

Instructors may assign a portion of the Review Sheet questions using **Mastering A&P™**

# 1

## REVIEW SHEET

### EXERCISE

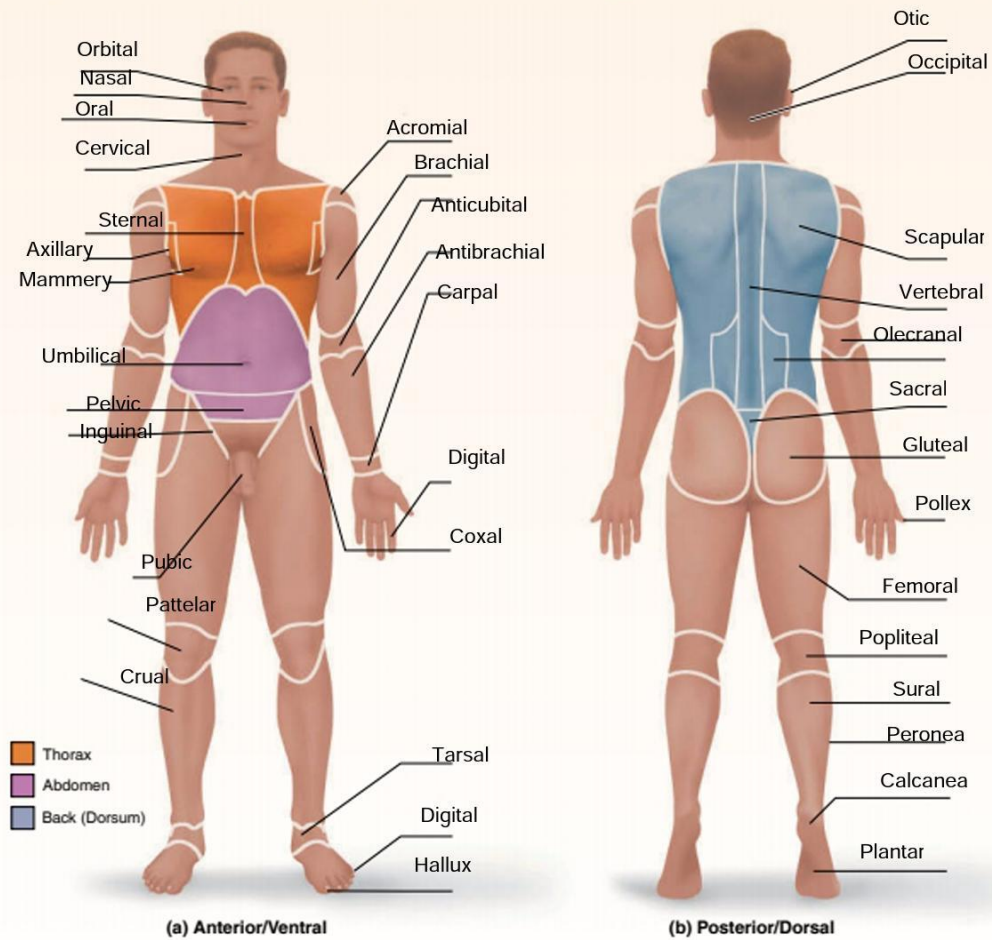
# The Language of Anatomy

Name MAFUZA MUMTAZ BEGUM

Lab Time/Date 3/5/2021

### Regional Terms

- The human body is erect with the feet somewhat apart. The head and toes are pointed forward, arms hanging at the side with palms facing forward.
- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position.
  - Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



## Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define *plane*. Its an imaginary line that is made through the body all or the organs which divides into 2 section side
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

- The thoracic cavity is Superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
  - The trachea (windpipe) is Anterior to the vertebral column.
  - The wrist is Proximal to the hand.
  - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a Sagittal plane of section was used.
  - The nose is Medial to the cheekbones.
  - The thumb is Lateral to the ring finger.
  - The vertebral cavity is Inferior to the cranial cavity.
  - The knee is Distal to the thigh.
  - The plane that separates the head from the neck is the Transverse plane.
  - The popliteal region is Posterior to the patellar region.
  - The plane that separates the anterior body surface from the posterior body surface is the Frontal plane.
5. Correctly identify each of the body planes by writing the appropriate term on the answer line below the drawing.



(a) Frontal



(b) Sagittal



(c) Transverse

## Body Cavities

- Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. Diaphragm
- Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? Abdominal cavity
- For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity.
  - cranial cavity Brain
  - vertebral cavity Spinal cord

