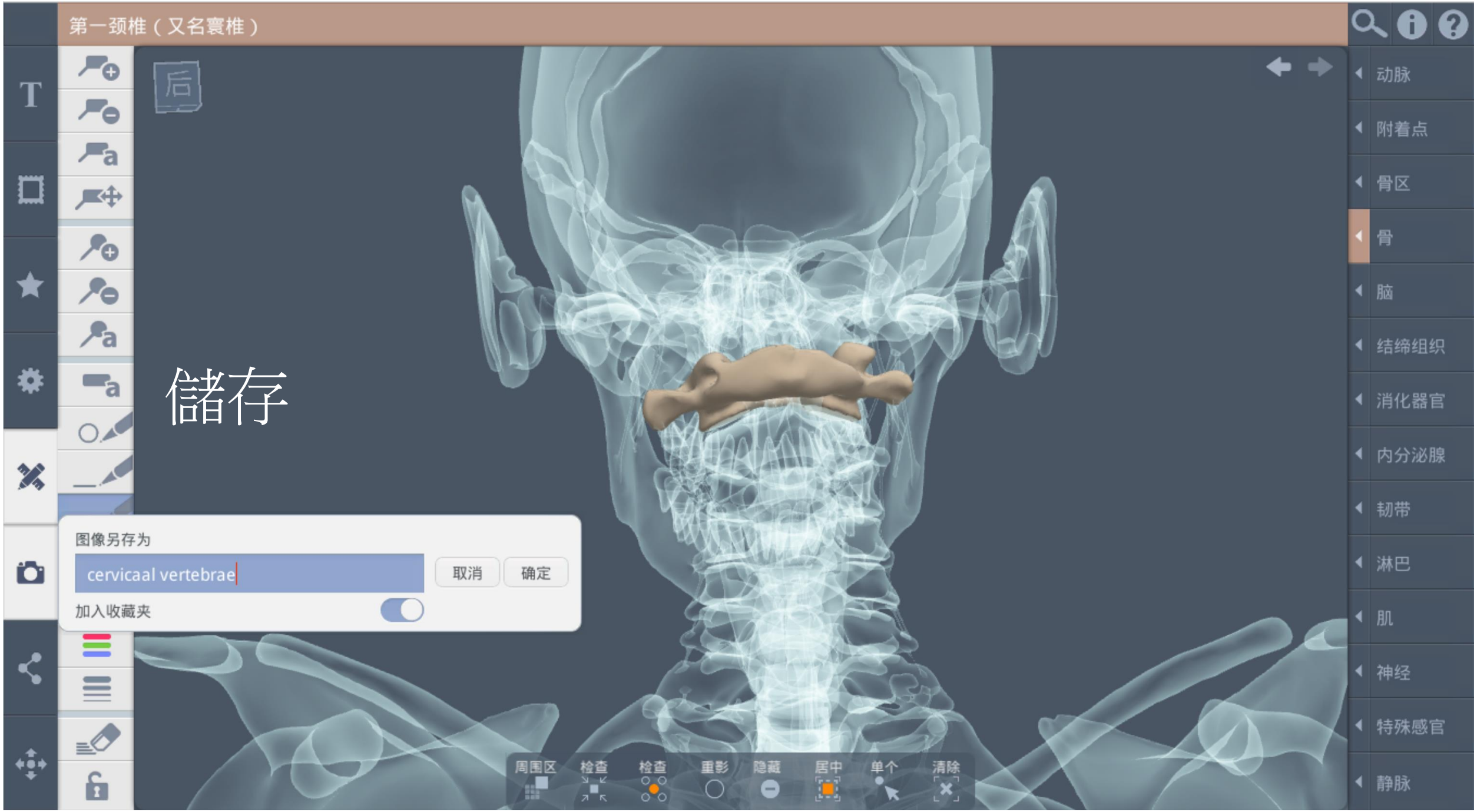
