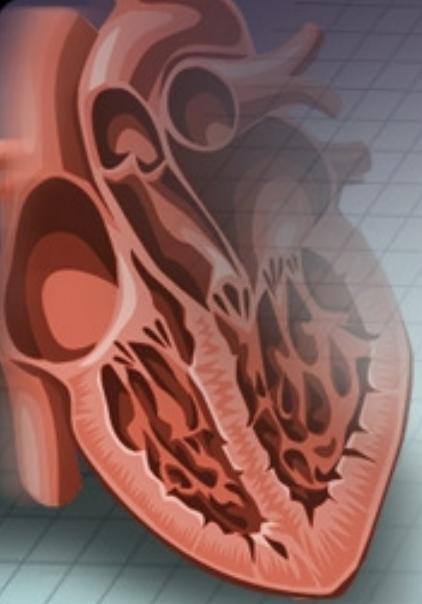


ANATOMI & FISIOLOGI

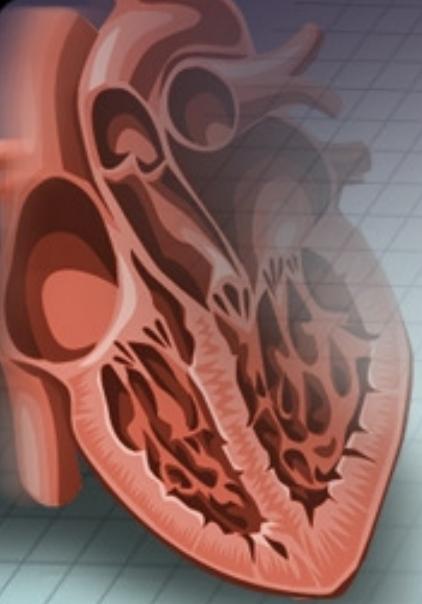
TIM KLINIK TERAPI
FIK UNY





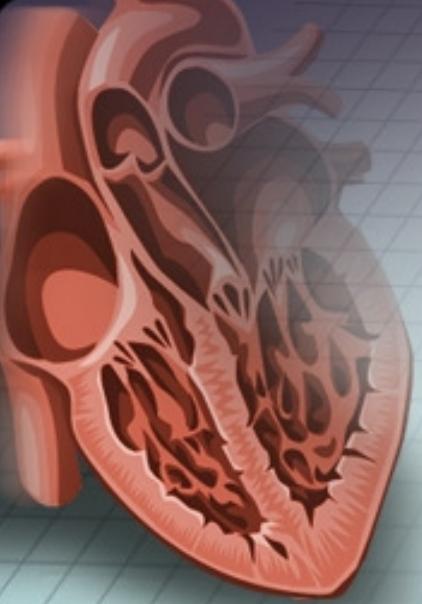
KULIT

- Organ tubuh paling luar
- Luas kulit org dewasa 1,5 m²; dg berat kira-kira 15% BB.
- Mrp organ esensial & vital
- Mrp cermin kesehatan & kehidupan
- Bervariasi dlm hal warna,lembut, tipis, tebalnya.



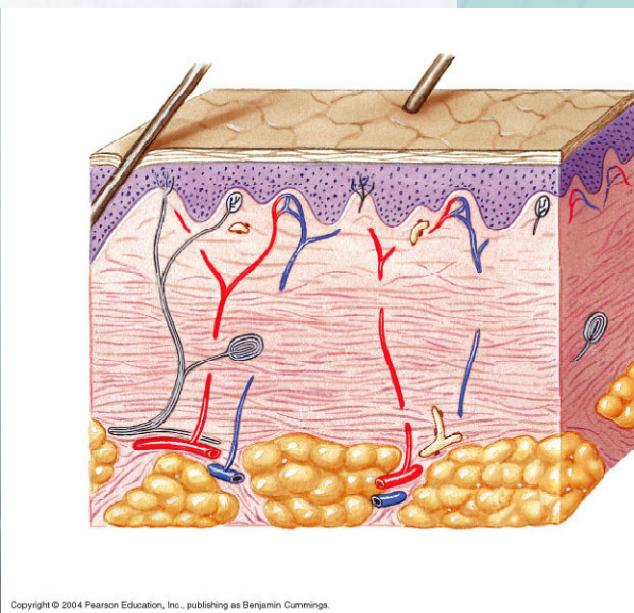
KULIT

- Kulit putih, bersih, cerah → sebagian dr konsep kecantikan wanita Indonesia.
- MRP peluang bisnis bagi produsen kosmetik, salon kecantikan, bahkan klinis medis.
- Penggunaan pemutih & efek sampingnya MRP masalah kesehatan



