

# inferior anatomy definition

**inferior anatomy definition** is a term used to describe the lower parts of the body in anatomical studies. This concept is crucial in various fields such as medicine, biology, and physical therapy, as it helps professionals understand the organization and function of the body's structures. In this article, we will explore the definition of inferior anatomy, its significance in understanding human structure, the anatomical terms associated with it, and its applications in clinical practices. Additionally, we will delve into related concepts and provide a comprehensive overview of how inferior anatomy fits into the broader context of human anatomy.

- Understanding Inferior Anatomy
- Key Anatomical Terms
- Importance of Inferior Anatomy in Medicine
- Applications in Clinical Practice
- Related Concepts

## Understanding Inferior Anatomy

Inferior anatomy refers to the regions of the body that are located below a specific point of reference, typically the midline or the transverse plane. This term is often used in conjunction with its opposite, superior anatomy, which denotes the upper parts of the body. In anatomical studies, the inferior aspect includes structures such as the feet, legs, pelvis, and lower abdominal region.

The concept of inferior anatomy is essential for various applications, including surgical procedures, diagnostic imaging, and physical examinations. For example, a thorough understanding of inferior anatomy is crucial when performing surgeries in the lower abdomen or assessing conditions related to the lower extremities.

## Key Features of Inferior Anatomy

Inferior anatomy encompasses several key features that are vital for understanding the human body. These features include:

- **Location:** Inferior anatomy pertains to structures that are positioned below other anatomical landmarks.
- **Function:** Many inferior structures play critical roles in mobility, support, and organ function.
- **Clinical Relevance:** Knowledge of inferior anatomy is essential for diagnosing and treating various medical conditions.

# Key Anatomical Terms

To fully grasp the concept of inferior anatomy, it is essential to understand several key anatomical terms that are frequently used in conjunction with this topic. These terms help describe the positions and relations of various body parts.

## Directional Terms

Directional terms are critical in anatomical language. They help specify the locations of structures relative to one another. Some of the most relevant terms include:

- **Inferior:** Referring to a position lower than another structure.
- **Superior:** Indicating a position higher than another structure.
- **Medial:** Describing a position closer to the midline of the body.
- **Lateral:** Referring to a position farther from the midline.
- **Distal:** Indicating a position further away from the trunk of the body.
- **Proximal:** Referring to a position closer to the trunk.

## Regions of Inferior Anatomy

The inferior anatomy can be divided into several regions, each containing vital organs and structures. These regions include:

- **Pelvic Region:** Home to reproductive organs, bladder, and rectum.
- **Lower Limb:** Comprising the thighs, knees, calves, ankles, and feet.
- **Abdominal Region:** The lower part of the abdomen that includes digestive organs.

## Importance of Inferior Anatomy in Medicine

The study of inferior anatomy plays a crucial role in medicine for several reasons. It provides healthcare professionals with the necessary knowledge to perform accurate assessments, diagnoses, and treatments for conditions affecting the lower parts of the body.

## Clinical Assessments

In clinical practice, understanding inferior anatomy is vital for performing thorough physical examinations. Medical professionals must be able to identify and evaluate symptoms related to:

- Lower back pain
- Leg injuries
- Pelvic disorders
- Circulatory issues
- Neurological conditions

## Surgical Applications

Inferior anatomy knowledge is also crucial for surgeons, particularly when conducting operations involving the lower abdomen or limbs. Surgeons must navigate complex structures to avoid damaging vital organs and ensure successful outcomes. Common surgical procedures that involve inferior anatomy include:

- Appendectomy
- Hernia repair
- Orthopedic surgeries on the lower extremities

## Applications in Clinical Practice

The applications of inferior anatomy in clinical practice extend beyond surgical interventions. It is integral to various fields such as physical therapy, rehabilitation, and sports medicine.

### Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation

Physical therapists utilize knowledge of inferior anatomy to design effective rehabilitation programs. Understanding the biomechanics of the lower body allows them to create tailored exercise regimens that promote healing and improve function.

### Sports Medicine

In the field of sports medicine, professionals assess and treat injuries related to inferior anatomy.

Knowledge of the anatomy of the lower limbs is essential for diagnosing common sports injuries, such as:

- Sprains and strains
- Fractures
- Tendinitis

## **Related Concepts**

Inferior anatomy does not exist in isolation; it is part of a broader anatomical framework. Understanding related concepts is essential for a comprehensive grasp of human anatomy.