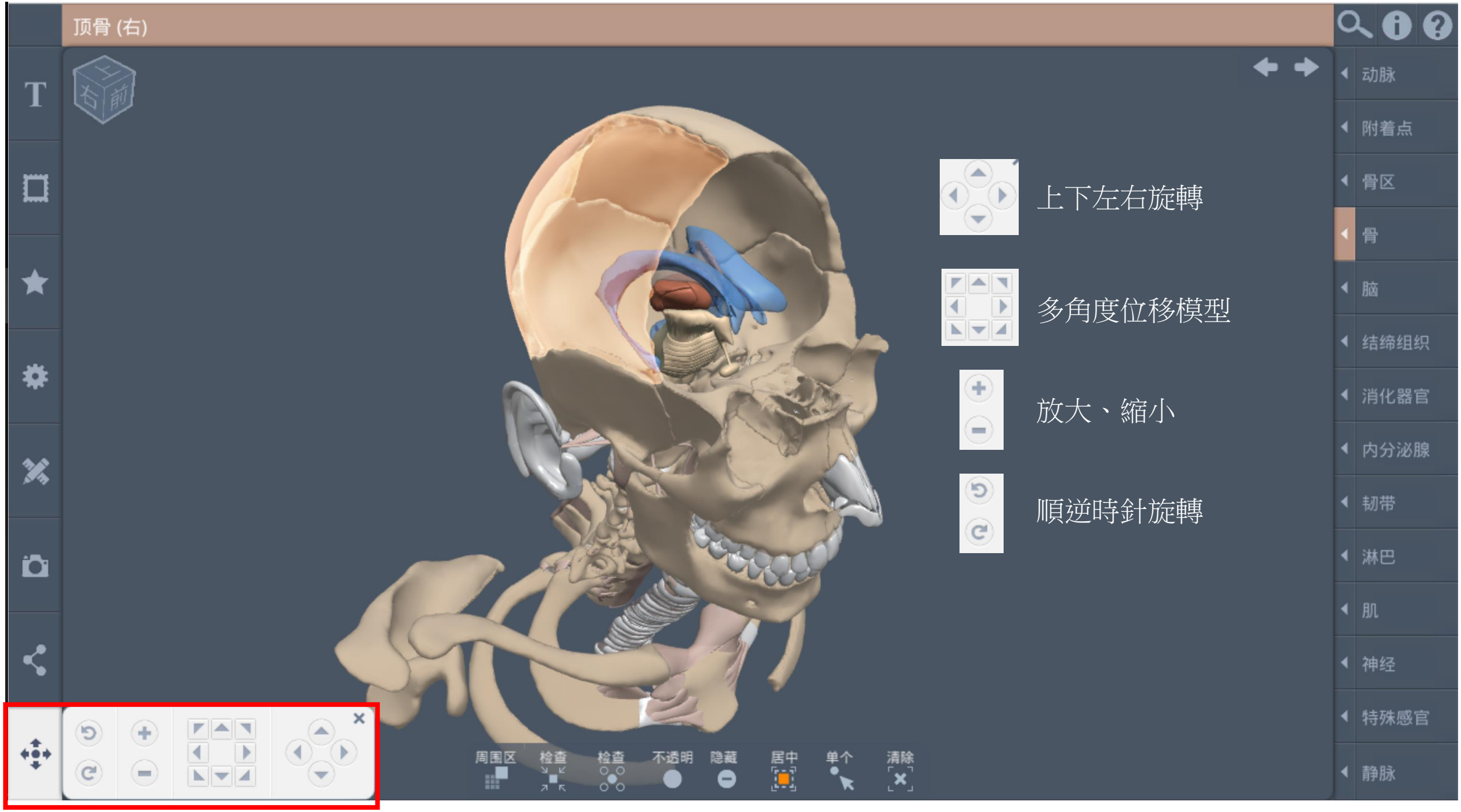
特殊感官
静脉
繪製線條
周围区
检查
检查
实心
隐藏
居中
单个
清除