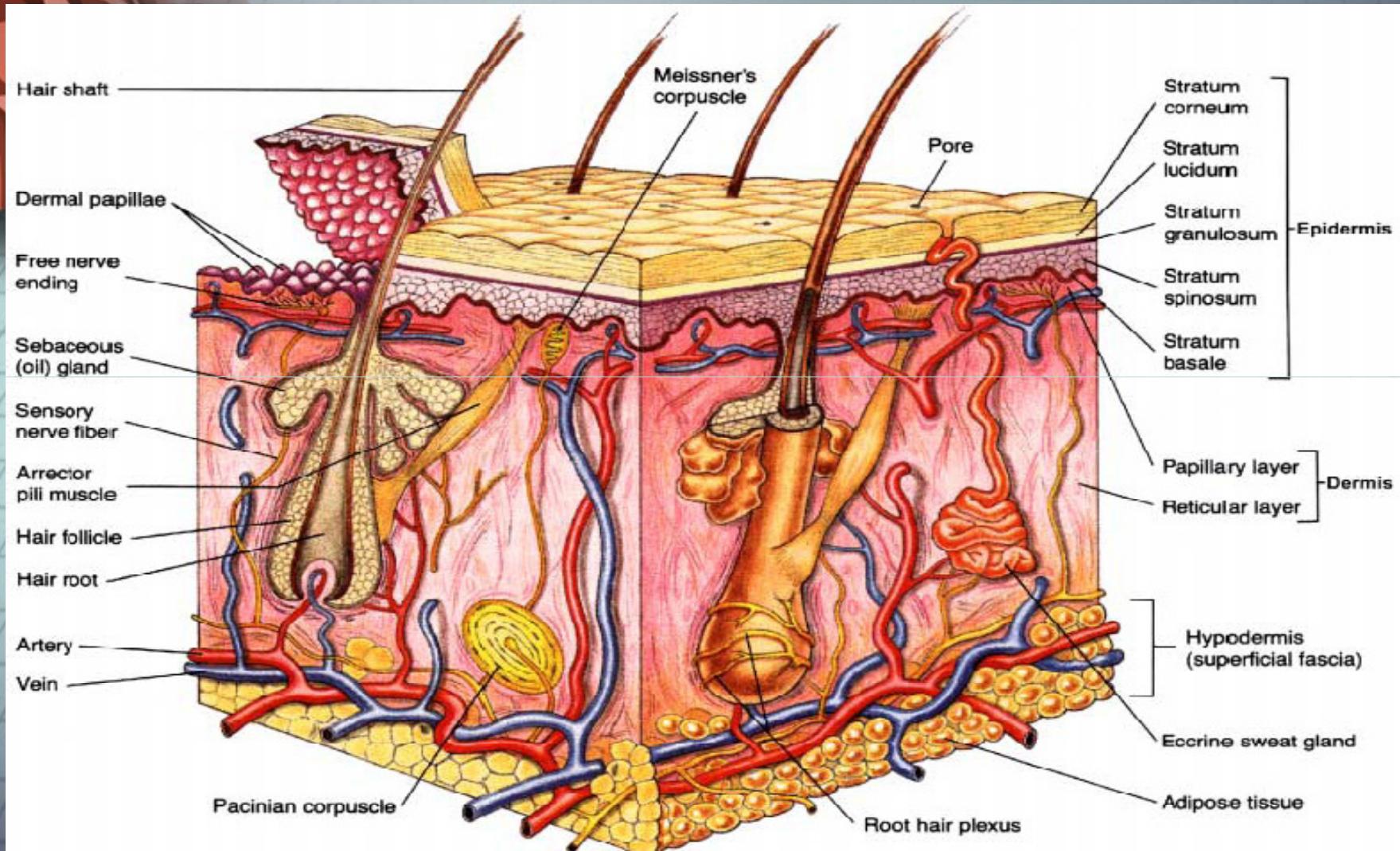
Warna Kulit

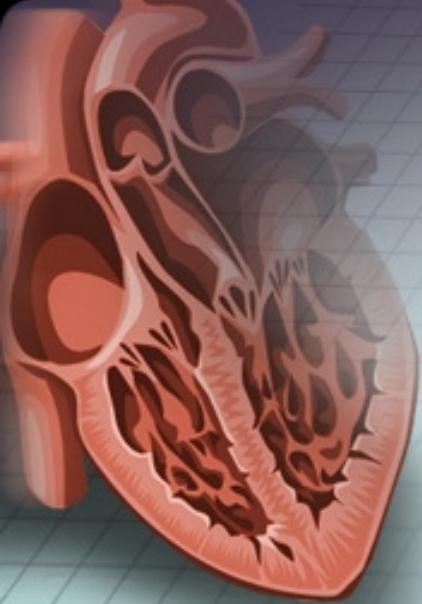
- Mrp hasil kombinasi berbagai pigmen →
- Warna kuning: beta karoten
- Warna merah: oksihemoglobin
- Warna biru: hemoglobin yg tereduksi
- Warna coklat: pigmen melanin (berperan paling besar).



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ANATOMI KULIT





Kulit

- Ada 3 lapisan utama:
 1. Lapisan epidermis
 2. Lapisan dermis
 3. Lapisan subkutis



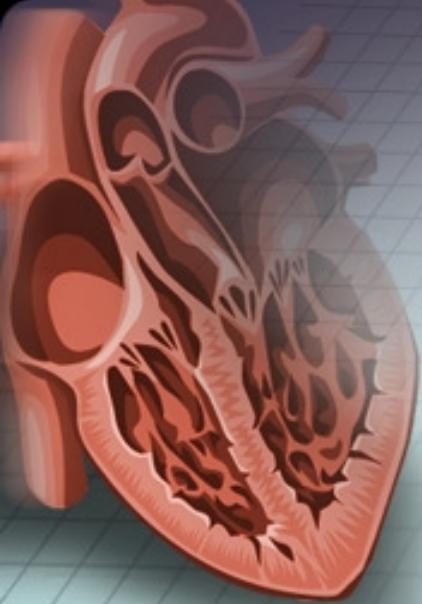
SEL-SEL KULIT PD EPIDERMIS

- Keratinosit: sel epitel yg membelah, tumbuh, & bergerak ke atas → membentuk lapisan pelindung tubuh.
- Melanosit: di bagian basal epidermis → membentuk pigmen melanin yg memberi warna gelap pd kulit. Pemaparan kulit thd sinar matahari merangsang pembentukan melanin
- Sel Langerhans: pd respon imun
- Sel Merckel: mekanoreseptor



FUNGSI KULIT

- Perlindungan: epitel berlapis gepeng berlapis tanduk (keratin) pd epidermis kulit → melindungi permukaan tubuh thd berbagai gesekan, mikroorganisme, & mencegah hilangnya cairan tubuh scr berlebihan.
- Pengaturan suhu → antara lain mll mekanisme berkeringat.
- Indera peraba (persepsi sensoris): thd suhu, sentuhan, nyeri, & tekanan.
- Pembentukan vitamin D



