

MODERN ANATOMY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN ANATOMY

Abdunabieva Khakimakhon

Andijan State Medical Institute

Assistant of the “Anatomy and clinical anatomy”

Abstract: The investigation of human life structures has made considerable progress from its initial starting points. What was once a youngster field of request has bloomed into a complex area of present day science that keeps propelling comprehension we might interpret the complicated operations of the human body. Over hundreds of years of careful examination and revelation, anatomists have outlined the complicated designs that include our physical frameworks, uncovering new experiences that have changed medication and medical services.

Keywords: Medical side, short history, human anatomy, present treatments, medical stuff.

Introduction: Life structures has probably been shown inside the College since its establishment in around 1231, for medication was one of the earliest subjects to be examined. At first, the educating was of a hypothetical sort in light of readings of the traditional texts of Galen in universities, yet the subject became laid out as a scholastic discipline in the mid sixteenth 100 years. In 1532 David Edwardes distributed from Cambridge the principal physical text to be imprinted in Britain, and in 1549 life structures turned into a legal necessity for understudies of medication. Not long after, in 1557 John Caius presented useful showings of life systems with analyzation of the human body in his school, Bonville Corridor, later to become Gonville and Caius School.

Educating of life systems, including exhibitions of analyzation, kept on being school based during the final part of the sixteenth 100 years and through the seventeenth 100 years. A significant shift towards more focal contribution of the College was set apart toward the beginning of the eighteenth century when in 1707 the main Teacher of Life structures, George Rolfe, was named. This was continued in 1716 by the kickoff of the primary Physical School, situated in Sovereign's Path. With the progressive development of clinical understudy numbers bigger offices were required, the School possessing three distinct locales in the City before the current structure was opened on the Bringing down Site in 1938.

Further huge advancements occurred during the nineteenth hundred years. William Clark (1817-1865), a recognized relative anatomist, high level his discipline to the degree that on his retirement the Seat of Zoology was made. Obligation regarding similar life systems was joined with that Seat, a division that records for the way that veterinary life structures was at first shown in Zoology. Just in 1957 did Veterinary Life systems move to its own structure on the Bringing down Site close by Human Life systems, and was laid out as a Sub-Division.

Clark's replacement, Sir George Humphry FRS (1866-1883), was in this manner the primary Teacher of Human Life systems. He was a pioneer behind the Diary of Life structures and Physiology, and the debut Leader of the Physical Society of Incredible England and Ireland. During the mid-residency of his office life systems and physiology were as yet shown together, yet in 1870 Michael Encourage was designated as Praelector in Physiology. The course of the two disciplines turned out to be additionally isolated on Humphry's retirement with the foundation of the Seat of Physiology.

The present days:

The 20th century saw the Division thrive as a focal point of greatness for both educating and research, and the establishments were laid for the flow qualities in formative science and neuroscience. Dixon Boyd (1951-1968) was prestigious for his fastidious exploration on human fetal and placental turn of events, and developed one of the world's most comprehensive assortments of embryological material that keeps on being a significant global asset today. All the more as of late, Hans Kuypers FRS (1984-1989) cultivated the Division's solidarity in neuroanatomy and practical neuroscience, and in his own exploration spearheaded creative strategies for following complex brain organizations.

During Hans Kuypers' residency the post of Clinical Anatomist was laid out to give a concentration to the instructing of clinically pertinent geographical human life systems at the undergrad and postgraduate levels. Teacher Harold Ellis was the primary occupant in 1988. The outcome of the endeavor prompted the foundation of the same Clinical Veterinary Anatomist position when, in 1993, the Sub-Branch of Veterinary Life structures was integrated into the fundamental Division. The educating of both human and veterinary life structures remains immovably established in cadaveric analyzation, yet meetings focused on normal clinical strategies, live life structures, and present day imaging methods, like ultrasound and endoscopy, guarantee that it keeps a contemporary topic.

Life structures stays at the center of preclinical clinical and veterinary training, similarly as in the earliest days of the College, and the Division is focused on giving helping of the greatest quality to address the issues of future practioners. At the examination level the subject has gone through significant changes with the appearance of modern imaging methods working at the entire body, through live cells down to the ultrastructural level, the presentation of model frameworks, for example, zebrafish and drosophila, the capacity to recognize and follow explicit cell types with special markers, and other significant advances.

In the post-genomic time life structures is partaking in a resurgence as examiners try to restrict quality changes to explicit destinations, to grasp cell collaborations during morphogenesis, or to follow and break down complex brain organizations. The investigation of quality through to work is a strong examination worldview, and one which the uniting again of Life systems and Physiology will cultivate and improve.

Life constructions has been a basis of medical education for many years. Many contend that it has undergo the most inquiring for academic check - time. Be that as it may, as of late, human lifestyles structures have been regularly pressed from the medical instructional plan.

