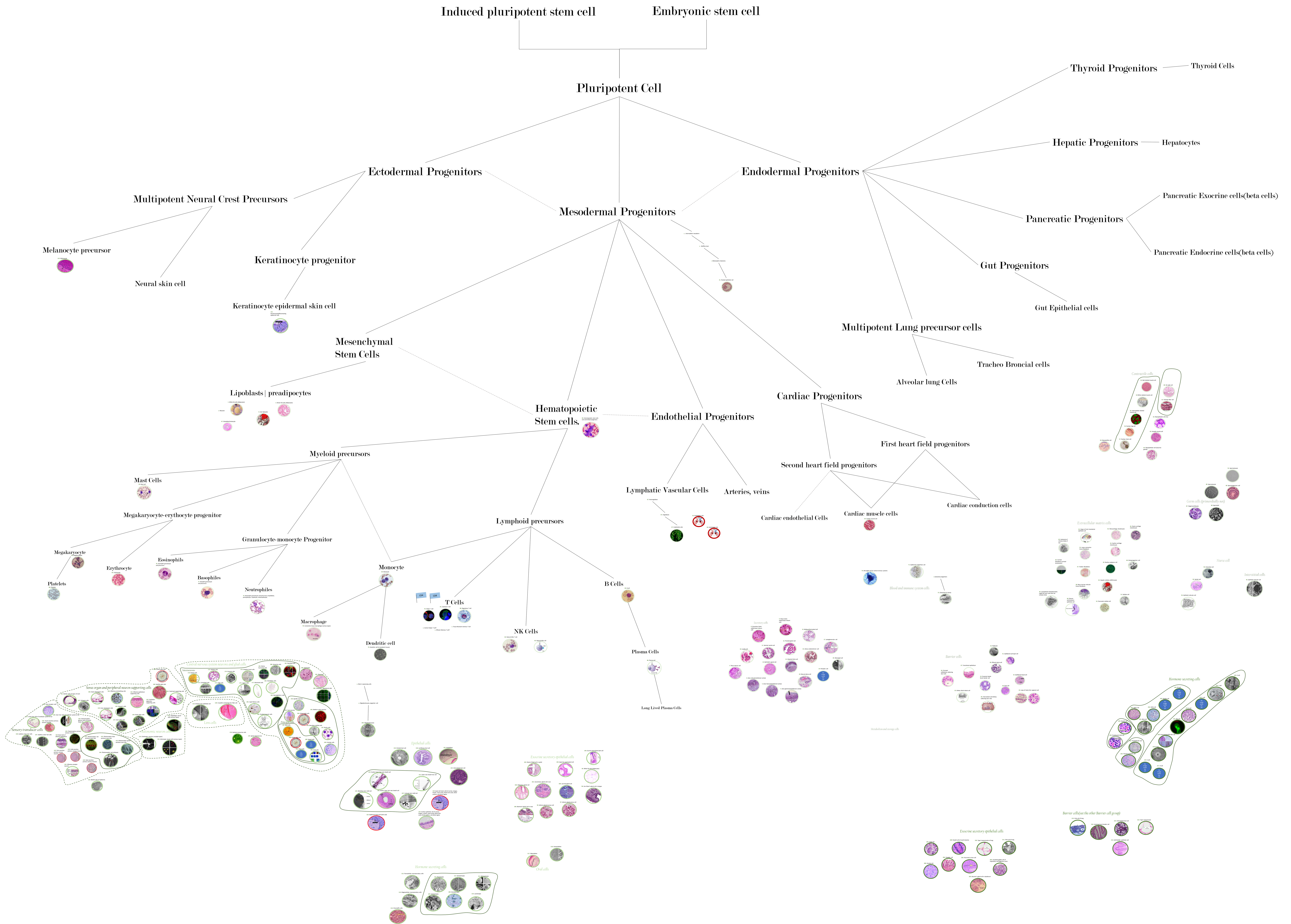


# The family tree of Human Cells





**Medical Map**  
**How to build an Adult human body poster**

By Claus Lindhardt - All the things that you need to make and the systems they are part of or interact with. From full human to living cells and the chemistry that let us live. - How complex can it be?