Kelenjar tambahan pd kulit

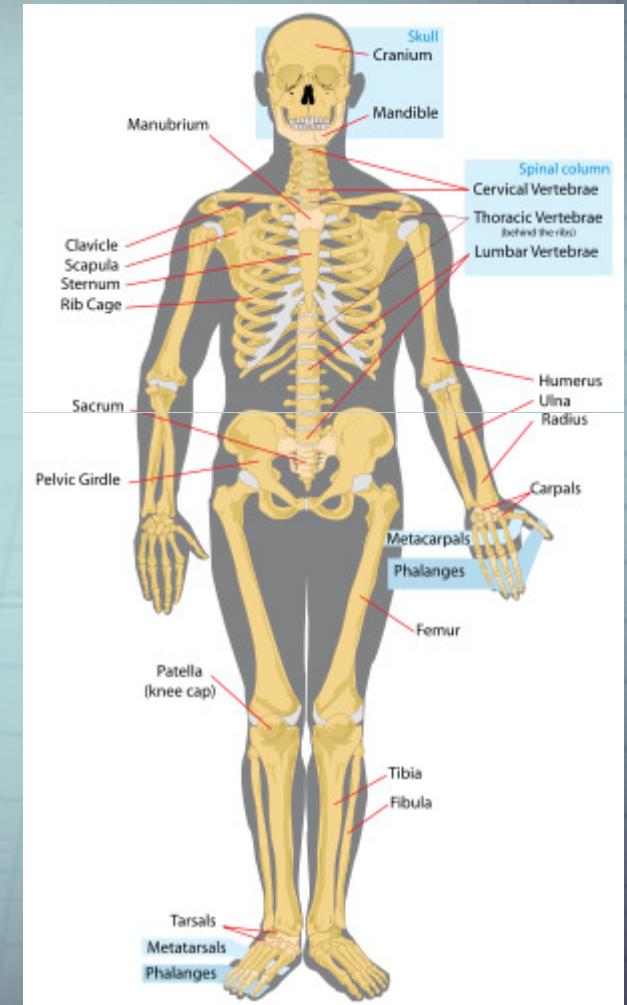
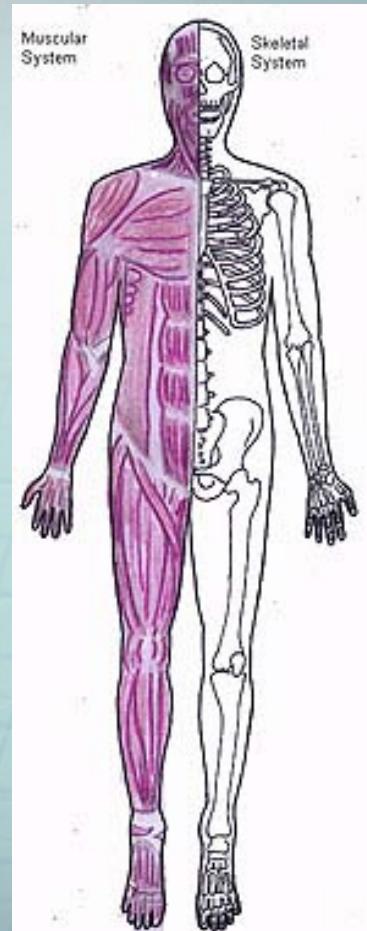
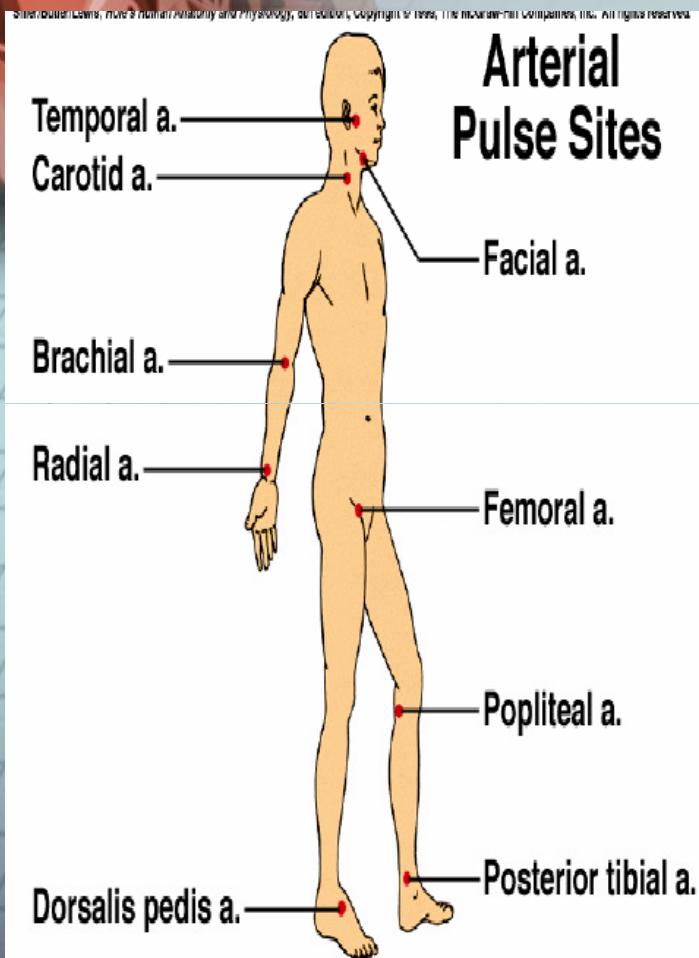
1. Kelenjar Kulit

- Kelenjar keringat (glandula sudorifera)
- Kelenjar minyak (glandula sebacea)