第一颈椎（又名寰椎）
后
储存
图像另存为
cervicaal vertebrae
取消
确定
加入收藏夹
周围区
检查
检查
重影
隐藏
居中
单个
清除
动脉
附着点
骨区
骨
脑
结缔组织
消化器官
内分泌腺
韧带
淋巴
肌
神经
特殊感官
静脉


顶骨 (右)
上下左右旋轉
多角度位移模型
放大、縮小
順逆時針旋轉
周围区
检查
检查
不透明
隐藏
居中
单个
清除
动脉
附着点
骨区
骨
脑
结缔组织
消化器官
内分泌腺
韧带
淋巴
肌
神经
特殊感官
静脉

Anatomy & Physiology Online

線上資源覆蓋所有學生所需要了解和學習的解剖學和 生理學課程，並嘗試整合這兩個重要領域的相關知識。 全套系統包含 20 個模組，搭配清晰的 3D 影像、互動模型、動畫、插圖、幻燈片 解析各個生理系統，教學者及學習者都可以藉由標示及臨床病例進行研究、教學活動 及學習，系統並提供發音、指南及測驗等學習工具。

3D Atlas

3D Real-time

Anatomy & Physiology

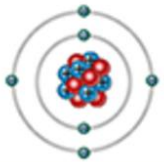
Quizzes and Activities

Modules | Search | Index

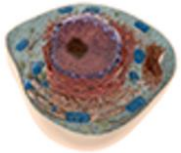
課程模組

+ iPad

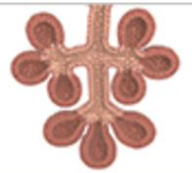
BODY PLAN AND ORGANIZATION



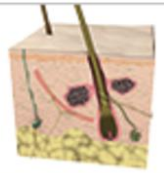
CHEMISTRY



CELL BIOLOGY



HISTOLOGY

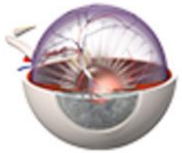


INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

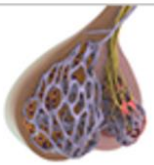
SKELETAL SYSTEM

MUSCULAR SYSTEM

NERVOUS SYSTEM



SPECIAL SENSES



ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

BLOOD

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND IMMUNITY

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

METABOLISM

URINARY SYSTEM

FLUID, ELECTROLYTE & ACID-BASE BALANCE

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

DEVELOPMENT AND INHERITANCE

你需要知道什麼

完成此主題後，您應該能夠：

章節主題大綱

- 根據靶細胞識別激素的活性。
- 分類荷爾蒙基於它們的化學性質。
- 區分水溶性激素和 脂溶性激素的作用機制。
- 解釋潛在的相互作用不同激素及其對組織的影響之間。
- 確定激素分泌物的調節方式。

Maximize

Water-soluble hormones

多媒體框頁

Water soluble hormones:

Site of secretion	Hormone	Chemical formula	Target organ	Function
	Chemical class: Peptide			
Hypothalamus	Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)/ Arginine vasopressin	$C_{46}H_{65}N_{13}O_{12}S_2$	Kidneys	Water retention
	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH)	$C_{16}H_{22}N_6O_4$	Anterior pituitary	Lactation (milk production)
	Chemical class: Amine			
Adrenal medulla	Epinephrine	$C_9H_{13}NO_3$	Many tissues	Fight or flight response
	Norepinephrine (a catecholamine)	$C_8H_{11}NO_3$	Heart	Fight or flight response

解剖與生理學

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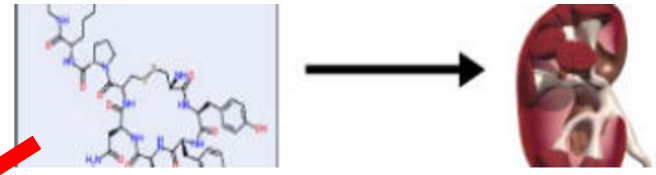
HORMONES分類