## **Superior Anatomy**

In contrast to inferior anatomy, superior anatomy encompasses the upper parts of the body. Understanding the relationship between these two domains is critical for a complete anatomical perspective. For example, conditions affecting the spine can have implications for both superior and inferior anatomy.

## **Anatomical Planes and Sections**

Various anatomical planes, such as the transverse plane, help define regions of the body. The transverse plane divides the body into superior and inferior parts, further emphasizing the importance of understanding inferior anatomy in relation to other anatomical aspects.

## **Conclusion**

Inferior anatomy definition encapsulates a vital aspect of human anatomy that is crucial for medical professionals, therapists, and researchers. Understanding the lower regions of the body, their functions, and their interrelationships enhances diagnostic accuracy and treatment effectiveness. By delving into the key anatomical terms, clinical applications, and related concepts, we can appreciate the significance of inferior anatomy in a comprehensive context. This understanding not only aids in clinical practice but also enriches our overall knowledge of human biology.

## **Q: What is the inferior anatomy definition?**

A: The inferior anatomy definition refers to the anatomical structures located below a specified reference point in the body, typically the midline or transverse plane, including the lower limbs, pelvis, and lower abdominal region.

## **Q: Why is understanding inferior anatomy important?**

A: Understanding inferior anatomy is important for accurate medical assessments, surgical planning, and effective treatment of conditions affecting the lower parts of the body.

## **Q: What are some common clinical assessments related to inferior anatomy?**

A: Common clinical assessments related to inferior anatomy include evaluations for lower back pain, leg injuries, pelvic disorders, circulatory issues, and neurological conditions.

## **Q: How does inferior anatomy relate to physical therapy?**

A: Inferior anatomy is crucial in physical therapy as it informs the design of rehabilitation programs aimed at restoring function and mobility in the lower body.

## **Q: What surgical procedures often involve inferior anatomy?**

A: Surgical procedures that often involve inferior anatomy include appendectomies, hernia repairs, and orthopedic surgeries on the lower extremities.

## **Q: Can inferior anatomy affect sports performance?**

A: Yes, inferior anatomy can significantly affect sports performance, as injuries or conditions in the lower limbs can lead to decreased mobility and strength, impacting an athlete's performance.

## **Q: What is the relationship between inferior and superior anatomy?**

A: The relationship between inferior and superior anatomy is crucial for understanding the body's overall structure and function, as conditions in one area can impact the other.

## **Q: What anatomical planes are relevant to inferior anatomy?**

A: The transverse plane is particularly relevant, as it divides the body into superior and inferior parts, helping to delineate the areas of interest in inferior anatomy.

## **Q: How is inferior anatomy studied in medical education?**

A: Inferior anatomy is studied in medical education through anatomy courses, clinical practice, and dissection, allowing students to learn about the structures and their functions in a practical context.

## Q: What are some common injuries related to inferior anatomy?

A: Common injuries related to inferior anatomy include sprains, strains, fractures, and tendon injuries in the lower limbs.

## Inferior Anatomy Definition

Find other PDF articles:

<http://www.speargroupllc.com/business-suggest-011/pdf?trackid=wrY47-9914&title=cedar-falls-business.pdf>

**inferior anatomy definition:** An Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology and Allied Sciences George Milbry Gould, 1899

**inferior anatomy definition:** *The Edinburgh Encyclopædia Conducted by David Brewster, with the Assistance of Gentlemen Eminent in Science and Literature* , 1832

**inferior anatomy definition:** The Complete Guide to Vascular Ultrasound Peter H. Arger, 2004  
Keeping pace with the technical advancements and broadening capabilities of vascular ultrasound can be a challenge. This comprehensive, how-to guide delivers both the technical know-how and the analytical skills you need to obtain clinically relevant results and sharpen your interpretive skills. Inside you'll discover detailed coverage of abdominal vasculature, peripheral arteries, hemodialysis and bypass grafts, peripheral veins, penile vessels, and the cerebrovascular system -- all presented in a structured chapter format that makes sure you never miss step!--Jaquette du livre.

