

# ANATOMY.TV – ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

... un percorso semplificato

per approfondimenti si veda  
alla voce HELP di Anatomy.TV

a cura di Luisa Banzato

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an informa t

# Anatomy & Physiology



ogni sessione



Anatomy and Physiology

English Spanish

The screenshot displays a user interface for an 'Anatomy and Physiology' module. At the top, there is a header with the module title and a language selector showing 'English' and 'Spanish'. Below the header is a grid of 12 topic cards, each featuring an anatomical illustration and a title. The topics are: Body Plan and Organization, Chemistry, Cell Biology, Histology, Integumentary System, Skeletal System, Endocrine System, Blood, Cardiovascular System, Lymphatic System and Immunity, Respiratory System, and Digestive System. Each card has a small heart icon in the bottom right corner, likely for favoriting or bookmarking.

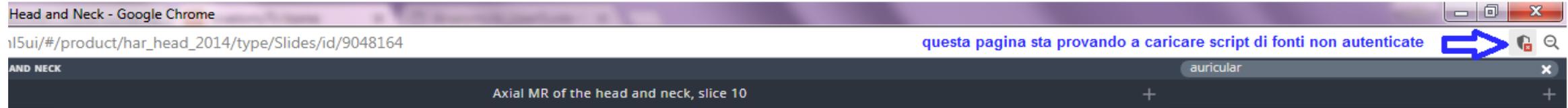
Topic	Image Description
Body Plan and Organization	Illustration of a human torso showing internal organs.
Chemistry	Diagram of an atom with a nucleus and orbiting electrons.
Cell Biology	Microscopic view of a cell with various organelles.
Histology	Microscopic view of a branching biological structure, possibly a gland.
Integumentary System	Illustration of a skin cross-section showing layers and hair follicles.
Skeletal System	Illustration of a human knee joint showing bones and ligaments.
Endocrine System	Illustration of a gland, possibly the pancreas, with ducts.
Blood	Illustration of a single red blood cell.
Cardiovascular System	Illustration of a human heart with major blood vessels.
Lymphatic System and Immunity	Microscopic view of a lymph node or similar structure.
Respiratory System	Illustration of human lungs with the trachea.
Digestive System	Illustration of the stomach and associated digestive organs.

Quando si entra nel modulo non è più possibile avere una visione d'insieme.



Navigare nel singolo modulo è comunque un'opzione da prendere in considerazione per testare la ricchezza dei dati: casi clinici, immagini interattive, video, quiz, interactive learning.

# Funzionalità browser e connessione da remoto



Se appaiono questi messaggi la risorsa non viene consultata in modo corretto.

**Cancellare i dati di navigazione**

(cronologia, cookie, immagini nella cache etc.)

