

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

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REVIEW SHEET

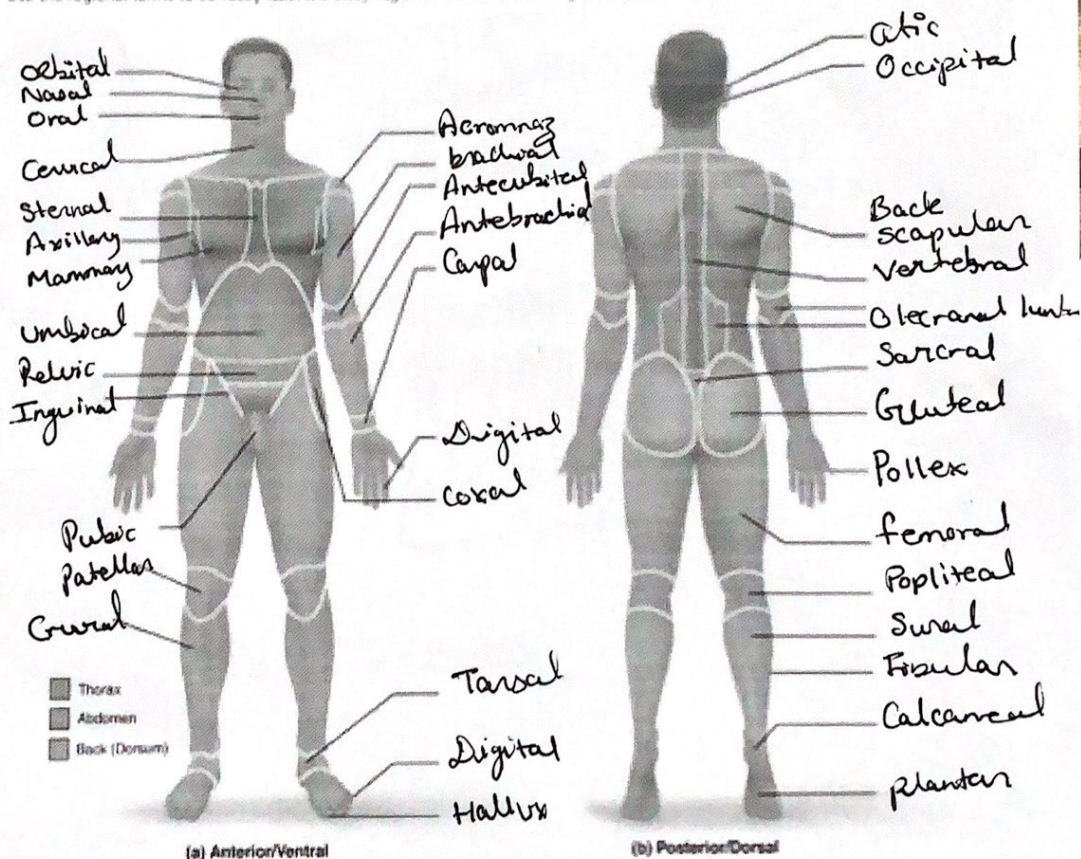
EXERCISE

The Language of Anatomy

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Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. Standing up, facing forward, palms facing forward, and arms side to side
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



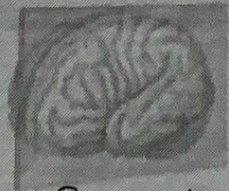
Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define each:
4. Several invertebrate 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 |
| dorsal | lateral | proximal | transverse |
| ventral | medial | distal | |

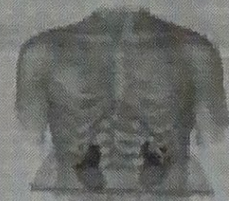
- The thoracic cavity is Superior to the abdominopelvic cavity
 - The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column
 - The wrist is Proximal to the hand
 - If an escalator cut the heart into left and right parts, a Sagittal plane of section was used
 - The nose is medial to the cheekbones
 - The thumb is lateral to the ring finger
 - The vertebral cavity is Posterior to the cranial cavity
 - The knee is inferior to the thigh
 - The plane that separates the head from the neck is the transverse plane
 - The popliteal region is Distal 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 terms 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
- For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity:
 - cranial cavity Brain
 - vertebral cavity Spine

