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

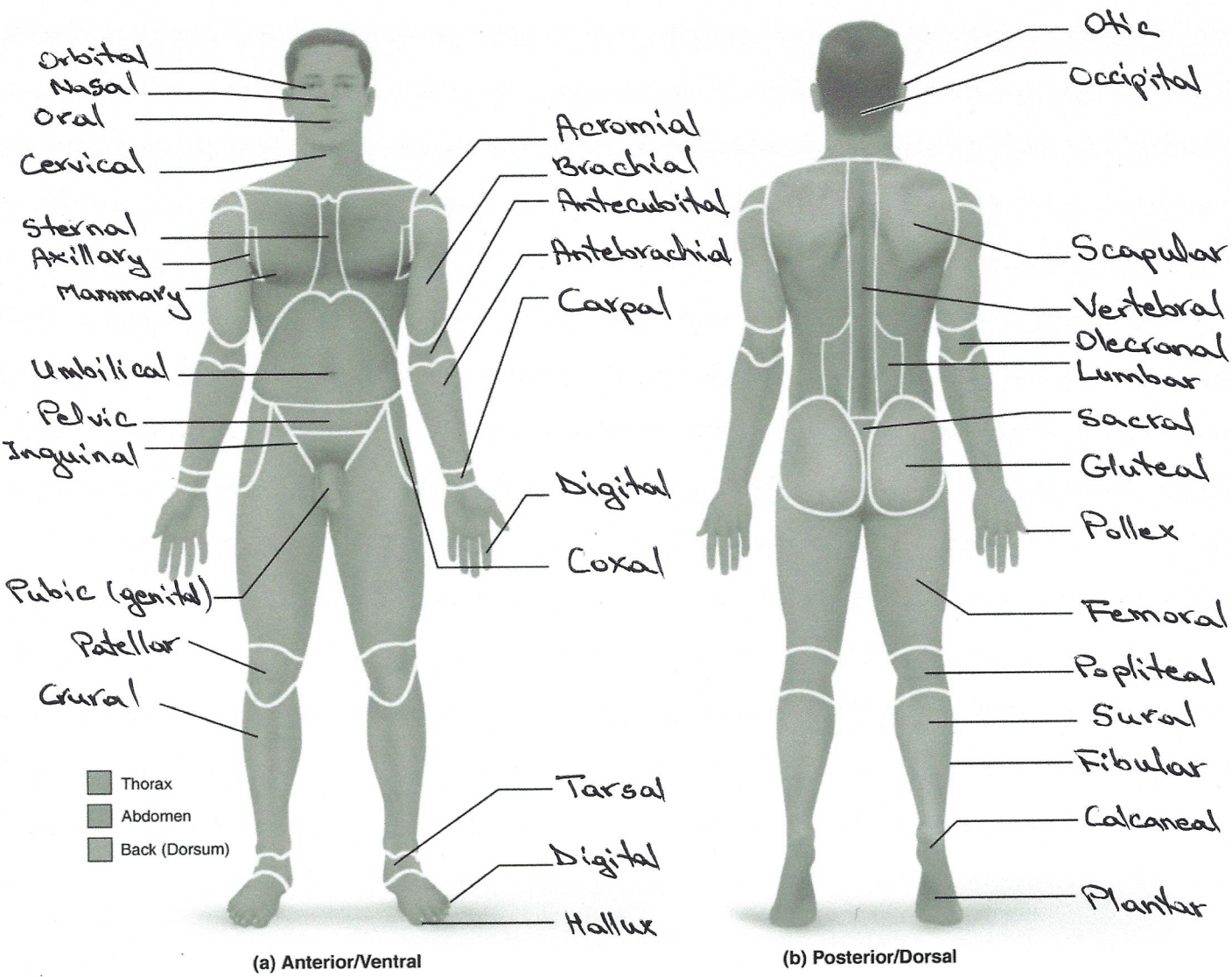
EXERCISE 1 REVIEW SHEET

The Language of Anatomy

Name Elvana Lleshaj-Gjoka Lab Time/Date Tuesdays, 2:30-5:00 PM

Regional Terms

1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. In the 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.



(a) Anterior/Ventral (b) Posterior/Dorsal

Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

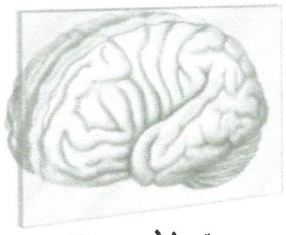
3. Define *plane*. Plane is an imaginary line made through a body wall or an organ and separates it in two sections, sides.
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

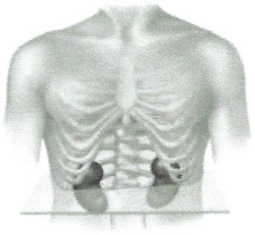
1. The thoracic cavity is Superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
2. The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column.
3. The wrist is proximal to the hand.
4. If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a Sagittal plane of section was used.
5. The nose is medial to the cheekbones.
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 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

6. Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. Diaphragm.
7. Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? Abdominal 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 the lungs, heart.
4. abdominal cavity Stomach, intestines, liver
5. pelvic cavity reproducive organs, bladder.
6. mediastinum esophagus, trachea, thymus.

9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
   1. spleen Left Hypochondriac 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 are double-layered, covering the walls of the ventral body cavity and the outer surface of the organs. They are isolated and protected from spreading infection to one-other.

