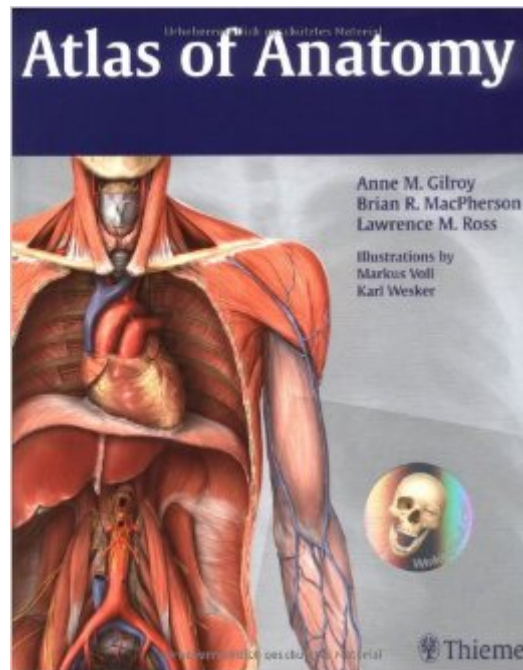


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# Atlas Of Anatomy (Thieme Anatomy)



## Synopsis

Praise for this book: Impressive...remarkably effective.--Journal of the American Medical Association [Five stars] A brilliant masterpiece, filled with anatomical illustrations of great accuracy, appropriately labeled and aesthetically appealing.--Doody's Review Atlas of Anatomy contains everything students need to successfully tackle the daunting challenges of anatomy. Complete with exquisite, full-color illustrations by award-winning artists Markus Voll and Karl Wesker, the atlas is organized to lead students step-by-step through each region of the body. Each region opens with the foundational skeletal framework. The subsequent chapters build upon this foundation, adding the muscles, then organs, then vessels, then nerves, and finally presenting topographic anatomy for a comprehensive view. Each unit closes with surface anatomy accompanied by questions that ask the reader to apply knowledge learned for the real-life physical examination of patients. Features: 2,200 full-color illustrations of unsurpassed quality Brief introductory texts that provide an accessible entry point when a new topic is presented Clinical correlates and images, including radiographs, MRIs, CT scans, and endoscopic views Muscle Fact pages that organize the essentials, including origin, insertion, and innervation -- ideal for memorization, reference, and review Navigators that orient the reader with location and plane of dissection A scratch-off code provides access to WinkingSkull.com PLUS, an interactive online study aid, featuring over 600 full-color anatomy illustrations and radiographs, labels-on, labels-off functionality, and timed self-tests This atlas provides everything students need in just the right format, making the mastery of human anatomy eminently achievable. Teaching anatomy? We have the educational e-product you need. Instructors can use the Thieme Teaching Assistant: Anatomy to download and easily import 2,000+ full-color illustrations to enhance presentations, course materials, and handouts.

## Book Information

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## Customer Reviews

The Thieme (pronounced "team-uh") atlas teaches anatomy from deep to superficial. Each unit starts with skeletal structures and subsequently adds muscles, organs, arteries, veins, lymph nodes and nerves. At the end of each unit, a few topography illustrations put everything in place to give the reader a sense of the big picture. Finally, surface anatomy is presented to train the reader to see the anatomy underneath the skin of a patient. Figure captions, muscle tables, clinical correlations, and radiographs are present and helpful, but perhaps a little sparse. Radiographs are present in Netter, but the others aren't, though they ARE present and abundant on the accompanying website, [netteranatomy.com](http://netteranatomy.com). The Thieme website [winkingskull.com](http://winkingskull.com) is comparatively weak, but most of its content is free if you register. The organization of this atlas is consistent throughout and far superior to Grant and Netter atlases, perhaps because the illustrators and collaborators built this atlas from the ground up around this "deep to superficial" concept of teaching anatomy. There are more illustrations in this atlas than Netter and Grant, allowing the illustrations to focus on a few key concepts with each. (There are also schematics illustrating the path of lymph node drainage and autonomic innervation, the former being seriously lacking in Netter.) Sometimes when I was learning anatomy, I felt that Netter and Grant illustrations threw too much at me to learn in a single illustration. I would have LOVED having this atlas during those moments. But this leads me to a weak point in this atlas as compared to Netter (and maybe Grant): the "topography" sections that I mentioned above, with "everything" put in place, are inferior to the other two atlases. The courses that arteries, veins, and nerves take just aren't depicted as well as in Netter. The neurovasculature of the lower limb comes to mind as a weak area in the topography section. Also, each illustration is not as heavily labeled as in Netter. Great while you are learning anatomy, but a weak point for those who have already been through an anatomy course. Since this atlas is so "broken down" with weak topography sections, Grant and Netter will continue to reign in the cadaver lab. Netter is still my first reference as I review anatomy now. If the topography areas are revised and maybe a dozen more illustrations added, this atlas would top Netter hands down.