**inferior anatomy definition:** *The Edinburgh Encyclopaedia* ... Sir David Brewster, 1830

**inferior anatomy definition:** *The Edinburgh Encyclopaedia* , 1832

**inferior anatomy definition:** **Human Osteology** Tim D. White, Pieter A. Folkens, 2000  
Introduction. Bone Biology. Anatomical Terminology. Skull. Dentition. Hyoid and Vertebrae. Thorax: Sternum and Ribs. Shoulder Girdle: Clavicle and Scapula. Arm: Humerus, Radius, Ulna. Hand: Carpals, Metacarpals, and Phalanges. Pelvic Girdle: Sacrum, Coccyx, and Os Coxae. Leg: Femur, Patella, Tibia, and Fibula. Foot: Tarsals, Metatarsals, and Phalanges. Recovery, Preparation, and Curation of Skeletal Remains. Analysis and Reporting of Skeletal Remains. Ethics in Osteology. Assessment of Age, Sex, Stature, Ancestry, and Identity. Osteological and Dental Pathology. Postmortem Skeletal Modification. The Biology of Skeletal Populations: Discrete Traits, Distance, Diet, Disease, and Demography. Molecular Osteology. Forensic Case Study: Homicide: We Have the Witnesses but No Body. Forensic Case Study: Child Abuse, The Skeletal Perspective. Archaeological Case Study: Anasazi Remains from Cottonwood Canyon. Paleontological Case Study: The Pit of the Bones. Paleontological Case Study: Australopithecus Mandible from Maka, Ethiopia. Appendix: Photographic Methods and Provenance. Glossary. Bibliography. Index.

**inferior anatomy definition:** The Unofficial Guide to Surgery: Core Operations - Ebook Katrina Mason, Gareth Rogers, 2024-01-09 The unique and award-winning Unofficial Guides series is a collaboration between senior students, junior doctors and specialty experts. This combination of contributors understands what is essential to excel on your course, in exams and in practice – as well as the importance of presenting information in a clear, fun and engaging way. Packed with hints and tips from those in the know, when you are in a hurry and need a study companion you can trust, reach for an Unofficial Guide. The Unofficial Guide to Surgery: Core Operations, Second Edition

provides a succinct yet comprehensive guide to the most common operations - what they are, why people are listed for surgery, how the surgery is done, post-operative care and possible complications. There are full colour illustrations of every procedure. This book will be invaluable for medical students and junior doctors and also as a day-to-day reference for professionals. - Introductory chapter - how to scrub, how to glove and gown, suture techniques, surgical positions - Includes more than 120 common operations across all the surgical sub-specialties - Thorough overview of indications and contraindications - Simple 'step-by-step' guide on how to perform the surgery - Post-operative course, complications and common questions asked by surgeons - Two colour illustrations per operation - will help you understand the underlying anatomy as well as the surgical procedure - Succinct and easy to read throughout - Diverse range of skin colours and tones - not often seen in other medical textbooks - New chapter on maxillofacial surgery

**inferior anatomy definition:** *Atlas and text-book of human anatomy v. 1, 1906* Johannes Sobotta, 1906

**inferior anatomy definition:** Facial Aesthetics Farhad B. Naini, 2011-01-14 Facial Aesthetics: Concepts and Clinical Diagnosis is a unique new illustrated resource for facial aesthetic surgery and dentistry, providing the comprehensive clinical textbook on the art and science of facial aesthetics for clinicians involved in the management of facial deformities, including orthodontists, oral and maxillofacial surgeons, plastic and reconstructive surgeons and aesthetic dentists. It aims to provide readers with a comprehensive examination of facial aesthetics in the context of dentofacial and craniofacial diagnosis and treatment planning. This aim is achieved through coupling meticulous research and practical clinical advice with beautifully drawn supporting illustrations and diagrams. Structured over 24 logically arranged and easy-to-follow chapters, Part I of Facial Aesthetics covers the historical evidence for facial aesthetic canons and concepts in depth. It incorporates all aspects relevant to the work of the clinician, including the philosophical and scientific theories of facial beauty, facial attractiveness research, facial expression and the psychosocial ramifications of facial deformities. Part II of the book then goes on to examine clinical evaluation and diagnosis in considerable detail under four sections, from the initial consultation interview and acquisition of diagnostic records (section 1), complete clinical examination and analysis of the craniofacial complex (section 2), in depth analysis of each individual facial region using a top-down approach (section 3) and finally focussing on smile and dentogingival aesthetic evaluation (section 4). An in-depth, thoughtful, practical and absorbing reference, Facial Aesthetics will find an enthusiastic reception among facial aesthetic surgeons and aesthetic dentists with an interest in refining their understanding and appreciation of the human face and applying practical protocols to their clinical diagnosis and treatment planning. Key features: Examines facial aesthetics in a clinical context Promotes an interdisciplinary approach to facial aesthetic analysis Detailed description of the systematic clinical evaluation of the facial soft tissues and craniodentoskeletal complex Detailed, step-by-step aesthetic analysis of each facial region In-depth analysis of 2D and 3D clinical diagnostic records Evidence-based approach, from antiquity to contemporary scientific evidence, to the guidelines employed in planning the correction of facial deformities Treatment planning from first principles highlighted Clinical notes are highlighted throughout Clearly organized and practical format Highly illustrated in full colour throughout