11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? In the thoracic cavity is found pericardium and pleura.

12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? In the abnominopelvic cavity is found 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
   a 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing
   b 3. contained within the nose
   c 4. contains the tongue
   e 5. surrounds a joint

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. Pain is located on the Hypogastric region, 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? Peritoneum

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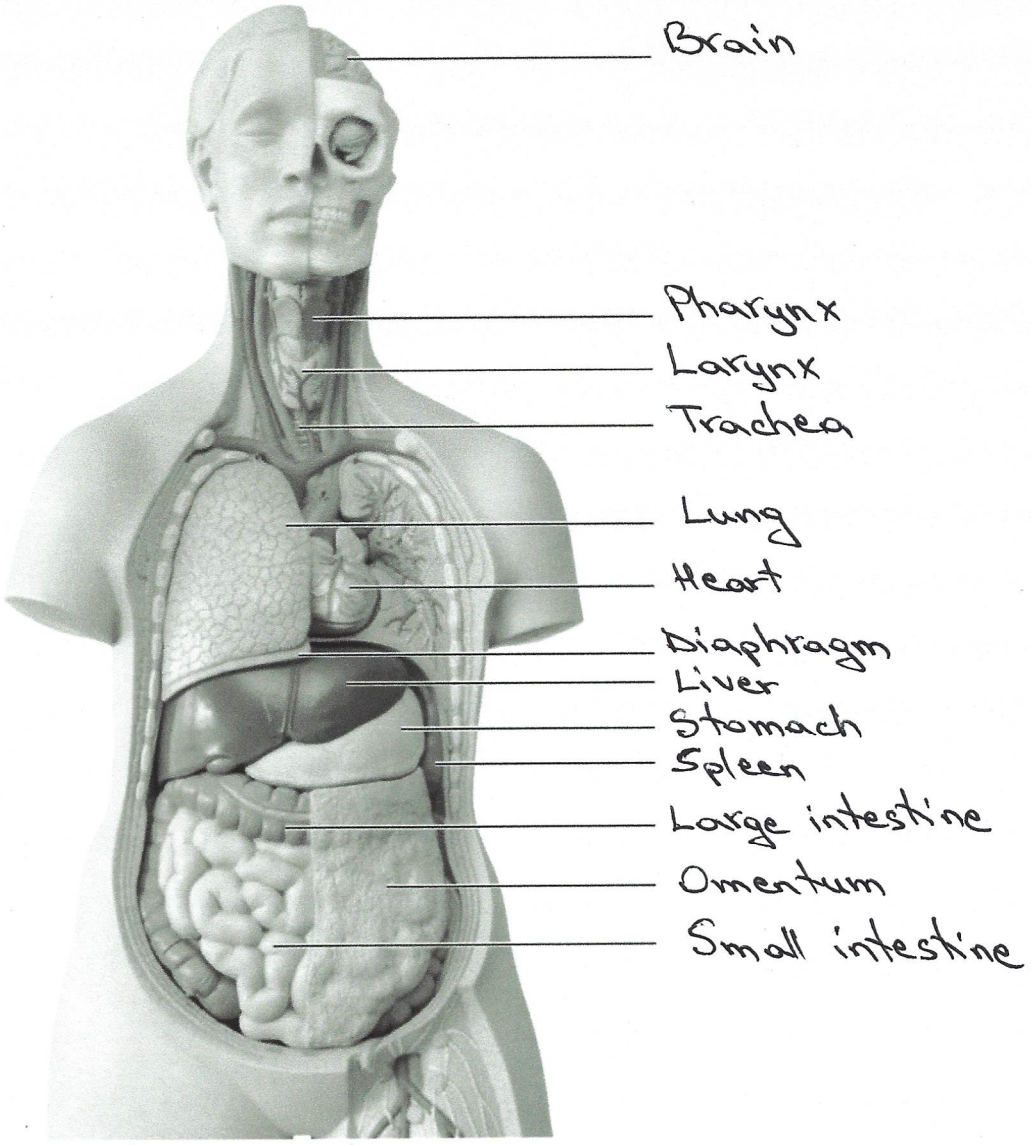
EXERCISE 2 REVIEW SHEET

Organ Systems Overview

Name Elvana Heshaj-Gjoka Lab Time/Date Tuesdays, 2:30-5:00 PM

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.

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

Male 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. Testes produce male sex cells (sperm) and ovaries produce female sex cells (oocytes).

4. List the four primary tissue types. Epithelial tissue, Connective tissue, Muscle tissue, Nervous tissue.

5. Explain why an artery is an organ. The cardiovascular system contains the heart and blood vessels which have an important function. An artery is a blood vessel, it has a function and it is made by tissues like organs are.

6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. The nervous and endocrine system both help in maintaining Homeostasis. In order to do that, the nervous system rapidly transmits electrical signals to the endocrine system which produces hormones as a response.

7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. In the skeletal system blood cells are formed. Cavities provide a site 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. The respiratory and the urinary system help regulate the acid-base balance in the body.

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? The two organ systems that I would mention are the Endocrine system and the Lymphatic system.

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. Asplenia would affect the Lymphatic system. The spleen acts as a filter for the blood. It cleans blood pathogens and other debris. After a Splenectomy, other organs like liver, lymph nodes or bone marrow would do that function. However, the vaccine recommended from the doctor would help to do the spleen's function.