**RICORDA - Log in with UK SHIBBOLETH – Università degli Studi di Padova**

# Settings



Scegli il colore con il quale vuoi evidenziare la parte

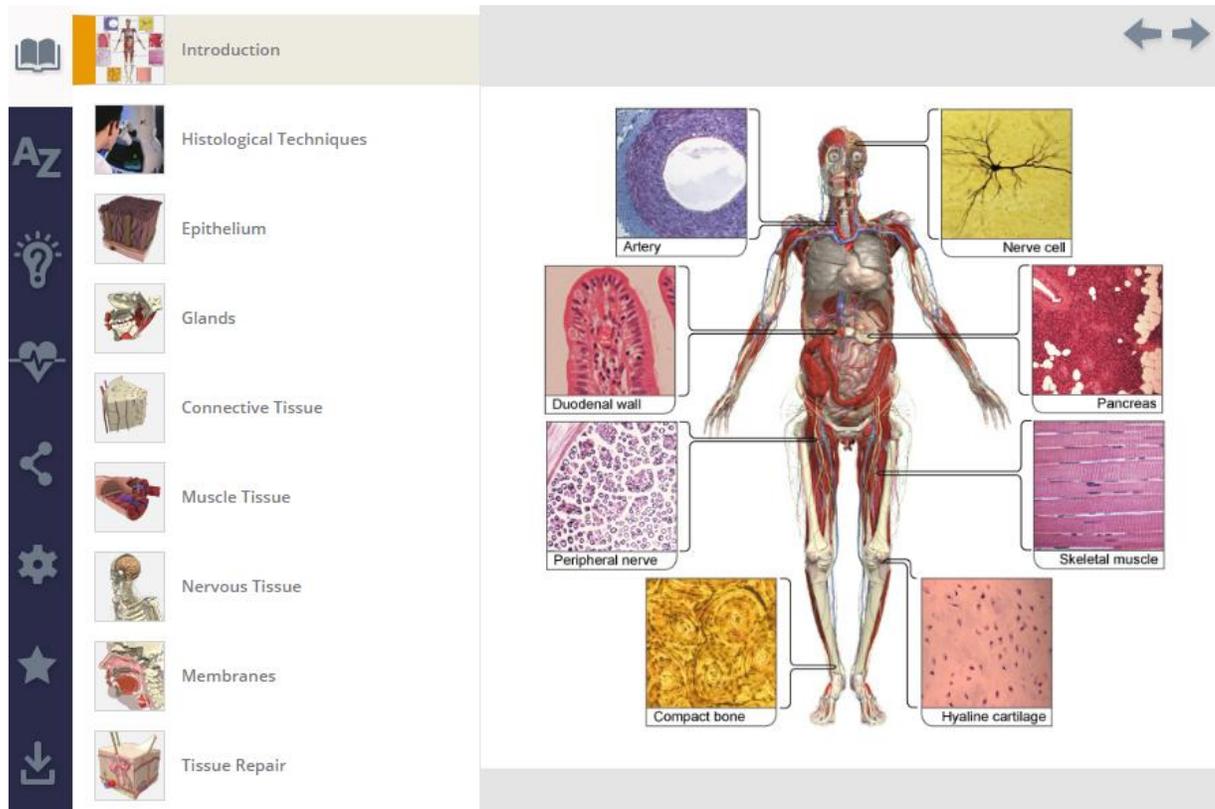
Scegli lo sfondo

(opzione disponibile solo per alcuni materiali)

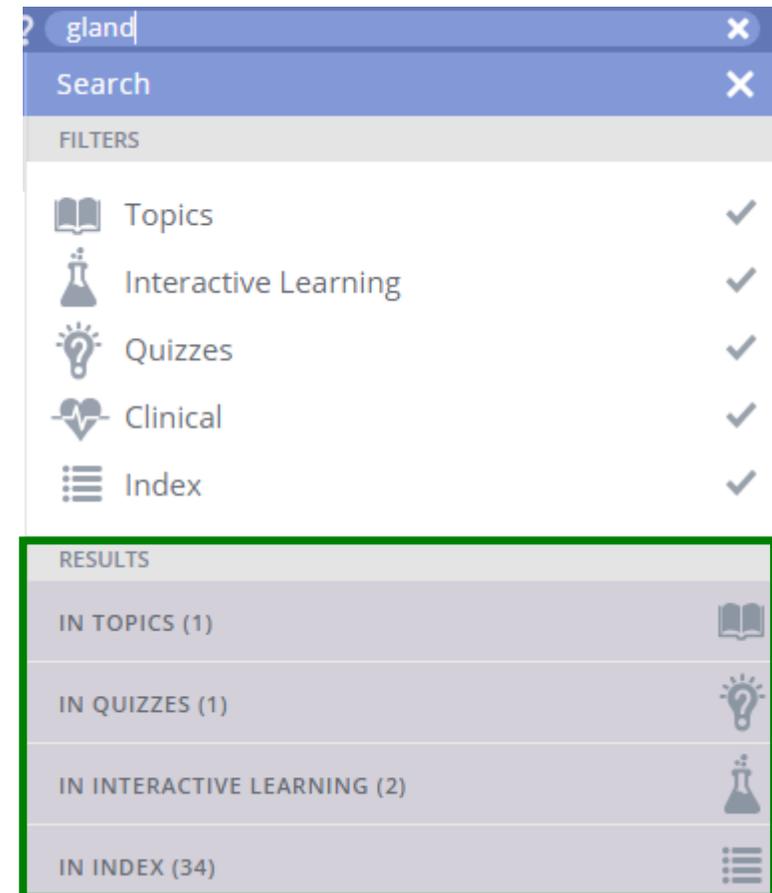
The screenshot shows an interactive anatomy application interface. At the top, a blue header bar contains the text "HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - CELL BIOLOGY". Below this, the interface is split into two main sections: "Settings" on the left and "Cell" on the right. The "Settings" panel includes several options: two checkboxes for "Hide structure title rollover" and "Hide structure title"; a "Highlight color" section with five color swatches (blue, green, purple, yellow, cyan); a "Background color" section with five swatches (black, dark grey, light grey, white, very light grey); and a "Swipe speed for view" section with a horizontal slider. The "Cell" section displays a 3D cutaway diagram of a cell with various organelles. A tooltip points to the endoplasmic reticulum, labeled "Endoplasmic reticulum: cisterna". A vertical navigation bar on the far left contains icons for a book, "AZ", a lightbulb, a heart, a share icon, a gear (selected), a star, and a download icon. A double-headed arrow is visible at the top right of the "Cell" section.