**inferior anatomy definition:** Introduction to Basic Neurology Harry D. Patton, 1976

**inferior anatomy definition:** Mouth Hygiene, a Course of Instruction for Dental Hygienists Alfred Civilion Fones, 1916

**inferior anatomy definition:** Colon Polyps and Colorectal Cancer Omer Engin, 2020-10-29 This thoroughly revised and extended second edition of the book clearly explains the nature of colon polyps and their relationship to colorectal cancer in light of new developments. It discusses in detail new topics, including polyp development, risk factors and prevention measures, and also describes surgical, medical oncology and radiotherapy treatments of colon cancer. In cases of advanced colon cancer, it clearly demonstrates how to perform surgical interventions in the presence of urinary tract metastases and gynecologic organ metastases. The book also includes chapters on medical

treatment and radiotherapy in distant metastases of colorectal cancer. Further, it presents resection of liver metastases and transplantation options. Carefully examining the risk factors, and the treatment of colon cancer from the early to the advanced stages, the book is invaluable not only for medical specialists and students, but also for general readers and patients.

**inferior anatomy definition:** *Atlas and Text-book of Human Anatomy: Bones, ligaments, joints, and muscles* Johannes Sobotta, 1906

**inferior anatomy definition:** *A Laboratory manual for comparative vertebrate anatomy* Libbie Henrietta Hyman, 1922

**inferior anatomy definition:** *Mouth Hygiene; a Text-book for Dental Hygienists* Alfred Civilion Fones, 1927

**inferior anatomy definition:** *Merrill's Atlas of Radiographic Positioning and Procedures - E-Book* Bruce W. Long, Jeannean Hall Rollins, Barbara J. Smith, 2015-01-01 With more than 400 projections presented, Merrill's Atlas of Radiographic Positioning and Procedures remains the gold standard of radiographic positioning texts. Authors Eugene Frank, Bruce Long, and Barbara Smith have designed this comprehensive resource to be both an excellent textbook and also a superb clinical reference for practicing radiographers and physicians. You'll learn how to properly position the patient so that the resulting radiograph provides the information needed to reach an accurate diagnosis. Complete information is included for the most common projections, as well as for those less commonly requested. UNIQUE! Collimation sizes and other key information are provided for each relevant projection. Comprehensive, full-color coverage of anatomy and positioning makes Merrill's Atlas the most in-depth text and reference available for radiography students and practitioners. Coverage of common and unique positioning procedures includes special chapters on trauma, surgical radiography, geriatrics/pediatrics, and bone densitometry, to help prepare you for the full scope of situations you will encounter. Numerous CT and MRI images enhance your comprehension of cross-sectional anatomy and help you prepare for the Registry examination. Bulleted lists provide clear instructions on how to correctly position the patient and body part when performing procedures. Summary tables provide quick access to projection overviews, guides to anatomy, pathology tables for bone groups and body systems, and exposure technique charts. Frequently performed projections are identified with a special icon to help you focus on what you need to know as an entry-level radiographer. Includes a unique new section on working with and positioning obese patients. Offers coverage of one new compensating filter. Provides collimation sizes and other key information for each relevant projection. Features more CT and MRI images to enhance your understanding of cross-sectional anatomy and prepare you for the Registry exam. Offers additional digital images in each chapter, including stitching for long-length images of the spine and lower limb. Standardized image receptor sizes use English measurements with metric in parentheses. Depicts the newest equipment with updated photographs and images.