2. Rambut

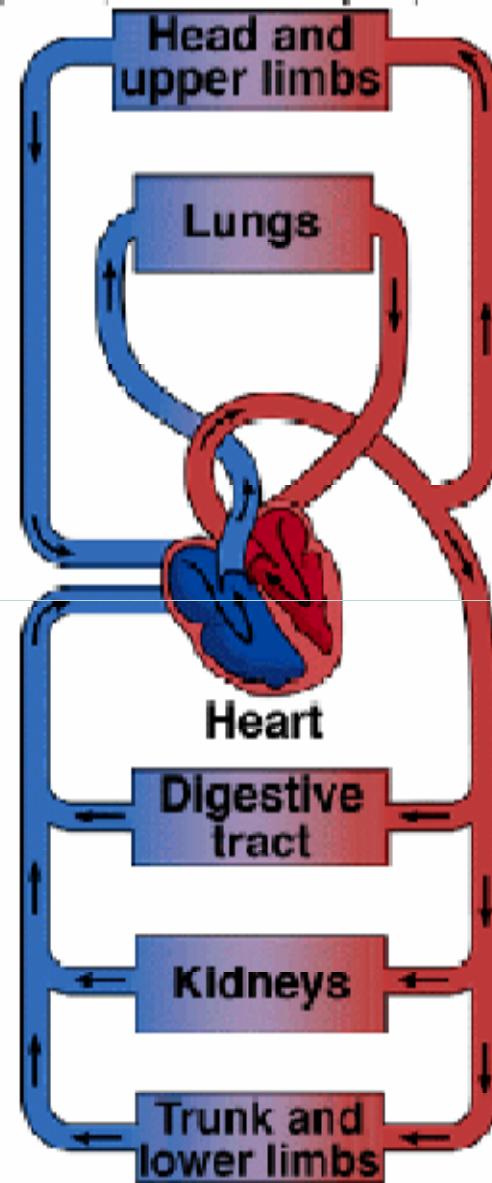
3. Kuku

SISTEM MUSKULOSKELETAL

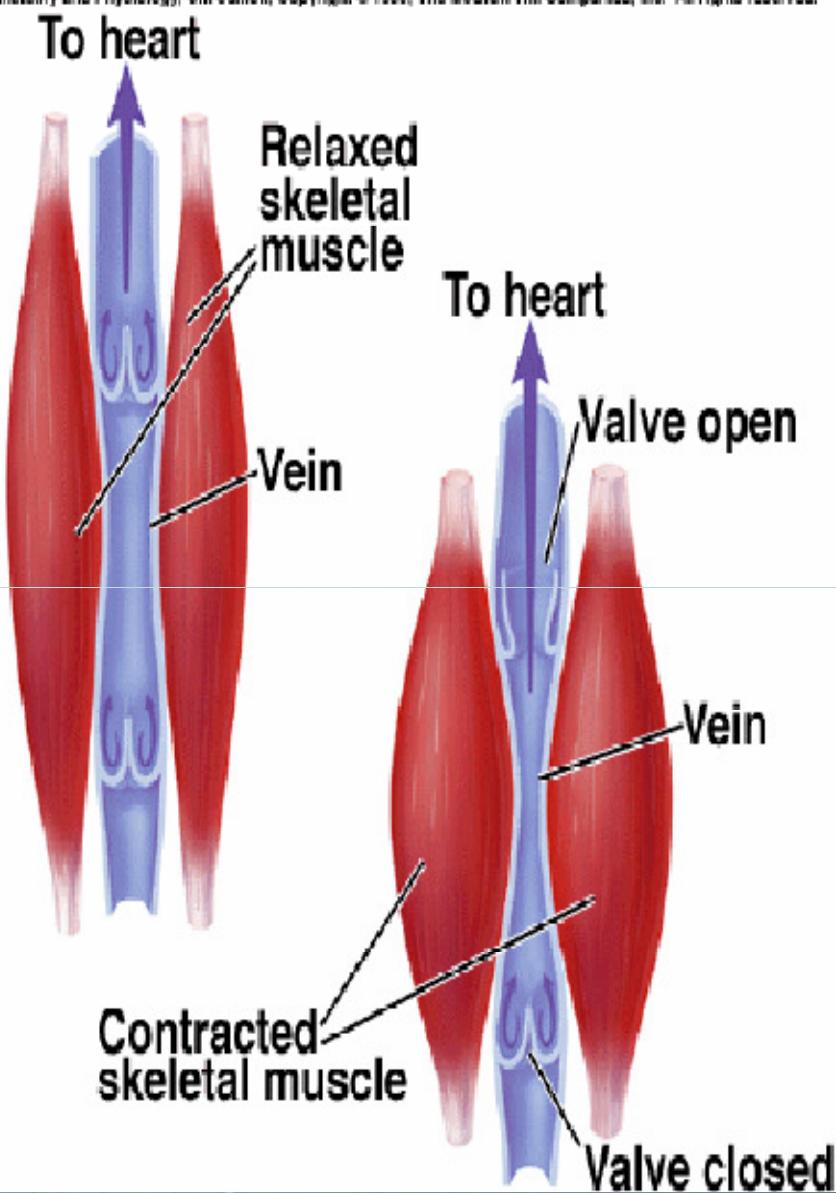