Chemical(bio chemistry) - Molecular signaling(Transduction).

1. Phosphatase  
 2. Kinase  
 3. Phosphatase  
 4. Kinase  
 5. Phosphatase  
 6. Kinase  
 7. Phosphatase

Levels of abstraction:

Chemical(bio chemistry) - Atoms and molecular forces

Chemical(bio chemistry) - Molecular signaling(Reception)

Chemical(bio chemistry) - Protein sized

Organelles

Cellular

Tissues

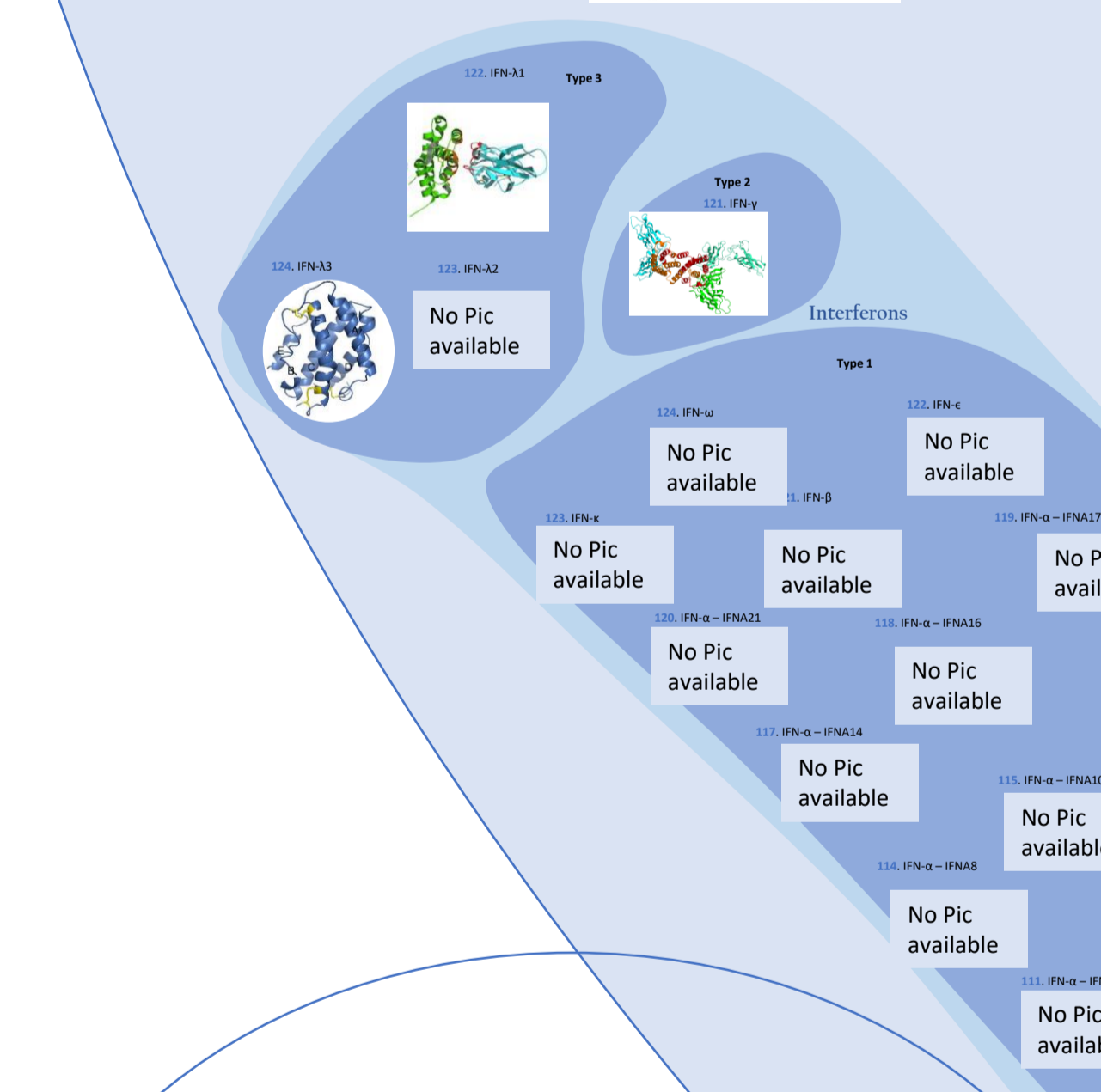
