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

EXERCISE 1

REVIEW SHEET

The Language of Anatomy

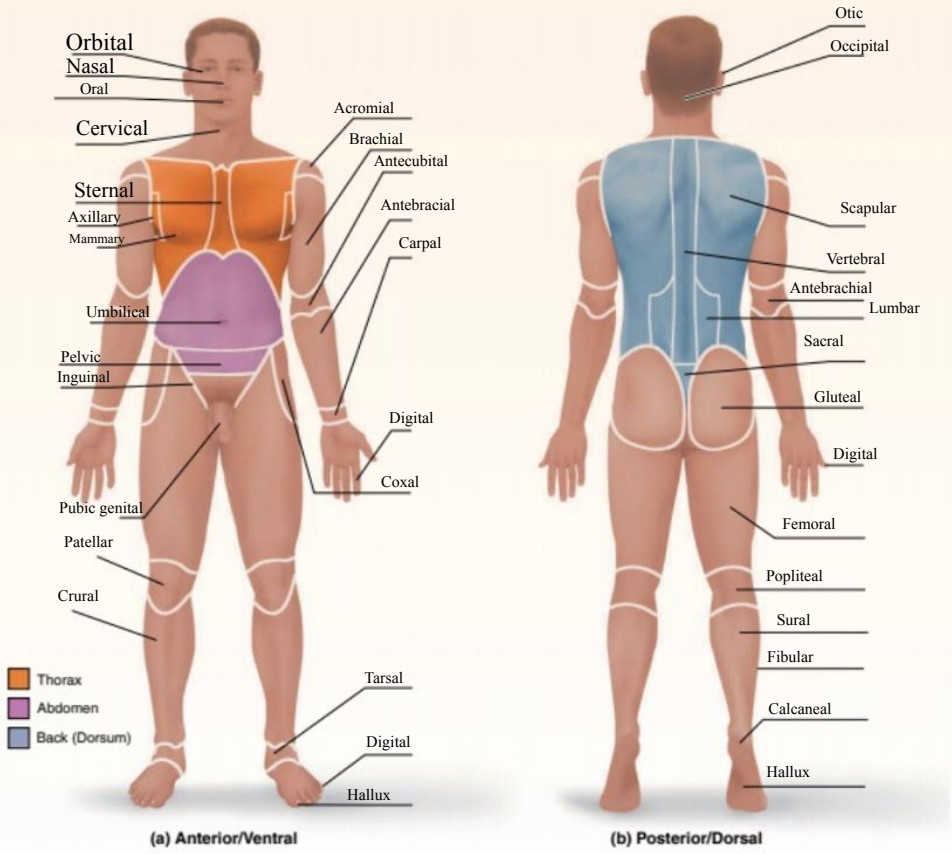
Name Alliance sutzie Lab Time/Date Feb 15 , 2021

Regional Terms

1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position.

Specific areas in the human body that is erect, with the feet only apart, head and toes pointed foward

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*. _____

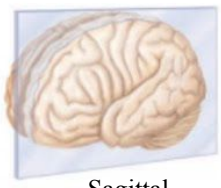
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

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? Abnominal cavity

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

1. cranial cavity Brain.
2. vertebral cavity Spinal chord.

3. thoracic cavity Heart lungs.
4. abdominal cavity Stomach intestines liver.
5. pelvic cavity Organs bladder rectum.
6. mediastinum 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) Epi gastric region
4. cecum Right inguinal region

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. They produce a thin lubricating fluid that allow visceral organs to slide over one another or to rub against the body wall with minimal friction

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

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

13. Using the key choices, identify the small body cavities described below.

Key: a. middle ear cavity b. nasal cavity e. 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. Hypogasric 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? Pastellor or 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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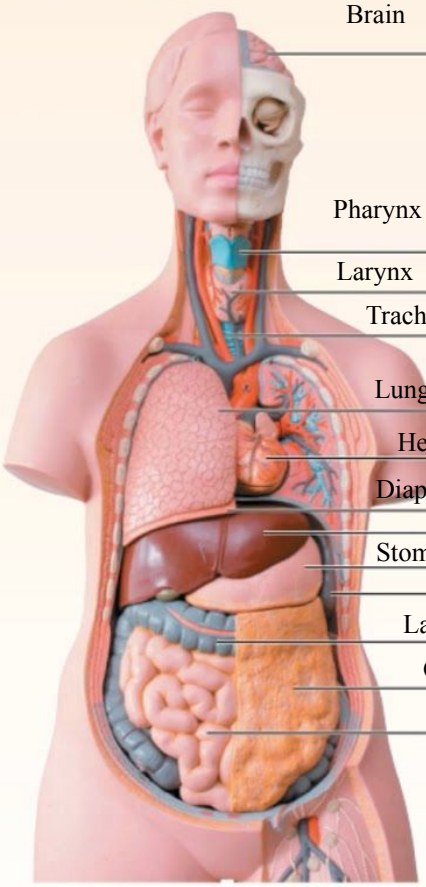
EXERCISE 2

REVIEW SHEET

Organ Systems Overview

Name Alliance sutzie Lab Time/Date _____

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 : sperm Ovaries : oocytes

4. List the four primary tissue types.

Connective, muscle nervous and epithelial

5. Explain why an artery is an organ.

artery is made up of several types of tissues including: Elastic tissue

6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms.

Two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis are called the nervous and endocrine system . The nervous system do Sci rapid transformation of electrical signals.

7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function.

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.

Urinary and respiratory system

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 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.

The spleen filter bloods and without it there could be problems caused by bacteria that enters the body. By getting vaccinated, the spleen will be able to function better