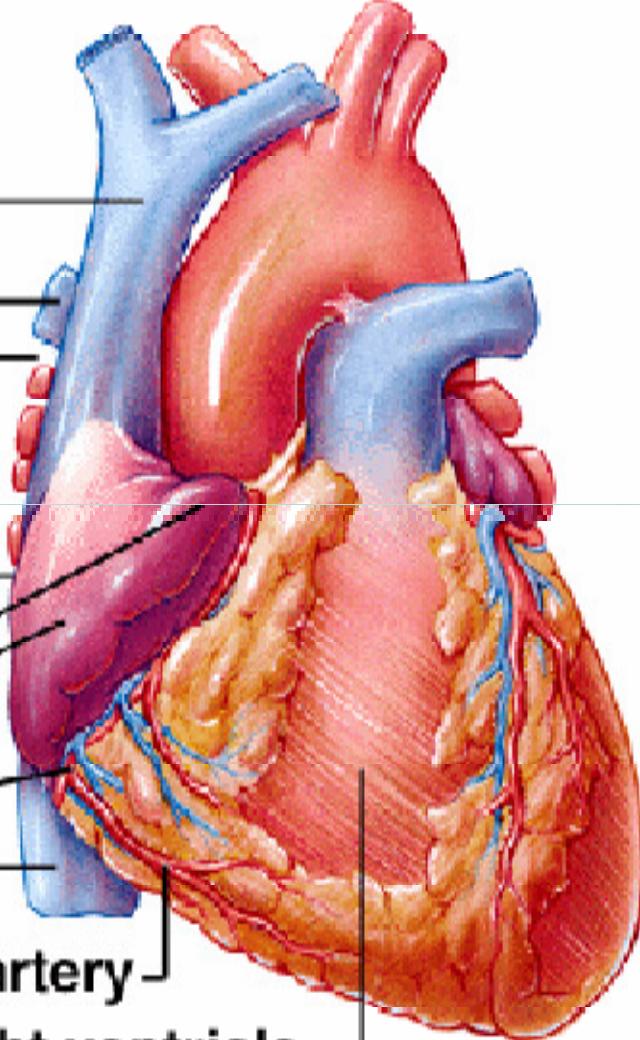
Cardiovascular System Schematic



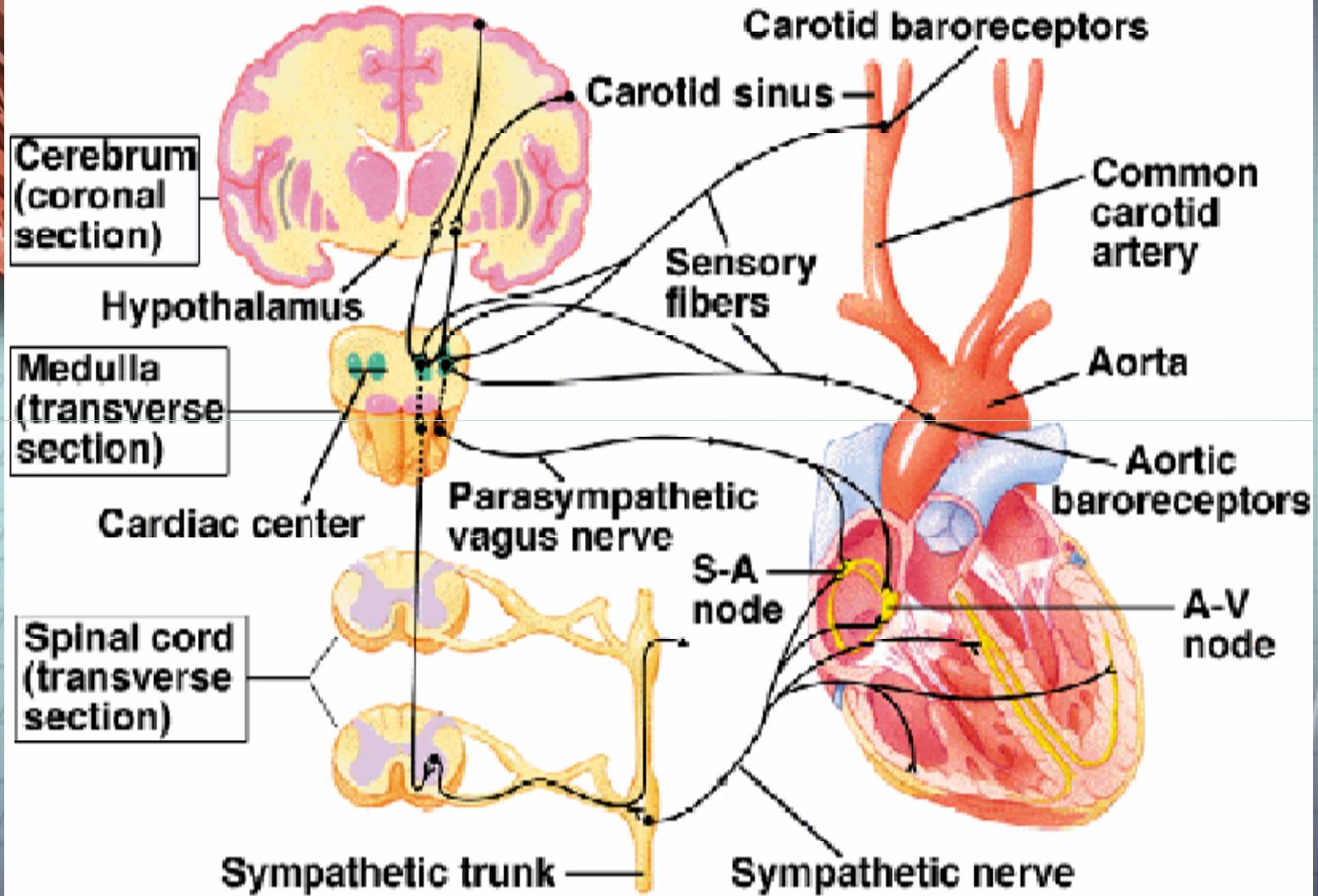