# Modalità di ricerca

**Topics** - ogni modulo presenta una serie di argomenti specifici immediatamente identificabili.



**Termine libero** - in alto sulla destra si apriranno tutte le voci presenti - Results



# Interactive learning

skull x

Search x

FILTERS

- Topics ✓
- Interactive Learning ✓
- Quizzes ✓
- Clinical ✓
- Index ✓

RESULTS

IN TOPICS (1)

IN QUIZZES (1)

IN INTERACTIVE LEARNING (1)

Skull

IN INDEX (3)



Quizzes

- Introduction
- Microanatomy of Bone and Cartilage
- Gross Anatomy of Bone
- Embryonic Bone Formation
- Bone Growth, Repair, and Remodeling
- Organization of Skeletal Tissue
- Skull
- Vertebral Column
- Bones of the Upper Limb

Non esiste nel pannello di controllo una voce **Interactive Learning**. La voce quizzes non comprende questo materiale.

**COLORING BOOK : INTERMEDIATE LEVEL**

First print this page. Color in the structure name in the list below and then the corresponding structure on the model in the same color. Use the associated letters as a guide.

**A** FRONTAL BONE      **F** NASAL BONE  
**B** TEMPORAL BONE    **G** MAXILLA  
**C** PARIETAL BONE      **H** MANDIBLE: BODY  
**D** ZYGOMATIC BONE    **I** CORONAL SUTURE  
**E** TEMPORAL BONE: MASTOID PROCESS    **J** TEETH: INCISORS

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Se si vogliono scaricare immagini da colorare bisogna utilizzare l'opzione **Search** e controllare se è presente tra gli interactive learning anche un **Coloring book**.



# Caratteristiche del modulo

The screenshot shows an educational module interface. On the left is a vertical navigation bar with icons for 'AZ', a lightbulb, a heart, a share icon, a gear, a star, and a download icon. The main content area is titled 'Blood' and features a large 3D illustration of various blood cells (red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets) against a red background. To the right of the illustration is a text box with learning objectives. Below the text box is a section titled 'BLOOD' with a small image of blood cells, followed by an 'INTRODUCTION' section with text about the human body's need for a circulatory system. At the bottom right, there is a 'Visible structures' section.

Topics

Blood

Introduction

Learning objectives

On completing this module, you should be able to:

- Define the basic functions of whole blood.
- Identify the cellular and extracellular components of blood and state their functions.
- Identify the stages of blood cell formation.
- Recognize the role of blood as a key organ of homeostasis.