課程內容

激素通常分為 *水溶性*激素或 *脂溶性*激素。這兩種主要的激素組由於化學結構的不同而發揮不同的作用。

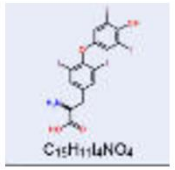
水溶性HORMONES



氨基酸和其他非類固醇激素被分類為水溶性激素。水溶性激素在血液中自由循環，但不能擴散通過細胞質膜的脂質雙層。因此，它們必須結合*細胞表面受體*以觸發其靶細胞內的作用。水溶性激素包括胺，肽和類花生酸。

胺激素

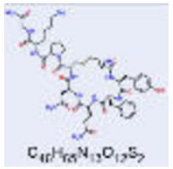
分類為胺的激素是簡單修飾的*氨基酸*。



- 腎上腺素
- 去甲腎上腺素
- 多巴胺
- 組胺
- 血清素

肽激素

分類為肽的激素由 *氨基酸的*短鏈構成。



- 抗利尿激素（ADH）
- 催產素
- 人類生長激素
- 胰島素

類二十烷酸激素

歸類為類二十烷酸的激素是從細胞膜釋放的活性脂質，其作為局

腎上腺

胰腺

性腺

其他內分泌腺和組織

壓力反應

老化

臨床

實例探究

模塊測驗

另存為PDF

Aging

隨著身體的衰老，內分泌系統發生某些變化。

生殖激素下降
與老化相關的最明顯的變化發生在生殖激素中。產生雌激素和孕激素的卵巢惡化，降低這些激素的水平。這種降低雌激素水平不僅影響女性性器官（子宮，陰道和子宮頸），因為它也可以減少骨量，從而導致骨質疏鬆 *症*。 雌激素替代療法有其自身的風險，包括增加乳腺癌的風險。
生長激素下降
雖然不影響高度，較低的生長激素水平導致 *肌肉質量的損失*。
3.降低血糖控制
胰島素沒有顯著降低，但身體的細胞反應較差，導致吃大量或碳水化合物豐富的膳食後血糖水平較高。
4.醛固酮水平下降
醛固酮有助於控制水分平衡和血壓。較低的水平導致難以控制血壓（*直立性低血壓*）和水平衡（*脫水*）。

