**Introduction to Human Anatomy and Physiology**

Anatomy Chapter 1 Introduction:

A. Healthy bodies needed little attention.

They did have aches, pains, bled, broken bones, developed diseases and had infections.

B. 6,000-10,000 yrs ago changed from hunter –gather

to agriculture. Altered spectrum of human illness.

**C. Changing to agriculture posed problems.**

Prior ---little contact with

people.

**Outside bands of people infectious disease did not spread.**

**Today problem---global connections.**

D. Ancient people **ate wild plants ---chemicals combated parasitic infections.**

Agriculture –exposed to pinworms, tapeworms, hookworms.

How----excrement used as fertilizer.

Less reliance on wild plants that offered

protective substances.

**E. Rise of Urbanization:**

Brought more infectious disease & malnutrition.

People became sedentary ---altered their diet.

**F. Evidence from preserved bones** chronicles changes in teeth decay

affected 3% of samples from hunters –gathers.

8.7% from farmers 17% city residents

**G. Children’s bones:**

Malnutrition---starved or severe infection:

--ends of long bones stop growing

----Health returns – growth resumes leaves behind

areas of dense bones.

H. Change in health **was brought about by own activities.** Some are

intrinsic to humans. Ex---Arthritis---affects

millions today Evident in fossils from 3

million years ago. Neanderthals---lived

100,00 yrs. Ago. Ice Man---5,300 yrs ago

**Section I**

* The early students of anatomy and physiology were most likely concerned with treating illnesses and injuries.
* Early healers relied on superstitions and magic.
* Later, herbs were used to treat certain ailments.
* Eventually, after much controversy, the study of medicine with standardized terms in Greek and Latin began.

**Anatomy and Physiology**

* Anatomy deals with the structure (morphology) of the body and its parts, in other words, what are things called?

* Physiology studies the functions of these parts or asks the question, “how do they work?”
* The two disciplines are closely interrelated because the functional role of a part depends on how it is constructed.
* Anatomists rely on observation and dissection, while physiologists employ experimentation.
* It is more common to discover new information about physiology, but anatomical discoveries are being made as well.