**inferior anatomy definition:** *Merrill's Atlas of Radiographic Positioning and Procedures* Bruce W. Long, Jeannean Hall Rollins, Barbara J. Smith, 2015-02-25 More than 400 projections make it easier to learn anatomy, properly position the patient, set exposures, and take high-quality radiographs! With Merrill's Atlas of Radiographic Positioning & Procedures, 13th Edition, you will develop the skills to produce clear radiographic images to help physicians make accurate diagnoses. It separates anatomy and positioning information by bone groups or organ systems - using full-color illustrations to show anatomical anatomy, and CT scans and MRI images to help you learn cross-section anatomy. Written by radiologic imaging experts Bruce Long, Jeannean Hall Rollins, and Barbara Smith, Merrill's Atlas is not just the gold standard in radiographic positioning references, and the most widely used, but also an excellent review in preparing for ARRT and certification exams! UNIQUE! Collimation sizes and other key information are provided for each relevant projection. Comprehensive, full-color coverage of anatomy and positioning makes Merrill's Atlas the most in-depth text and reference available for radiography students and practitioners. Coverage of common and unique positioning procedures includes special chapters on trauma, surgical radiography, geriatrics/pediatrics, and bone densitometry, to help prepare you for the full scope of



situations you will encounter. Numerous CT and MRI images enhance your comprehension of cross-sectional anatomy and help you prepare for the Registry examination. Bulleted lists provide clear instructions on how to correctly position the patient and body part when performing procedures. Summary tables provide quick access to projection overviews, guides to anatomy, pathology tables for bone groups and body systems, and exposure technique charts. Frequently performed projections are identified with a special icon to help you focus on what you need to know as an entry-level radiographer. NEW! Coverage of the latest advances in digital imaging also includes more digital radiographs with greater contrast resolution of pertinent anatomy. NEW positioning photos show current digital imaging equipment and technology. UPDATED coverage addresses contrast arthrography procedures, trauma radiography practices, plus current patient preparation, contrast media used, and the influence of digital technologies. UPDATED Pediatric Imaging chapter addresses care for the patient with autism, strategies for visit preparation, appropriate communication, and environmental considerations. UPDATED Mammography chapter reflects the evolution to digital mammography, as well as innovations in breast biopsy procedures. UPDATED Geriatric Radiography chapter describes how to care for the patient with Alzheimer's Disease and other related conditions.

**inferior anatomy definition: Human Anatomy Volume - III** Mr. Rohit Manglik, 2024-07-24  
This volume focuses on key anatomical regions with in-depth illustrations and descriptions, suitable for advanced medical students and professionals.

**inferior anatomy definition: Encyclopedia of the Human Brain**, 2002-07-04 In the past decade, enormous strides have been made in understanding the human brain. The advent of sophisticated new imaging techniques (e.g. PET, MRI, MEG, etc.) and new behavioral testing procedures have revolutionized our understanding of the brain, and we now know more about the anatomy, functions, and development of this organ than ever before. However, much of this knowledge is scattered across scientific journals and books in a diverse group of specialties: psychology, neuroscience, medicine, etc. The Encyclopedia of the Human Brain places all information in a single source and contains clearly written summaries on what is known of the human brain. Covering anatomy, physiology, neuropsychology, clinical neurology, neuropharmacology, evolutionary biology, genetics, and behavioral science, this four-volume encyclopedia contains over 200 peer reviewed signed articles from experts around the world. The Encyclopedia articles range in size from 5-30 printed pages each, and contain a definition paragraph, glossary, outline, and suggested readings, in addition to the body of the article. Lavishly illustrated, the Encyclopedia includes over 1000 figures, many in full color. Managing both breadth and depth, the Encyclopedia is a must-have reference work for life science libraries and researchers investigating the human brain.