A friend of mine recently introduced me to this book and I have to say, I'm impressed. It's fantastic! I

studied anatomy in my first year of med school so I'm familiar with the other big Atlases (Netter's, Gray's, Gosling's, Grant's...) but in my opinion this book surpasses them all. It's the artwork. The artist has found the perfect balance of detail and clarity. Some of these illustrations have to be seen to be believed. Especially those relating to the circulatory system. The book also cuts down on superfluous text, providing the most relevant information. The pearls of clinical information are very good and these add significance to the information and make it easier to remember -- Easier to remember is key. Great job to whoever was involved in making this invaluable resource!

I have a second edition of Atlas of Human Anatomy (Netter), which was given to me by my friend. I liked the book but sometimes there was too much drawn or labeled on one plate and was it was annoying if I wanted to see where just one nerve, artery etc. went to or came from. So I went online and saw this book, saw the 5 star rating, and was told by someone who used it that they really liked it. Since my Netter edition was published in 1997 I figured that I would spend some money on a new Atlas that used a computer to draw its images instead of paint (sorry traditional artist). When I received this book I was very pleased with the images, they are beautiful and clear. There are several angles of a particular section so you can see a structure in many different ways. They also split up the sections into nerve arteries and veins, which is great. With so many positive things why am I giving it a 3 (well it really should be 3.5)? Well when I started using the book in my second semester of anatomy I found out what sucks about this book is the labeling. Yes I am aware of the other books by Thieme that are specifically for neuroanatomy section, and etc. but there are some things in this book that should have been labeled without me spending more money to get it (especially loan money). For example, Lamina Terminalis, pararectal fossa were all labeled in my 1997 atlas but not in this atlas. I am mad that I paid money to get less labeling especially after so many people gave it such a good review. Some people may argue, those are just little details left out but I would say how stupid are you going to look and feel if a neurologist ask you where the Lamina Terminalis is and you don't know? Sure you can fill in some of the gaps with a google search but you could do that for all your anatomy structures in which case why are you even thinking about buying an atlas? They also show contributions to the pudendal nerve from S1 in figure 27.11(B) when it should only be S2, S3, and S3 contributions. Bottom line this book is not without errors but is still a good buy. This book has great pictures (yes they are better than Netter) but to get the most out of this book you might get irritated a few times and realize the structure that you have to know for your skills exam or written portion may not be labeled (but it will be in Netter). I know there are errors in Netter and I still like this book better. I just am harboring some resentment

that this book is not as perfect as everyone made it seem and I probably would have given it a 4 if I hadn't expected so much. My Errata of Atlas of Anatomy pg. 577, Table 37.12 that the figure labeled "A" shows the investing layer (yellow line) splitting to enclose the sternocleidomastoid muscle anteriorly but posteriorly it does not split to enclose the trapezius muscle (which it should) as the table indicates Pg 576 fig. 37.29 A - there was no line demarcating the omoclavicular triangle and the label "omoclavicular triangle" is therefore just pointing to the posterior belly of the omohyoid muscle. Pg 576 fig. 37.29 A - The midline is a defining landmark that separates the two anterior triangles and it is missing from the figure. This is a problem because the two submental triangles and muscular triangles are labeled as a singular "submental triangle" and "muscular triangle" suggesting that there is only one. Pg 576 fig. 37.29 A - The muscular triangle is not outlined yet it is labeled. Pg 576 fig. 37.29 A & B - The carotid triangle is incorrectly outlined using the sternohyoid muscle, it should have been outlined by the superior belly of the omohyoid muscle instead of the sternohyoid. Pg 576 fig. 37.29 B - there is a vertical line that is used to distinguish the occipital triangle from the omoclavicular triangle, however, that vertical line is not the correct distinguishing mark between the two triangles. The vertical line should have been an oblique line across the posterior belly of the omohyoid muscle. Subsequently the "Omoclavicular triangle" should be changed to accurately point out the now corrected triangle.

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