3. thoracic cavity \_\_\_\_\_ Lungs \_\_\_\_\_
4. abdominal cavity \_\_\_\_\_ Liver \_\_\_\_\_
5. pelvic cavity \_\_\_\_\_ Bladder reproductive organs \_\_\_\_\_
6. mediastinum \_\_\_\_\_ Esophagus \_\_\_\_\_
9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
- spleen \_\_\_\_\_ Left hypochondriac region \_\_\_\_\_
  - urinary bladder \_\_\_\_\_ Hypogastric region \_\_\_\_\_
  - stomach (largest portion) \_\_\_\_\_ Epigastric region \_\_\_\_\_
  - cecum \_\_\_\_\_ Right inguinal region \_\_\_\_\_
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Its double layered covering the walls of ventral body covered in the  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 outer surface of the organs. Protected and isolated from the infection spreadir  
 \_\_\_\_\_
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? \_\_\_\_\_ Pericardium and pleura \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? \_\_\_\_\_ Peritonum \_\_\_\_\_
13. Using the key choices, identify the small body cavities described below.
- Key: a. middle ear cavity      e. oral cavity      e. synovial cavity  
 b. nasal cavity      d. orbital cavity
- \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_ 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position      \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ 4. contains the tongue
- \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing      \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ 5. surrounds a joint
- \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ 3. contained within the nose
14. **+** Name the body region that blood is usually drawn from. \_\_\_\_\_ Antecubital region \_\_\_\_\_
15. **+** A patient has been diagnosed with appendicitis. Use anatomical terminology to describe the location of the person's pain.  
 Assume that the pain is referred to the surface of the body above the organ. \_\_\_\_\_ Hypogastric region which is right lower quadrant \_\_\_\_\_
16. **+** Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? \_\_\_\_\_ Pelvic cavity \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
17. **+** Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? \_\_\_\_\_ Patellar cavity \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
18. **+** An abdominal hernia results when weakened muscles allow the protrusion of abdominal structures. In the case of an umbilical hernia, parts of a serous membrane and the small intestine form the bulge. Which serous membrane is involved?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Peritonum \_\_\_\_\_

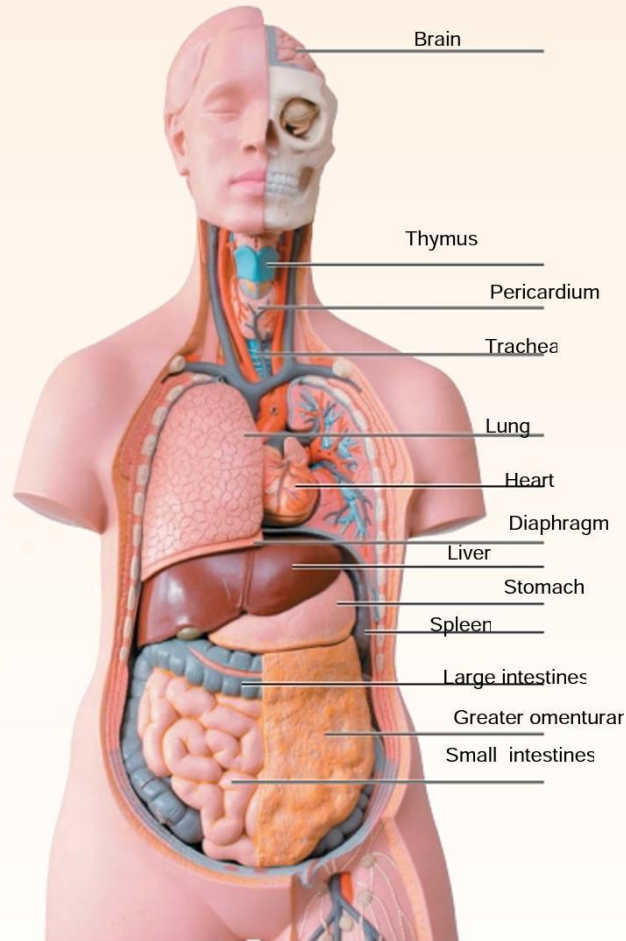
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# 2 REVIEW SHEET

## EXERCISE Organ Systems Overview




Name MAFUZA MUMTAZ BEGUM Lab Time/Date 3/5/2021

1. Label each of the organs at the end of the supplied leader lines.



2. Name the *organ system* to which each of the following sets of organs or body structures belongs.

- |                    |                                      |                      |  |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| <u>Lymphatic</u>   | 1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels | <u>Integumentary</u> | 5. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs |
| <u>Skeletal</u>    | 2. bones, cartilages, tendons        | <u>Reproductive</u>  | 6. testis, prostate                          |
| <u>Endocrine</u>   | 3. pancreas, pituitary gland         | <u>Digestive</u>     | 7. liver, large intestine, rectum            |
| <u>Respiratory</u> | 4. trachea, bronchi, lungs           | <u>Urinary</u>       | 8. kidneys, ureter, urethra                  |

3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. Gametes
4. List the four primary tissue types. Connective, epithelial, muscles and nervous
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. Contains two or more functions which are transport blood, nutrients
6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. Nervous-Quick transmission of electrical signals  
Integumentary- regulation of body temperature
7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. Cavities provides for blood  
Cell formation
8.  Untreated diabetes mellitus can lead to a condition in which the blood is more acidic than normal. Name two organ systems that play the largest role in compensating for acid-base imbalances. Respiratory and urinary
9.  The mother of a child scheduled to receive a thymectomy (removal of the thymus gland) asks you whether there will be any side effects from the removal of the gland. Which two organ systems would you mention in your explanation? Endocrine and Lymphatic
10.  Individuals with asplenia are missing their spleen or have a spleen that doesn't function well. It is recommended that these patients talk to their doctor about vaccines that are indicated for their health condition. Explain how this recommendation correlates to their chronic health condition. With a damaged spleen the immune system will not be able to respond to  
Foreign pathogens. The spleen is for the immune response to protect from invaders that try to enter the body