BLOOD

INTRODUCTION

The human body is a complex multicellular organism that comprises trillions of cells working together as tissues, organs, and systems. These cells require a continuous and unflinching supply of oxygen and nutrients in order to function. They also need an efficient and fast means of delivery of these substances as well as a means of removing waste byproducts.

This demand cannot be met by simple diffusion alone, therefore a more sophisticated system of supply exists.

Visible structures

← Competenze che si possono acquisire grazie al modulo.

← Testo di anatomia e fisiologia con elementi multimediali, immagini e video.

# Caratteristiche del modulo

Monocyte

Introduction

Learning objectives

On completing this module, you should be able to:

- Define the basic functions of whole blood.
- Identify the cellular and extracellular components of blood and state their functions.

BLOOD

INTRODUCTION

Visible structures

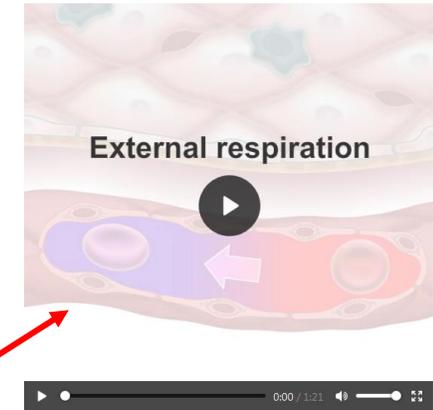
- Basophil
- Eosinophil
- Erythrocyte
- Lymphocyte
- Monocyte
- Neutrophil
- Platelets

**Visibile structures**  
nella parte bassa di  
ogni modulo.

Cliccando sulla barra  
è possibile  
selezionare la lista  
delle opzioni  
interattive.

# Identificare velocemente la presenza di un video

The screenshot shows an educational interface with a sidebar on the left containing a list of topics: Introduction, Upper Respiratory Tract, Lower Respiratory Tract, Voice Production, Pulmonary Ventilation, Lung Volumes and Capacities, Respiratory Membrane and Gas Exchange (highlighted), and Control of Respiration. The main content area is titled 'Respiratory membrane' and features a large anatomical diagram of an alveolus and a capillary. A red circle highlights a small video camera icon in the bottom right corner of the diagram. To the right of the diagram is a 'Learning objectives' section with a list of goals, followed by a section titled 'EXTERNAL RESPIRATION' which includes a diagram showing O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> exchange and a text description of the process. A 'Visible structures' section is partially visible at the bottom.



I sottotitoli sono presenti in ogni video e sono visibili nella barra sottostante.



Si possono scaricare e vedere nel proprio PC senza dover essere connessi alla rete.

# Voci interattive nei moduli

Topics

Dendritic cells

Principles of Immunity

Learning objectives

On completing this topic, you should be able to:

- Distinguish **innate** from **adaptive** immunity.
- Identify the cellular components of innate and adaptive immunity.
- Explain the concept of self-recognition and tolerance.

Adaptive immunity

Adaptive (acquired) immunity is the body's ability to recognize and respond to **specific** foreign substances, known as **antigens** (microbes, parts of microbes, or non-microbial substances, such as pollen). When an antigen is introduced into the body, it triggers the production of **antibodies** and white blood cells by the immune system. The response of these cells is to destroy the foreign invaders.

One important feature of the immune system is **self-recognition**. It is vital that both the innate immune system and the adaptive immune system are able to distinguish between **self**, i.e., the cells of the body, and **non-self**, i.e., foreign cells, such as bacteria or cells of the body which have been infected by viruses.

In addition to this, the adaptive immune system also exhibits **specificity** and **immunological memory**.

Visible structures

Cliccando sulla **voce interattiva** si visualizza il testo collegato.

Si può **salvare** la scheda relativa all'argomento in formato testo o in PDF.

**TIP**

PDF - opzione utile perché presenta anche le immagini di riferimento.

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PRIMAL

PRINCIPLES OF IMMUNITY

**Immunity** refers to the body's ability to defend itself against disease and infection. Immunity can be categorized into two different forms: **innate** or **adaptive**.