另存為PDF

Clinical

ACROMEGALY | ADDISON疾病 | CUSHING SYNDROME | -糖尿病 | 甲狀旁腺功能亢進

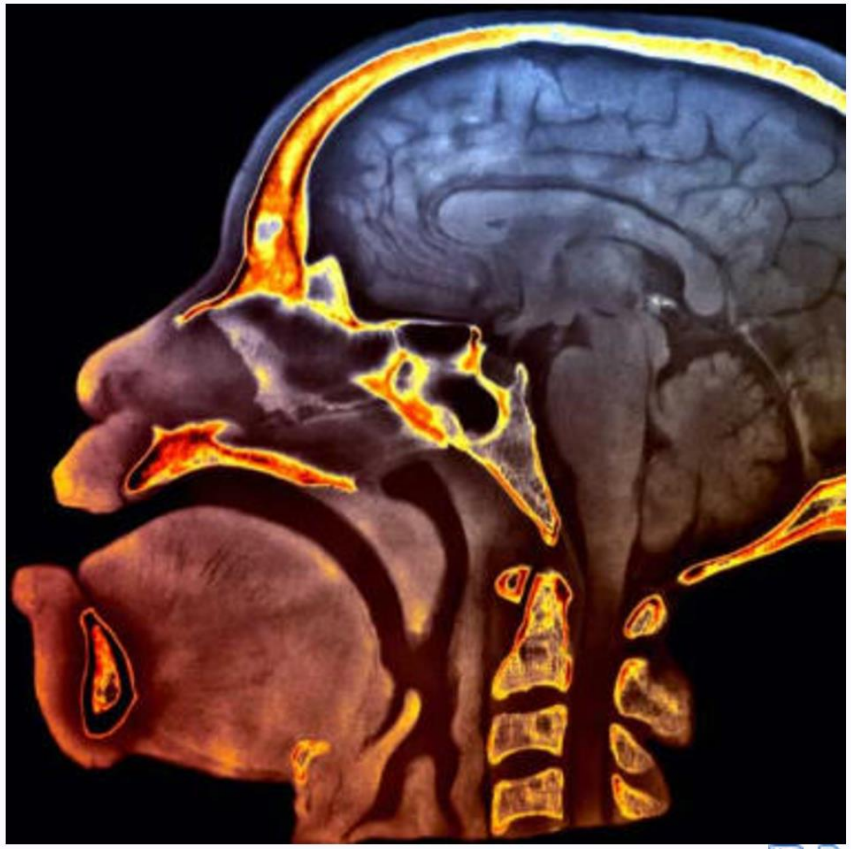
內分泌紊亂通常是由於特定激素的產生增加或減少。所產生的體徵和症狀取決於激素的正常功能。作為一般規則，過量的激素傾向於由良性腫瘤引起，而生產減少通常是由於腺體的自身免疫破壞引起的。專門從事內分泌失調的臨床醫生被稱為內分泌專家。如果他們對糖尿病具有特殊興趣，可以將其稱為糖尿病專家。

肢端肥大症

概觀

肢端肥大症是由生長激素（GH）過量產生引起的罕見疾病。GH通常在垂體前葉產生。其釋放受生長激素釋放激素的刺激，並被生長抑素抑制，兩者均在下丘腦中產生。

觸發GH釋放包括壓力和運動，而高血糖水平傾向於抑制它。當GH釋放時，它刺激肝臟產生胰島素樣生長因子-1（IGF-1）。這具有廣泛的作用，主要增加軟組織和骨骼的生長。 在成年人中，由於長骨骨骼由於生長板（骨al板）的融合而停止生長，GH的過度主要作用在軟組織上，導致肢端肥大症。在較年輕的個體中，如果al板沒有融合，那麼過量的生長激素就會導致一種稱為巨人症的相關狀況，受影響的個體異常高。



原因

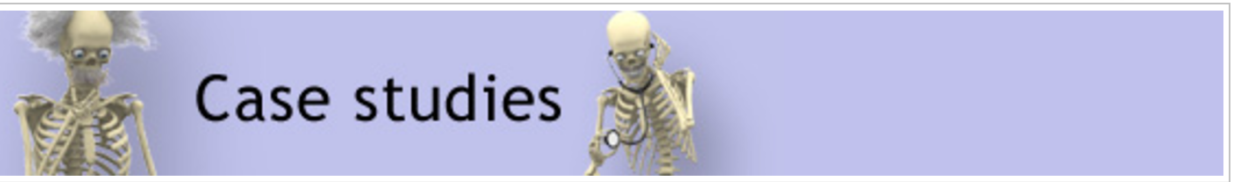
肢端肥大症幾乎總是由產生GH的良性垂體瘤引起。偶爾有些個體可能有遺傳性疾病，易引起多發性內分泌腫瘤的發展。

症狀

GH引起的症狀和體徵包括：疲勞，關節疼痛，出汗增加，面部粗糙，耳朵，鼻子，舌頭，手和腳的大小增加，血壓升高，以及糖尿病的症狀和體徵由於血糖水平升高。如果腦垂體腫瘤正在壓迫大腦