**inferior anatomy definition: Merrill's Atlas of Radiographic Positioning and Procedures - 3-Volume Set - E-Book** Jeannean Hall Rollins, Bruce W. Long, Tammy Curtis, 2022-02-10  
\*\*Textbook and Academic Authors Association (TAA) McGuffey Longevity Award Winner, 2024\*\*  
\*\*Selected for Doody's Core Titles® 2024 with Essential Purchase designation in Radiologic Technology\*\* Perfect your positioning skills with the leading radiography text and clinical reference! Merrill's Atlas of Radiographic Positioning & Procedures, 15th Edition helps you learn to position patients properly, set exposures, and produce the clear radiographs needed to make accurate diagnoses. Guidelines to both common and uncommon projections prepare you for every kind of patient encounter. Anatomy and positioning information is organized by bone group or organ system, and coverage of special imaging modalities includes CT, MRI, sonography, radiation therapy, and more. Written by noted educators Jeannean Hall Rollins, Bruce Long, and Tammy Curtis, Merrill's Atlas is not just the gold standard in imaging — it also prepares you for the ARRT exam! - Comprehensive, full-color coverage of anatomy and positioning makes Merrill's Atlas the most in-depth text and reference available for radiography students and practitioners. - Guidelines to each projection include a photograph of a properly positioned patient and information on patient position, part position, central ray angulation, collimation, KVp values, and evaluation criteria. -

Diagnostic-quality radiograph for each projection demonstrates the result the radiographer is trying to achieve. - Coverage of common and unique positioning procedures includes chapters on trauma, surgical radiography, geriatrics/pediatrics, and bone densitometry, to help prepare you for the full scope of situations you will encounter. - Numerous CT and MRI images enhance comprehension of cross-sectional anatomy and help in preparing for the Registry examination. - Frequently requested projections are identified with a special icon to help you focus on what you need to know as an entry-level radiographer. - Image receptor and collimation sizes plus other key information are provided for each relevant projection. - Bulleted lists provide clear instructions on how to correctly position the patient and body part when performing procedures. - Summary tables provide quick access to projection overviews, guides to anatomy, pathology tables for bone groups and body systems, and exposure technique charts. - NEW! Updated content reflects the advances and continuing evolution of digital imaging technology. - NEW! Revised positioning techniques reflect the latest American Society of Radiologic Technologists (ASRT) standards, and include photos of current digital imaging for the lower limb, scoliosis, pain management, and the swallowing dysfunction. - NEW! Added digital radiographs provide greater contrast resolution for improved visualization of pertinent anatomy.

## Related to inferior anatomy definition

**Inferior | definition of inferior by Medical dictionary** inferior Situated below. An anatomical term referring to relationships in the upright body. The heart is inferior to the head, but no value judgement is implied. From the Latin *inferus*, below. Collins

**Superior | definition of superior by Medical dictionary** 1. In human anatomy, situated nearer the vertex of the head in relation to a specific reference point; opposite of inferior. Synonym (s): cranial (2) 2. Situated above or directed upward

**Caudal | definition of caudal by Medical dictionary** 1. Pertaining to the tail. 2. veterinary anatomy Denoting a position nearer to the tail

**Meatus | definition of meatus by Medical dictionary** meatus na'si (meatus of nose) one of the three portions of the nasal cavity on either side of the septum: inferior (meatus nasi inferior), middle (meatus nasi medius), and superior (meatus

**Vena cava | definition of vena cava by Medical dictionary** The inferior vena cava receives blood from parts of the body below the diaphragm; the superior vena cava drains blood from all parts of the body above the diaphragm

**Infra- | definition of infra- by Medical dictionary** infra- word element [L.], beneath. Miller-Keane Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health, Seventh Edition. © 2003 by Saunders, an imprint of Elsevier, Inc. All rights

**Sub- | definition of sub- by Medical dictionary** sub- Prefix used in words formed from L. roots, denoting beneath, less than the normal or typical, inferior

**Sinus (anatomy) | definition of Sinus (anatomy) by Medical dictionary** straight sinus a venous sinus of the dura mater formed by junction of the great cerebral vein and inferior sagittal sinus, and ending in the confluence of sinuses

**Epigastric region | definition of epigastric - Medical Dictionary** suprapubic region the abdominal region that is inferior and central in location, below the umbilical region and between the two iliac (inguinal) regions; called also hypogastric or pelvic region

**Frenulum | definition of frenulum by Medical dictionary** 1. Anatomy A small frenum. 2. Entomology A bristly structure on the hind wings of certain moths and butterflies that holds the forewings and hind wings together during flight