Venous Blood Flow



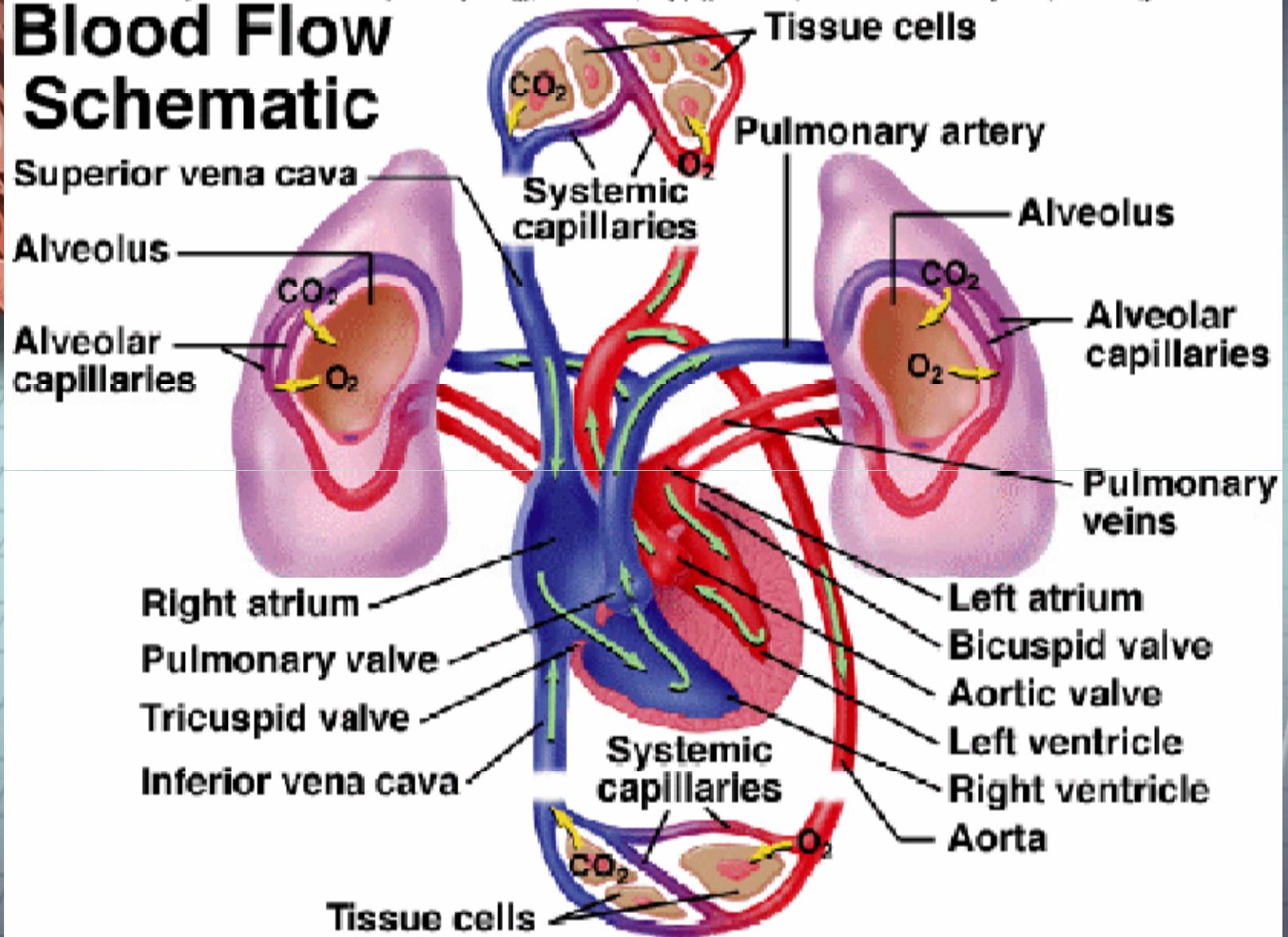
Heart and Main Vessels—Anterior (1)

