

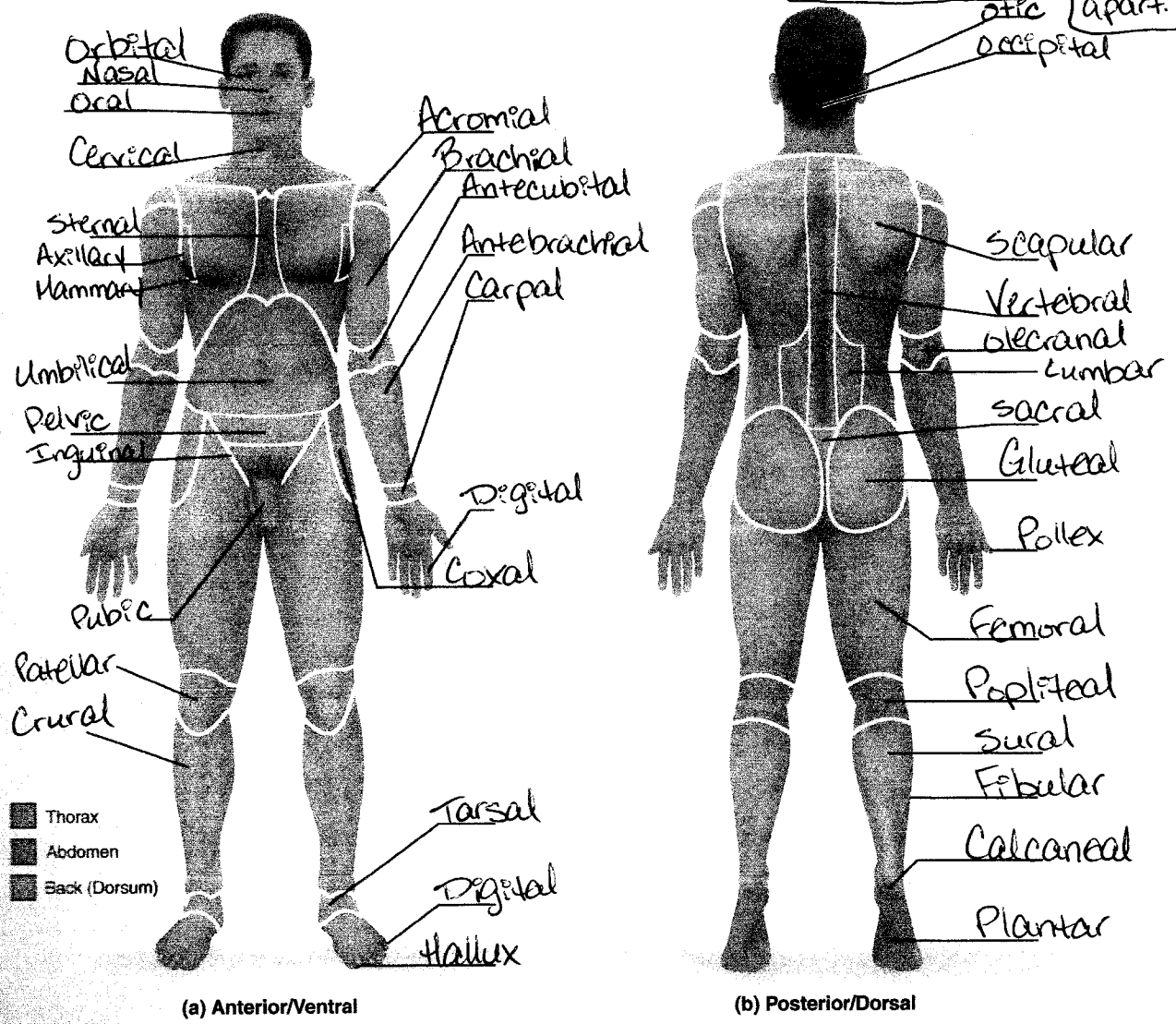
1 REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE The Language of Anatomy

Name Devon Gibbons Lab Time/Date _____

Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. Person is standing straight with arms at their sides & palms facing forward. Their toes & head are pointing forward & feet slightly apart.
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

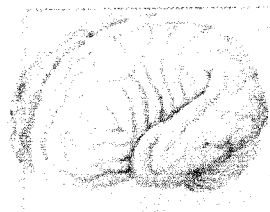
3. Define *plane*. imaginary line that divides the body
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

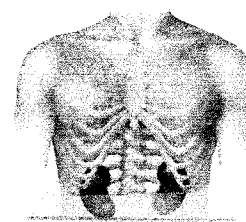
- The thoracic cavity is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
 - The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column.
 - The wrist is proximal to the hand.
 - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a sagittal plane of section was used.
 - The nose is medial to the cheekbones.
 - 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
- 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 Large intestine
5. pelvic cavity Bladder
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 region
3. stomach (largest portion) Epigastric region
4. cecum Right inguinal region

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. They separate organs so infections cannot spread from one to another.