**Inferior | definition of inferior by Medical dictionary** inferior Situated below. An anatomical term referring to relationships in the upright body. The heart is inferior to the head, but no value judgement is implied. From the Latin *inferus*, below. Collins

**Superior | definition of superior by Medical dictionary** 1. In human anatomy, situated nearer the vertex of the head in relation to a specific reference point; opposite of inferior. Synonym (s):

cranial (2) 2. Situated above or directed upward

**Caudal | definition of caudal by Medical dictionary** 1. Pertaining to the tail. 2. veterinary anatomy Denoting a position nearer to the tail

**Meatus | definition of meatus by Medical dictionary** meatus na'si (meatus of nose) one of the three portions of the nasal cavity on either side of the septum: inferior (meatus nasi inferior), middle (meatus nasi medius), and superior (meatus

**Vena cava | definition of vena cava by Medical dictionary** The inferior vena cava receives blood from parts of the body below the diaphragm; the superior vena cava drains blood from all parts of the body above the diaphragm

**Infra- | definition of infra- by Medical dictionary** infra- word element [L.], beneath. Miller-Keane Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health, Seventh Edition. © 2003 by Saunders, an imprint of Elsevier, Inc. All rights

**Sub- | definition of sub- by Medical dictionary** sub- Prefix used in words formed from L. roots, denoting beneath, less than the normal or typical, inferior

**Sinus (anatomy) | definition of Sinus (anatomy) by Medical dictionary** straight sinus a venous sinus of the dura mater formed by junction of the great cerebral vein and inferior sagittal sinus, and ending in the confluence of sinuses

**Epigastric region | definition of epigastric - Medical Dictionary** suprapubic region the abdominal region that is inferior and central in location, below the umbilical region and between the two iliac (inguinal) regions; called also hypogastric or pelvic region

**Frenulum | definition of frenulum by Medical dictionary** 1. Anatomy A small frenum. 2. Entomology A bristly structure on the hind wings of certain moths and butterflies that holds the forewings and hind wings together during flight

**Inferior | definition of inferior by Medical dictionary** inferior Situated below. An anatomical term referring to relationships in the upright body. The heart is inferior to the head, but no value judgement is implied. From the Latin inferus, below. Collins

**Superior | definition of superior by Medical dictionary** 1. In human anatomy, situated nearer the vertex of the head in relation to a specific reference point; opposite of inferior. Synonym (s): cranial (2) 2. Situated above or directed upward

**Caudal | definition of caudal by Medical dictionary** 1. Pertaining to the tail. 2. veterinary anatomy Denoting a position nearer to the tail

**Meatus | definition of meatus by Medical dictionary** meatus na'si (meatus of nose) one of the three portions of the nasal cavity on either side of the septum: inferior (meatus nasi inferior), middle (meatus nasi medius), and superior (meatus

**Vena cava | definition of vena cava by Medical dictionary** The inferior vena cava receives blood from parts of the body below the diaphragm; the superior vena cava drains blood from all parts of the body above the diaphragm

**Infra- | definition of infra- by Medical dictionary** infra- word element [L.], beneath. Miller-Keane Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health, Seventh Edition. © 2003 by Saunders, an imprint of Elsevier, Inc. All rights

**Sub- | definition of sub- by Medical dictionary** sub- Prefix used in words formed from L. roots, denoting beneath, less than the normal or typical, inferior

**Sinus (anatomy) | definition of Sinus (anatomy) by Medical dictionary** straight sinus a venous sinus of the dura mater formed by junction of the great cerebral vein and inferior sagittal sinus, and ending in the confluence of sinuses

**Epigastric region | definition of epigastric - Medical Dictionary** suprapubic region the abdominal region that is inferior and central in location, below the umbilical region and between the two iliac (inguinal) regions; called also hypogastric or pelvic region

**Frenulum | definition of frenulum by Medical dictionary** 1. Anatomy A small frenum. 2. Entomology A bristly structure on the hind wings of certain moths and butterflies that holds the forewings and hind wings together during flight

**Inferior | definition of inferior by Medical dictionary** inferior Situated below. An anatomical term referring to relationships in the upright body. The heart is inferior to the head, but no value judgement is implied. From the Latin inferus, below. Collins

**Superior | definition of superior by Medical dictionary** 1. In human anatomy, situated nearer the vertex of the head in relation to a specific reference point; opposite of inferior. Synonym (s): cranial (2) 2. Situated above or directed upward