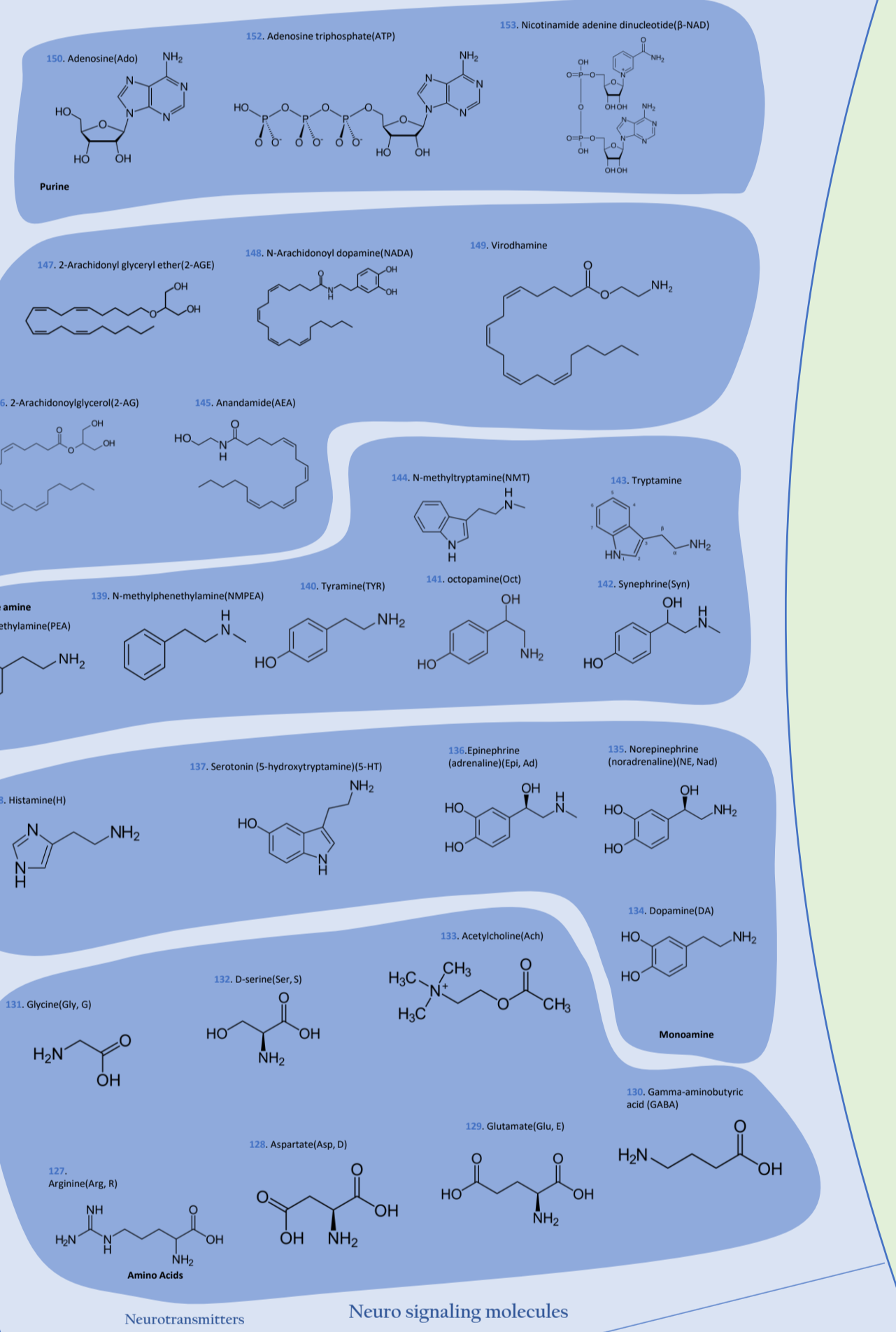
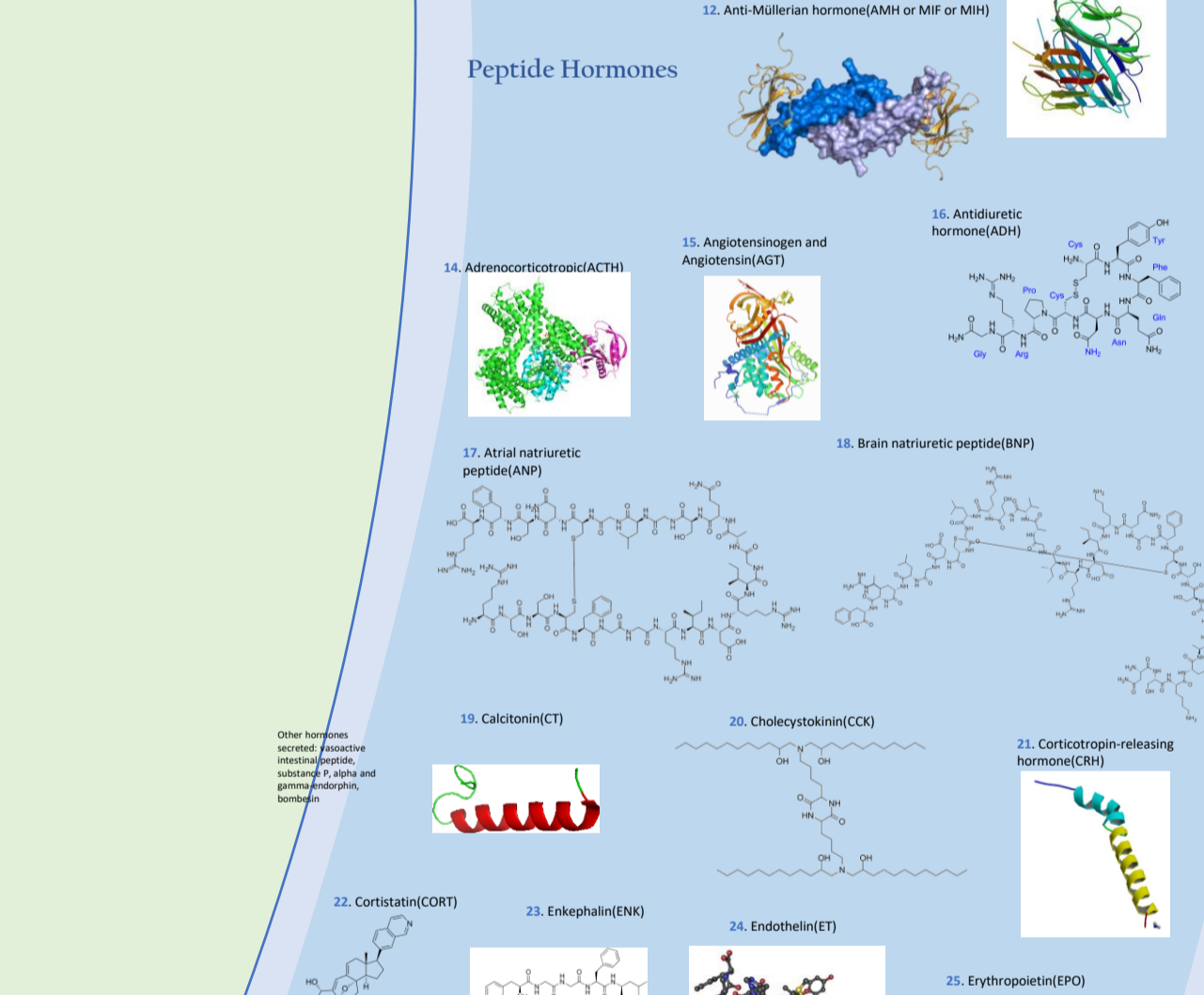
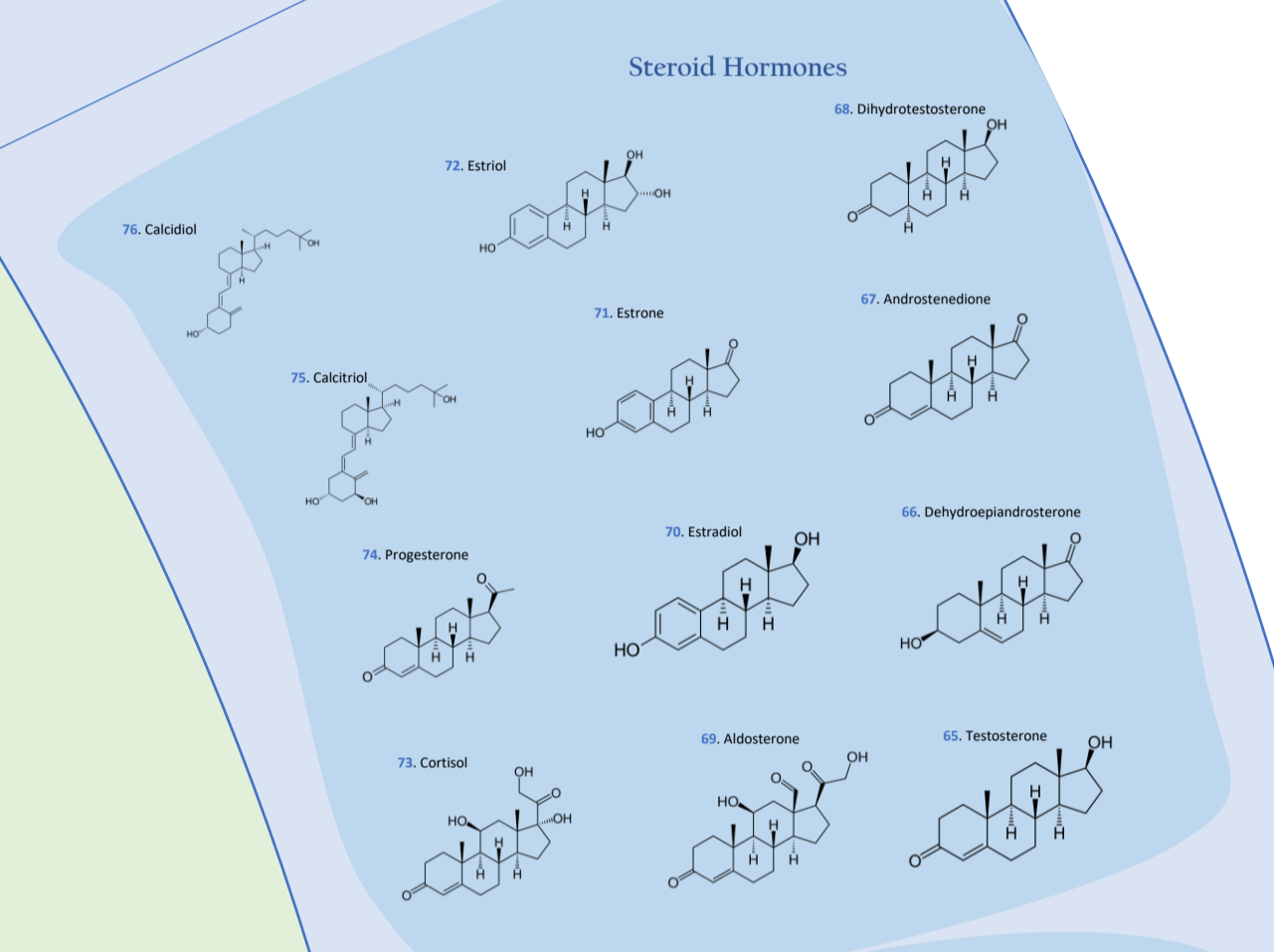
Tissue Composition of Organs