Physical facts uphold evaluation of a patient, the improvement of a conclusion and correspondence of these discoveries to the affected person and different scientific experts. While it has been contended that several areas of crucial science will alter over the route of a specialist's professional life, deterring their consideration in a 'central subjects', human existence structures will sincerely continue to be consistent. It offers a basis of statistics sensible to each single medical vocation.

Life buildings is absolutely imperative for experts but moreover has an incentive for any man or woman who includes out an intrusive gadget on a patient; does disaster strategies; appears at radio-sensible imaging; performs out a real evaluation of a patient; alludes an affected person to every other specialist; or clarifies an approach for a patient. These errands are everyday to all components of medication. Ostensibly, these errands ought to be viable except integral facts on existence buildings by way of maintaining conventions and policies and utilizing diagram

acknowledgment. This may be a sensible methodology, and can shortly provide help association to a wellness administration, then again gaining knowledge of besides grasp cannot be considered as a profound way to deal with learning, might not supply a premise to future flip of events, and as such ought no longer be seen as pleasant for making ready professionals representing matters to come.

In addition to the truth that there is an instructive and informed outlook belligerent variables aiding specialists' requirement for bodily information. Somewhere in the vary of 1995 and 2000, there was once a 7-crease growth in claims associated with bodily errors submitted to the Clinical Protection Association and, as of late, 32% of instances made to the Clinical Safeguard Association standard and vascular clinical technique had been accounted for to be for 'harm to crucial designs'.

Much dialogue has emerged about how to teach lifestyles structures. This enraptures into these that prefer analyzation of human lifeless our bodies and these that assist extra modern-day displaying modalities (for instance unbiased learning, problem based totally learning, and PC helped learning). These angles will pretty regularly be upheld with the aid of both the conservatives (transcendently experts and anatomists) or the innovators (dominatingly educationalists), separately. This, be that as it may, would not tackle the necessary justifications for why existence systems is in decline.

Life buildings as a concern has persevered due to the fact of its incapability to enhance and alter hastily enough. Under old-style medical preparation, understudies have been supposed to analyze element with minimal comprehension of significance. Learning existence buildings grew to become into a soul altering journey as a substitute of an instructively respectable cycle and needless to say required change. Life constructions has continued as an issue in view that it is seen as tiresome, obsolete, instructional, customary, excessively real and unfit to modify to current day instructive methods - a conspicuous goal for these hoping to reduce instructional layout content material and modernize the increase opportunity.

Life constructions is likewise established upon several extraneous tensions. Keeping a taking aside room as per public and European guidelines is exorbitant and adjustments in existence structures divisions and cautious instruction have reduced the portions of restoratively certified existence structures educators. This is inner the placing of a growth in portions of scientific understudies which comes down on an overextended framework.

The consolidated troubles of a monotone image and an unsupportive scholastic framework may make feel of the decay of existence buildings as a concern extra than the displaying approach adjustments in the final 15-20 years.

In an examination of teaching and learning, it is essential to appear at the academic program, the approach of instructing, the nature of how this is conveyed and the framework internal which it is conveyed.

Conclusion

In outline, the improvement of human life structures from its initial observational starting points to the complex current science it is today remains as a demonstration of the steady human drive to figure out our own natural plan. Each new age of anatomists has based upon the establishments laid by those previously, pushing the limits of information farther through careful exploration and inventive advancements. Their total endeavors have given us uncommon

understanding into the structure and capability of the amazing human body. What's to come stays completely open for significantly more leap forwards as life systems keeps on developing inseparably with state of the art science.

References:

1. Frampton M. Embodiments of Will: Anatomical and physiological theories of voluntary animal motion from Greek antiquity to the Latin middle ages, 400 B.C-A. D, 1st ed. 1300. Saarbrücken, Germany: VDM Verlag Dr. Müller; 2008. pp. 180–323.
2. Nutton V. The chronology of Galen's early career. *Class Q.* 1973; 23:158–71. doi: 10.1017/S0009838800036600.
3. Herrin J. The fall of Constantinople. *History Today.* 2003; 6:1–7.
4. Le Floch-Prigent P, Delaval D. The discovery of the pulmonary circulation by Ibn al Nafis during the 13th century: An anatomical approach. *FASEB J.* 2014; 28:543–9.
5. Numan MT. Ibn Al Nafis: His seminal contributions to cardiology. *Pediatr Cardiol.* 2014; 35:1088–90. doi: 10.1007/s00246-014-0990-7.
6. Lakhtakia R. A trio of exemplars of medieval Islamic medicine: Al-Razi, Avicenna and Ibn Al-Nafis. *Sultan Qaboos Univ Med J.* 2014;14: e455–9.
7. Garcia-Ballester G, French R, Arrizabalaga J, Cunningham A, editors. *Practical medicine from Salerno to the Black Death.* Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press; 1994. pp. 353–94.