**Innate immunity** We are born with innate immunity. It is **non-specific**, which means that the innate cells are not able to distinguish one type of pathogen from another. The principal role of this system is to form the first and second line of defense against pathogens. These defenses include the skin, phagocytic white blood cells, antimicrobial chemicals, the inflammatory response, and the onset of fever.

**Adaptive immunity** Adaptive (acquired) immunity is the body's ability to recognize and respond to **specific** foreign substances, known as **antigens** (microbes, parts of microbes, or non-microbial substances, such as pollen). When an antigen is introduced into the body, it triggers the production of **antibodies** and white blood cells by the immune system. The response of these cells is to destroy the foreign invaders.

One important feature of the immune system is **self-recognition**. It is vital that both the innate immune system and the adaptive immune system are able to distinguish between **self**, i.e., the cells of the body, and **non-self**, i.e., foreign cells, such as bacteria or cells of the body which have been infected by viruses. In addition to this, the adaptive immune system also exhibits **specificity** and **immunological memory**.

# Tasti funzionali per le parti anatomiche

Topics

Cranium - median section

Skull

Learning objectives

On completing this topic, you should be able to:

- Identify the bones that form the skull and the major sutures between these bones.
- Distinguish between cranial bones and facial bones.
- Identify the key bony projections and depressions found on the bones of the skull.
- Locate the four paranasal sinuses.
- Identify the major foramina of the skull.

SKULL

The skull forms part of the axial skeleton and consists of all the bones of the head. The skull is often divided into two groups of bones:

The **cranial bones**, sometimes called the neurocranium, protect the brain by enclosing it within a hard, bony case.

The **facial bones**, sometimes referred to as the viscerocranium, enclose, protect, and support the soft tissues of the orbits, nasal, and oral cavities.

Visible structures

Nella parte bassa dell'immagine tridimensionale le opzioni di visualizzazione:

**Layer**



**Rotate**



**Zoom**



**Flip**



Per seguire il proprio processo di analisi usare le **freccie**.

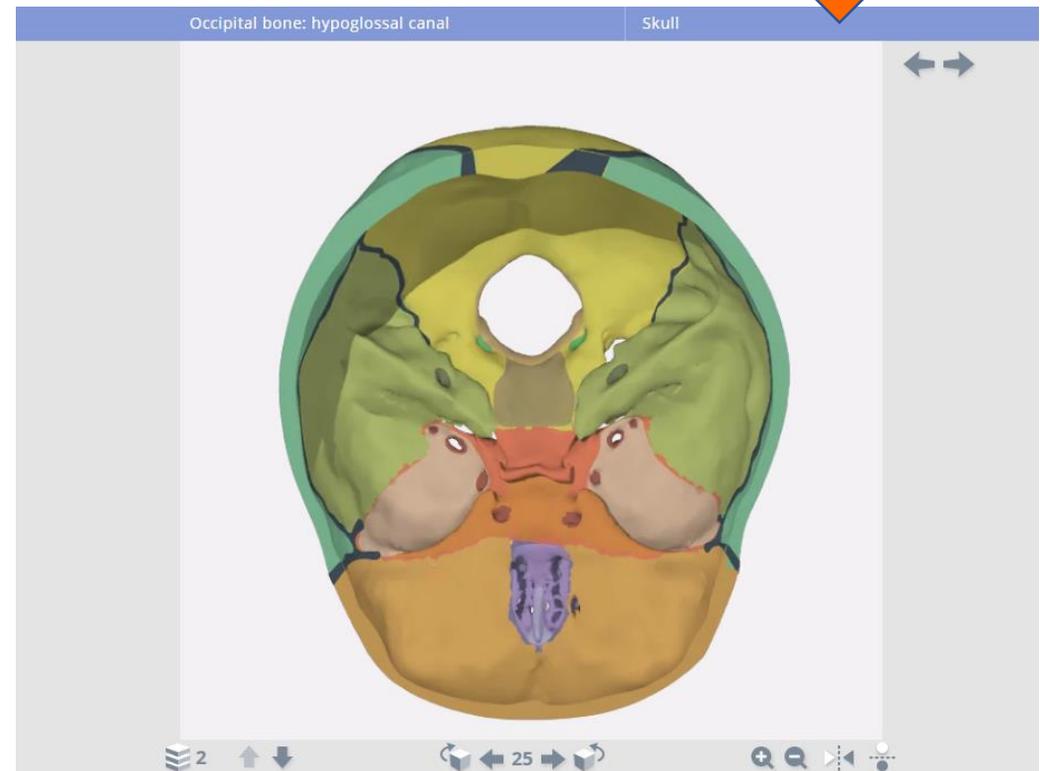
Rimane molto nascosta la barra **Visible structures** in basso dove si trovano tutte le voci. Accade di dimenticarsi che sia presente visto che è di colore azzurro come altre barre.