Organs

Organ systems

The body

Signaling pathways



Preventive Drugs and vaccines

Medication to regulate the system (regulatory medication)

Medication to eradicate invasive disease

Disease specific med? Does this category even make sense?

Chemical(bio chemistry) - Molecular signaling(Response).

Mechanical Prosthetics

Tissue based Prosthetics

- Definition:**
- Organism: Multiple Organ systems working together to form the Organism
  - Organ System: A group of Organs that work together to perform a particular function.
  - Organ: A group of different tissues that work together to perform a particular function.
  - Tissue: A group of cells, surrounded by an extracellular matrix that work together to carry out a particular function.
  - Cell: The smallest unit of life.
  - Organelles: Subcellular Structure
  - Bio-Chemical component
- Keeping count:**
- Number of Organs: 82
  - Number of Organ Parts: 17
  - Number of Tissue Types: 17
  - Number of Cells: 100,000,000,000,000,000
  - Number of Organelles: 100,000,000,000,000,000
  - Number of Chemical base Components: 100,000,000,000,000,000
  - Number of Signaling Chemicals: 100,000,000,000,000,000
  - Drug groups: 11,4
  - Drug Subgroups: 100,000,000,000,000,000
- Area/Specializations of (mostly clinical) Medicines to be kept in mind:**
- General medicine (Internal medicine)
  - Anesthesiology (Anesthesiology)
  - Workplace Medicine (Ergonomics/Accident medicine)
  - Cytopathology (Laboratory medicine)
  - Imaging - radiation treatment and protection (Diagnostic radiology, Radiation therapy and nuclear medicine)
  - General Surgery (Surgery)
  - Orthopedics (Orthopedics)
  - Diabetics
  - Reproductive Medicine (Reproductive medicine)
  - Emergency Medicine (Emergency medicine)
  - Oncology (Oncology)
  - Ophthalmology (Ophthalmology)
  - Molecular biology and genetics (Molecular biology and genetics)
  - Ophthalmology (Ophthalmology)
  - Neurology (Neurology)
  - Cardiology, Gastroenterology, Hematology and oncology - Internal medicine (Cardiology, gastroenterology, hematology and oncology - internal medicine)
  - Infectious Disease (Infectious disease)
  - Pediatrics (Pediatrics)
  - Clinical genetics - analytical (Clinical genetics)
  - Clinical genetics - molecular (Clinical genetics)
  - Microbiology (Microbiology)
  - Immunology (Immunology)
  - Reproductive medicine (Reproductive medicine)
  - Neural surgery (Neurosurgery)
  - Neurology (Neurology)
  - Neurophysiology
  - Neuroanatomy
  - Neuropharmacology
  - Orthopedics (Orthopedics)
  - Neuroscience (Neuroscience)
  - Psychiatry (Psychiatry)
  - Pharmacology (Pharmacology)
  - Physiology (Physiology)
  - Preventive and protective medicine (Preventive medicine)
  - Psychiatry (Psychiatry)
  - Psychosomatic Medicine
  - Pathology
  - Geriatric medicine (Geriatric medicine)
  - Sports medicine (Sports medicine)
  - Toxicology
  - Emergency surgery (Emergency surgery)
  - Preventive medicine
  - Urology (Urology)