

Puzzle Questions (Solve in Groups):

1. **True/False:** Anatomy is defined as the study of the functions of living organisms. (True or False?)
2. **Fill in the Blank:** The word "anatomy" comes from Greek roots meaning "to _____ up" or dissect.
3. **Multiple Choice:** Which of the following is the primary definition of anatomy in the context of physiotherapy? a) The study of body movements b) The study of the structure of living organisms c) The study of diseases d) The study of mental processes
4. **Short Answer:** According to the BPT syllabus, what is the main focus of anatomy study in relation to physiotherapy patients? (Hint: Mention specific systems like bones, joints, etc.)
5. **True/False:** Subdivisions of anatomy include only gross and microscopic categories. (True or False?)
6. **Fill in the Blank:** _____ anatomy involves the study of structures visible to the naked eye, such as bones and muscles.
7. **Multiple Choice:** Which subdivision of anatomy focuses on specific body regions, like the upper limb? a) Systemic anatomy b) Regional anatomy c) Developmental anatomy d) Comparative anatomy
8. **Short Answer:** Name at least two sub-categories under gross anatomy.
9. **True/False:** Microscopic anatomy includes histology, which is the study of tissues. (True or False?)
10. **Fill in the Blank:** The subdivision that studies the development of the body from conception to adulthood is called _____ anatomy.
11. **Multiple Choice:** In the BPT syllabus, the introduction to anatomy emphasizes identification of gross anatomical structures. Which subdivision does this primarily align with? a) Microscopic anatomy b) Gross anatomy c) Pathological anatomy d) Embryology
12. **Short Answer:** What is surface anatomy, and why might it be useful in physiotherapy?
13. **True/False:** Comparative anatomy involves comparing human structures to those of other animals. (True or False?)
14. **Fill in the Blank:** _____ anatomy uses imaging techniques like X-rays to study body structures.
15. **Multiple Choice:** Which subdivision of anatomy would be most relevant for understanding how a bone fracture affects muscle attachment in a physiotherapy case? a) Cytology b) Systemic anatomy c) Radiological anatomy d) Developmental anatomy

Answers:

1. False (Anatomy is the study of structure; physiology is the study of functions.)
2. Cut
3. b) The study of the structure of living organisms
4. Identification of gross anatomical structures, particularly bones, joints, muscles, brain, cardio-pulmonary, and nervous system as related to physiotherapy patients.
5. False (There are more, such as developmental, comparative, surface, and radiological.)
6. Gross (or macroscopic)
7. b) Regional anatomy
8. Regional anatomy (by body regions), systemic anatomy (by body systems), surface anatomy (external features).
9. True
10. Developmental (or embryology for the prenatal part)
11. b) Gross anatomy
12. Surface anatomy is the study of external body features and landmarks. It is useful in physiotherapy for palpation, locating muscles/joints, and assessing surface abnormalities without invasive methods.
13. True
14. Radiological (or imaging)
15. b) Systemic anatomy (as it studies systems like skeletal and muscular together)