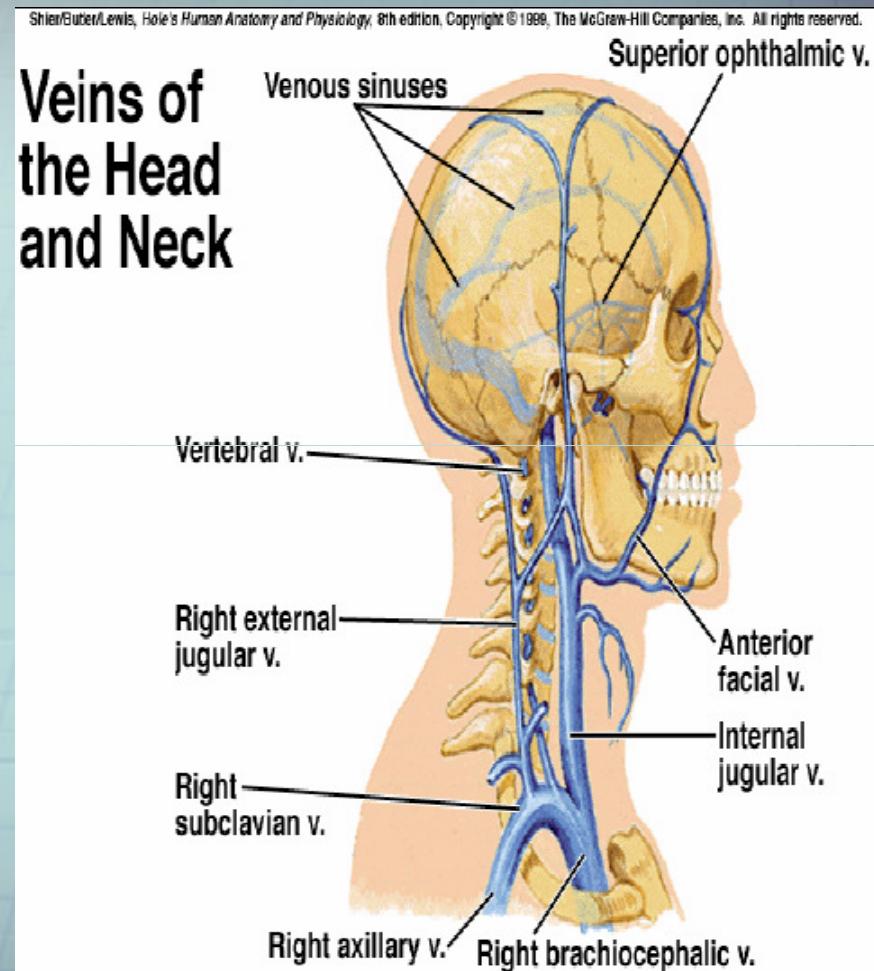
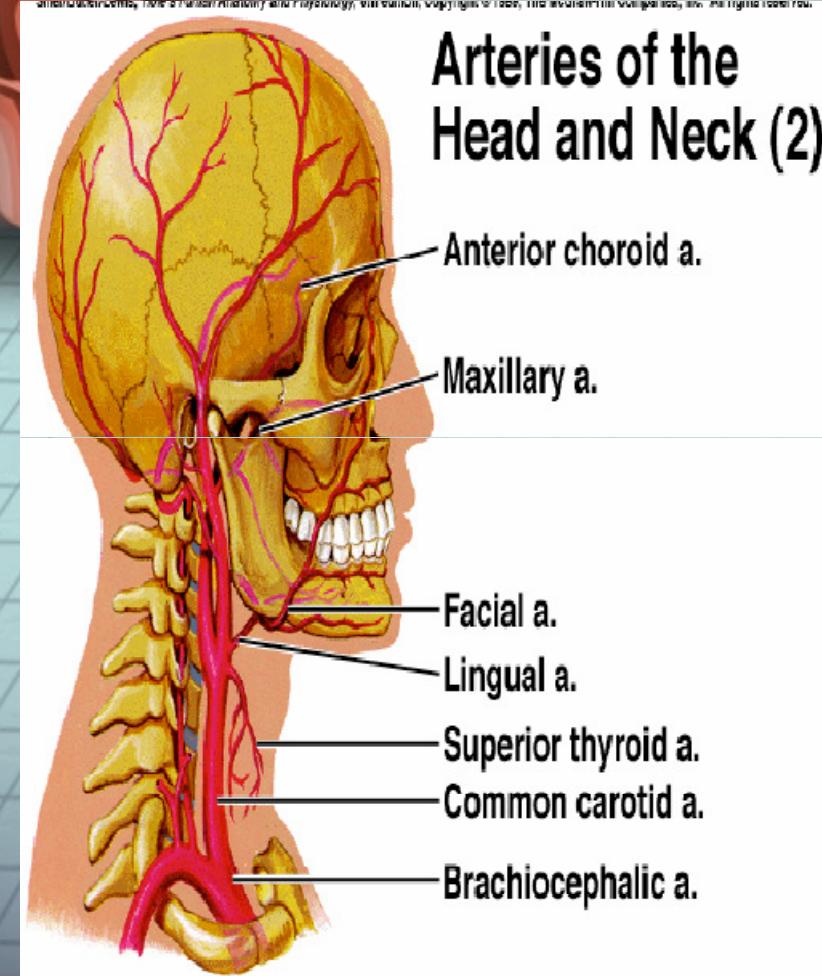
- 
- An anatomical diagram showing the anterior view of the heart and its major blood vessels. The heart is a reddish-pink organ with visible muscle fibers. It is connected to several large vessels: the superior vena cava (blue) enters from the top left; the inferior vena cava (blue) enters from the bottom left; the right coronary artery (red) originates from the right side of the heart; the right atrium (pink) is the upper chamber on the right; the right auricle is a small, pointed projection on the right atrium; the right ventricle (reddish-pink) is the lower chamber on the right; and the marginal artery (red) branches off the right coronary artery to supply the right ventricle. The right pulmonary artery (blue) and right pulmonary veins (red) are also shown.
- Superior vena cava
 - Right pulmonary artery
 - Branches of right pulmonary veins
 - Right auricle
 - Right atrium
 - Right coronary artery
 - Inferior vena cava
 - Marginal artery
 - Right ventricle