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 g. synovial cavity
 b. nasal cavity d. orbital cavity

- d 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position e. (oral cavity) 4. contains the tongue
- a 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing e (synovial cavity) 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? 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?

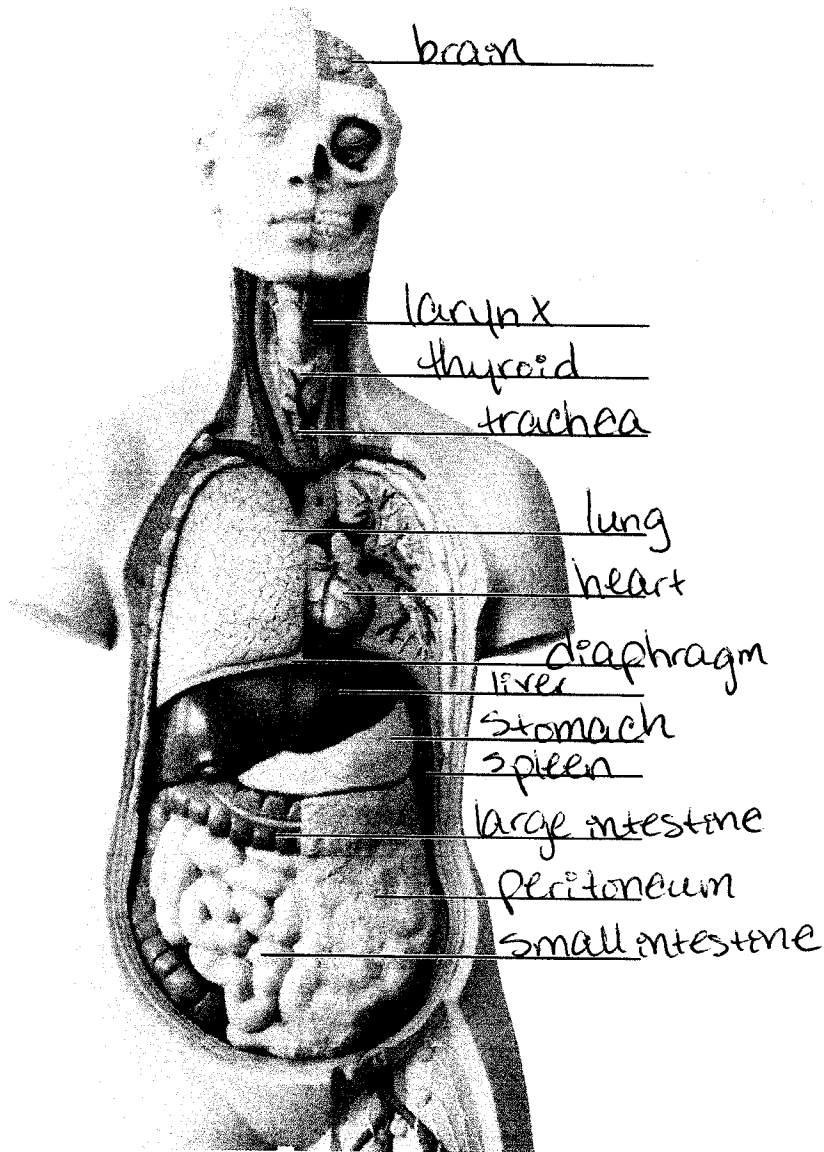
Peritoneum

2 REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE Organ Systems Overview

Name Deion Gibbons 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.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <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. the testes produce sperm & the ovaries produce eggs
4. List the four primary tissue types. epithelial, muscular, nervous, & connective
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. An artery is an organ because it is made up of different tissues & helps the cardiovascular system function.
6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. the nervous system transmits electrical signals throughout the body & the endocrine system makes chemical messengers to help the body grow & develop.
7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. It's cavities provide sites 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. Nervous system & endocrine 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? the endocrine system & 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 helps clean the blood & keep us healthy, so it may be important for a person without a spleen to get certain vaccines so their bodies may carry out this function without a spleen.