腎上腺
胰腺
性腺
其他內分泌腺和組織
壓力反應
老化
臨床
實例探究
模塊測驗

另存為PDF



抗利尿激素

一名54歲的釀酒師詹姆斯去看醫生，因為他的妻子注意到他每天喝多升液體。經過詢問，據估計，詹姆斯每天要經過10升的尿液。測試顯示詹姆斯沒有產生促進水再吸收的激素。

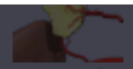
哪種激素參與促進水分吸收？ 揭示答案：	
激素參與促進水分吸收產生的地方在哪裡？ 揭示答案：	ADH是產生於下丘腦supronoptic核的鉅細胞神經元。隨後運送下來的神經元的軸突被儲存在垂體後葉腺體中並釋放。
3.促進水再吸收所涉及的激素如何從其生產地點到達目標器官，即其具有影響的器官？ 揭示答案：	
參與促進水分吸收的激素在哪裡發揮作用？說明它是如何做到的。 揭示答案：	
5.如果腫瘤是詹姆斯症狀的原因，建議腫瘤可能被壓縮的三種結構引起這些症狀。 揭示答案：	

庫興綜合徵

伯大尼，一名36歲的女性去年去看醫生，因為她在過去一年裡已經獲得了30公斤，並在她的腹部發出了紅色的妊娠紋。Bethany也報告過去一年多次皮膚感染。醫生髮現，她的高血壓，虛弱和四肢肌肉的浪費。進一步的測試顯示，由於促腎上腺皮質激素（ACTH）分泌腫瘤，Bethany患有庫興綜合徵。

ACTH通常在體內產生？ 揭示答案：	
2. ACTH通常在體內發揮作用，促進哪些激素的釋放？ 揭示答案：	
ACTH生產在正常健康人群中如何啟動？ 揭示答案：	

腎上腺
胰腺
性腺
其他內分泌腺和組織
壓力反應
老化
臨床
實例探究
模塊測驗


腎上腺


胰腺


性腺


其他內分泌腺和組織


壓力反應

老化

臨床

實例探究

模塊測驗

Endocrine system

Question 1 of 50 ▾

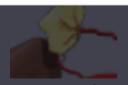
Point Value: 1

Which **ONE** of the following best describes the relative speed of onset for the effects of the endocrine system relative to that of the nervous system?

- endocrine effects are observed at the same time as nervous effects
- endocrine effects occur more slowly than nervous effects
- endocrine effects occur more rapidly than nervous effects

Score so far: 0 points out of 0

SUBMIT


腎上腺


胰腺


性腺


其他內分泌腺和組織


壓力反應

老化

臨床

實例探究

模塊測驗

Endocrine system

Question 1 of 50 ▾ Point Value: 1

Which **ONE** of the following best describes the relative speed of onset for the effects of the endocrine system relative to that of the nervous system?

- (●) endocrine effects occur more rapidly than nervous effects
- ( ) endocrine effects are observed at the same time as nervous effects
- ( ) endocrine effects occur more slowly than nervous effects

Incorrect

You did not select the correct response. The correct response is: **endocrine effects occur more slowly than nervous effects**.

Next Question

Score so far: 0 points out of 1 SUBMIT

腎上腺

胰腺

性腺

其他內分泌腺和組織

壓力反應

老化

臨床

實例探究

模塊測驗

Endocrine system

Question 5 of 50

Point Value: 1

Question	Question Points	Points Awarded
✔ 1. Which ONE of the following best describes the relati...	1	1
✖ 2. Which of the following best describe endocrine glan...	1	0
✖ 3. Hormones produced by endocrine cells are usually di...	1	0
✔ 4. Which of the following are endocrine glands?	1	1
5. Which ONE of the following describes the actions of ...	1	-
6. Which of the following hormones are soluble in wat...	1	-
7. Receptors for water-soluble hormones are found on ...	1	-
8. A lipid hormone upon binding to its receptor, forms ...	1	-
9. Which ONE of the following terms best describes hor...	1	-
10. Label the pars nervosa on this image:	1	-
11. Match the following anterior pituitary cell types wi...	1	-

rather

Score so far: 2 points out of 4

SUBMIT