# Zoom

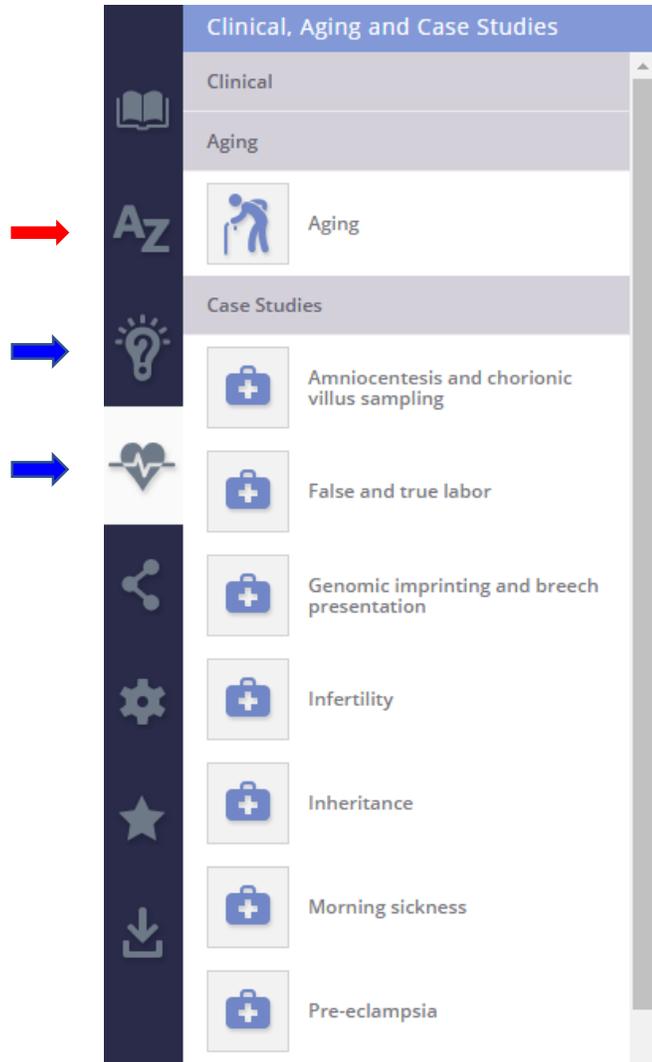
Cliccare sulla barra a destra per far scomparire il testo.



Cliccare sulla barra a destra per uscire dalla modalità a schermo intero.



# Pannello di controllo



## Quizzes



**Clinical, Aging and Case Studies** – si possono trovare esempi di tipiche condizioni cliniche associate ad un particolare sistema, studiare gli aspetti in età avanzata e valutare il proprio livello di conoscenza attraverso test.



Esiste anche un indice alfabetico che non rappresenta l'opzione più funzionale per fare le ricerche.

# Salvataggio dati



La possibilità di creare cartelle è molto pubblicizzata dall'editore ma non è così funzionale visto che i file generati sono in formato .txt.



L'opzione di salvataggio sia delle immagini che del testo garantisce una migliore visualizzazione del materiale.