**Caudal | definition of caudal by Medical dictionary** 1. Pertaining to the tail. 2. veterinary anatomy Denoting a position nearer to the tail

**Meatus | definition of meatus by Medical dictionary** meatus na'si (meatus of nose) one of the three portions of the nasal cavity on either side of the septum: inferior (meatus nasi inferior), middle (meatus nasi medius), and superior (meatus nasi)

**Vena cava | definition of vena cava by Medical dictionary** The inferior vena cava receives blood from parts of the body below the diaphragm; the superior vena cava drains blood from all parts of the body above the diaphragm

**Infra- | definition of infra- by Medical dictionary** infra- word element [L.], beneath. Miller-Keane Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health, Seventh Edition. © 2003 by Saunders, an imprint of Elsevier, Inc. All rights

**Sub- | definition of sub- by Medical dictionary** sub- Prefix used in words formed from L. roots, denoting beneath, less than the normal or typical, inferior

**Sinus (anatomy) | definition of Sinus (anatomy) by Medical dictionary** straight sinus a venous sinus of the dura mater formed by junction of the great cerebral vein and inferior sagittal sinus, and ending in the confluence of sinuses

**Epigastric region | definition of epigastric - Medical Dictionary** suprapubic region the abdominal region that is inferior and central in location, below the umbilical region and between the two iliac (inguinal) regions; called also hypogastric or pelvic region

**Frenulum | definition of frenulum by Medical dictionary** 1. Anatomy A small frenum. 2. Entomology A bristly structure on the hind wings of certain moths and butterflies that holds the forewings and hind wings together during flight

**Inferior | definition of inferior by Medical dictionary** inferior Situated below. An anatomical term referring to relationships in the upright body. The heart is inferior to the head, but no value judgement is implied. From the Latin inferus, below. Collins

**Superior | definition of superior by Medical dictionary** 1. In human anatomy, situated nearer the vertex of the head in relation to a specific reference point; opposite of inferior. Synonym (s): cranial (2) 2. Situated above or directed upward

**Caudal | definition of caudal by Medical dictionary** 1. Pertaining to the tail. 2. veterinary anatomy Denoting a position nearer to the tail

**Meatus | definition of meatus by Medical dictionary** meatus na'si (meatus of nose) one of the three portions of the nasal cavity on either side of the septum: inferior (meatus nasi inferior), middle (meatus nasi medius), and superior (meatus)

**Vena cava | definition of vena cava by Medical dictionary** The inferior vena cava receives blood from parts of the body below the diaphragm; the superior vena cava drains blood from all parts of the body above the diaphragm

**Infra- | definition of infra- by Medical dictionary** infra- word element [L.], beneath. Miller-Keane Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health, Seventh Edition. © 2003 by Saunders, an imprint of Elsevier, Inc. All rights

**Sub- | definition of sub- by Medical dictionary** sub- Prefix used in words formed from L. roots, denoting beneath, less than the normal or typical, inferior

**Sinus (anatomy) | definition of Sinus (anatomy) by Medical dictionary** straight sinus a venous sinus of the dura mater formed by junction of the great cerebral vein and inferior sagittal sinus, and ending in the confluence of sinuses

**Epigastric region | definition of epigastric - Medical Dictionary** suprapubic region the

abdominal region that is inferior and central in location, below the umbilical region and between the two iliac (inguinal) regions; called also hypogastric or pelvic region

**Frenulum | definition of frenulum by Medical dictionary** 1. Anatomy A small frenum. 2.

Entomology A bristly structure on the hind wings of certain moths and butterflies that holds the forewings and hind wings together during flight

## **Related to inferior anatomy definition**

**Mandibular Anatomy and Inferior Alveolar Nerve Block Techniques** (Nature3mon) The mandible exhibits complex anatomical variations that are critical for successful surgical interventions and local anaesthetic procedures. The mandibular ramus houses several key landmarks -

**Mandibular Anatomy and Inferior Alveolar Nerve Block Techniques** (Nature3mon) The mandible exhibits complex anatomical variations that are critical for successful surgical interventions and local anaesthetic procedures. The mandibular ramus houses several key landmarks -

Back to Home: <http://www.speargroupllc.com>