Heart Rate Control

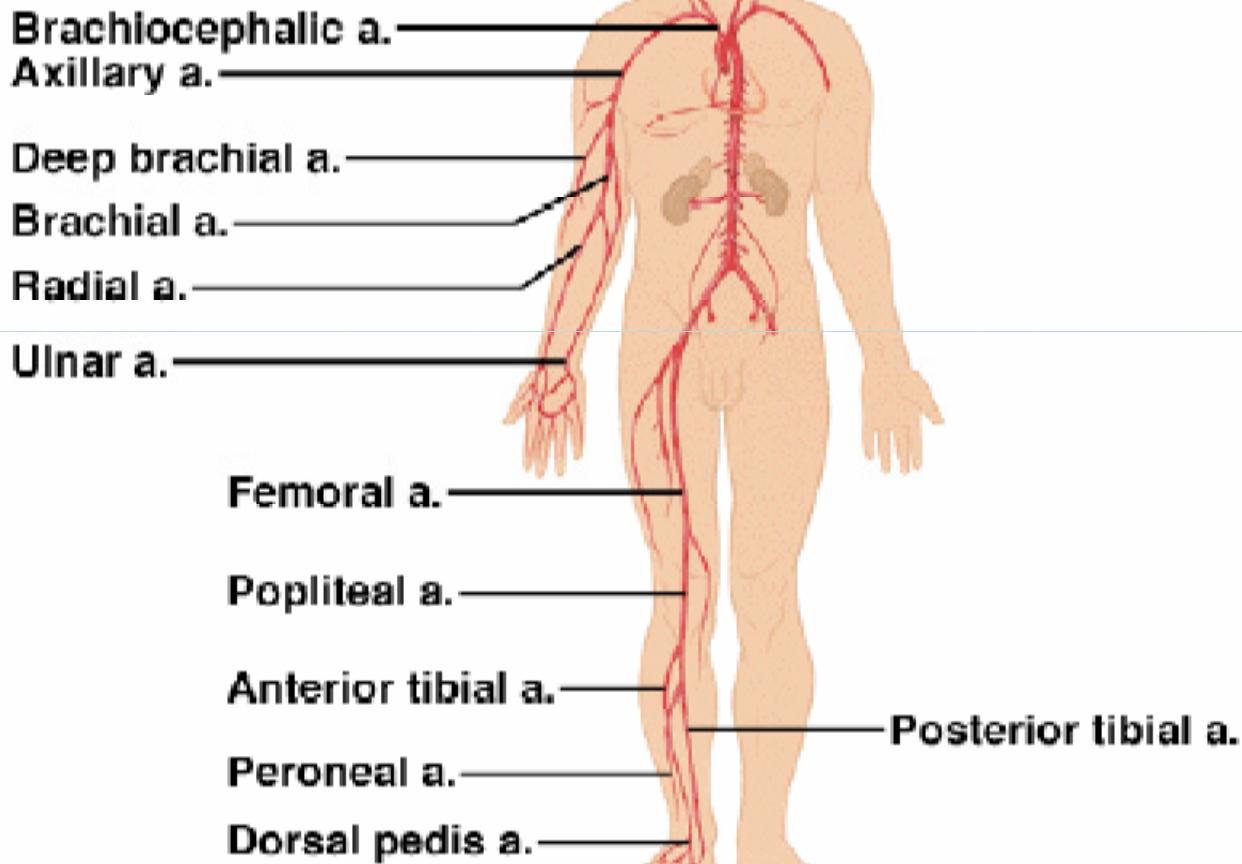


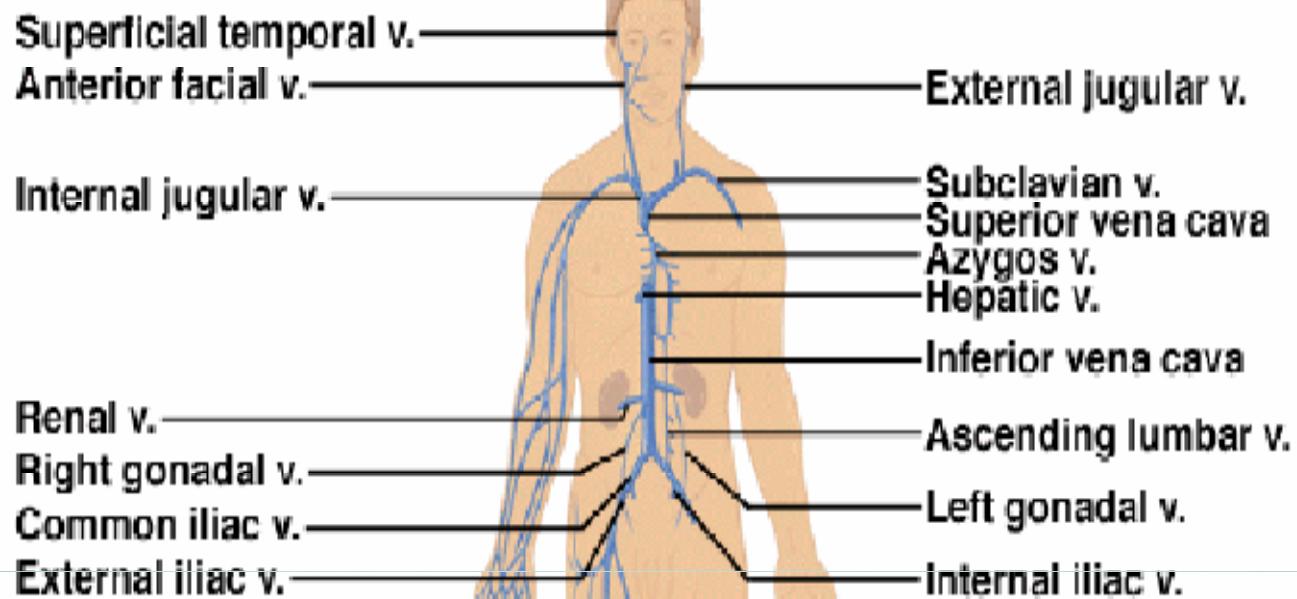
Blood Flow Schematic



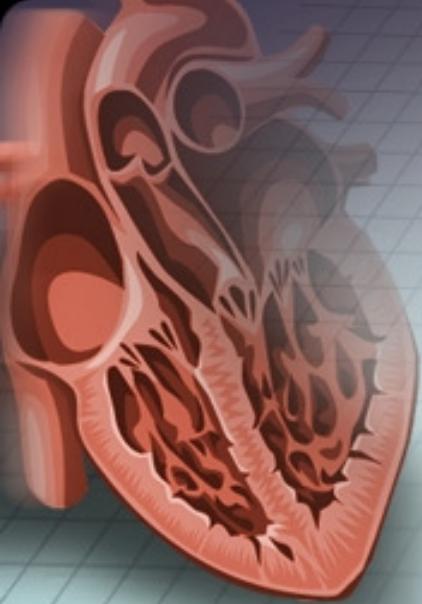


Arterial System (2)





Venous System (1)



Efek Fisiologis Massage

- Memperlancar aliran darah, terutama aliran darah balik & sistem limfatik.
- Sebagai exercise pasif utk jaringan lunak → reseptor di area yg dipijat distimulasi → serangkaian impuls listrik → sistem saraf pusat → stimulasi tubuh utk bereaksi → misal: vasodilatasi (pembuluh darah melebar), suplai darah ke jaringan tubuh meningkat, ketegangan otot hilang, dll.