3. thoracic cavity Breast
4. abdominal cavity Stomach
5. pelvic cavity Pelvis
6. mediastinum heart
9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located
 1. spleen Left hypochondriac Region
 2. urinary bladder Pubic
 3. stomach (largest portion) Epigastric Region
 4. cecum Right inguinal Region
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. They produce lubricating fluid that prevents from infection
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? Pleura
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	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
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. Right inguinal Region
16. Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? Abdominopelvic Cavity
17. Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? Synovial joint 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

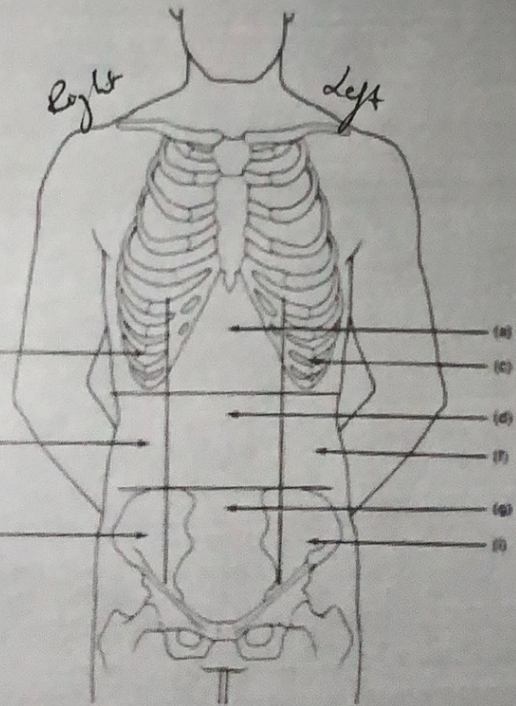
Review 2

- 3) Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. → Sperm + Egg
- 4) 4 types of primary tissue types → Epithelial, muscular, Nervous + Connective
- 5) Artery is an organ because it keeps the body running
- 6) 2 main organ systems that communicate with the body are Endocrine system + Nervous System.
- 7) Role of skeletal system → Provides strength
- 8) 2 organs for acid base imbalances → Respiratory + Urinary
- 9) 2 organs to receive thymectomy → Endocrine + Lymphatic
- 10) Explain how this recommendation correlates to their chronic health condition? → Spleen filters blood or else bacteria could enter the body.

Review Sheet 2

8. Correctly identify each of the nine regions of the abdominopelvic cavity by inserting the appropriate term for each letter indicated in the drawing.

- a. Epigastric Region
- b. Right hypochondriac
- c. Left hypochondriac
- d. Umbilical Region
- e. Right lumbar region
- f. Left lumbar region
- g. Hypogastric (Pubic)
- h. Right Iliac
- i. Left iliac (inguinal)



Body Cavities

10. Which body cavities would have to be opened for the following types of surgery or procedures? (insert the letter of key choice in the same-numbered blank. More than one choice applies.)

Key: a. abdominopelvic c. dorsal e. thoracic
 b. cranial d. spinal f. ventral

- e 1. surgery to remove a cancerous lung lobe f 4. appendectomy
- a 2. removal of the uterus, or womb f 5. stomach ulcer operation
- c 3. removal of a brain tumor d 6. delivery of pre-operative "saddle" anesthesia

- 11. Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity? Diaphragm
- 12. What are the bony landmarks of the abdominopelvic cavity? Spine + Pelvic Bones
- 13. Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? Ventral Cavity
- 14. What is the function of the serous membranes of the body? Serous Cavity