REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE 1

The Language of Anatomy

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Regional Terms

1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The human body is erect with the feet only slightly apart, head and toes pointed forward and arms hanging at the sides with palms facing forward.

2. Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.
Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define plane: An imaginary surface or line

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

1. The thoracic cavity is **Superior** to the abdominopelvic cavity.

2. The trachea (windpipe) is **Anterior** to the vertebral column.

3. The wrist is **Proximal** to the hand.

4. If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a **Sagittal** plane of section was used.

5. The nose is **Medial** to the cheekbones.

6. The thumb is **Lateral** to the ring finger.

7. The vertebral cavity is **Inferior** to the cranial cavity.

8. The knee is **Distal** to the thigh.

9. The plane that separates the head from the neck is the **Transverse** plane.

10. The popliteal region is **Posterior** to the patellar region.

11. The plane that separates the anterior body surface from the posterior body surface is the ______ 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) **Transversal**

Body Cavities

6. Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. **Diaphragm**

7. Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? **Abdominopelvic Cavity**

8. For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity.

   1. **Cranial cavity**: Brain

   2. **Vertebral cavity**: Spinal cord
3. thoracic cavity _Lungs_
4. abdominal cavity _stomach_
5. pelvic cavity _Cecum_
6. mediastinum _Heart_

9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
   1. spleen _Left hypochondric Region_
   2. urinary bladder _Hypogastric Region_
   3. stomach (largest portion) _Epigastric Region_
   4. cecum _Right inguinal Region_

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. _Serous membranes protect organs from infection by compartmentalizing the organs._

11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? _Plural and Pericardial_

12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? _Peritoneum_

13. Using the key choices, identify the small body cavities described below.
   Key: a. middle ear cavity   b. nasal cavity   c. oral cavity   d. orbital cavity   e. synovial cavity
   
   D 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position _oral cavity_
   A 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing _synovial cavity_
   B 3. contained within the nose _synovial cavity_
   4. contains the tongue _oral cavity_
   5. surrounds a joint _synovial cavity_

14. ➡️ Name the body region that blood is usually drawn from. _Antecubital_

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. _Epigastric Region_

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

   Brain

   Larynx
   Thyroid Gland
   Trachea
   Lung
   Heart
   Diaphragm
   Liver
   Stomach
   Spleen

   Large Intestine
   Greater Omentum
   Small Intestine

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

   Lymphatic
   1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels

   Skeletal
   2. bones, cartilages, tendons

   Endocrine
   3. pancreas, pituitary gland

   Respiratory
   4. trachea, bronchi, lungs

   Integumentary
   5. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs

   Reproductive
   6. testis, prostate

   Digestive
   7. liver, large intestine, rectum

   Urinary
   8. kidneys, ureter, urethra
3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. **Gametes**

4. List the four primary tissue types. **Nervous, connective, muscular, epithelial**

5. Explain why an artery is an organ. An artery is an organ because it's a structure composed by two or more tissue types that perform a specific function for the body. Arteries are lined with endothelial tissues and have few layers of smooth muscles.