

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

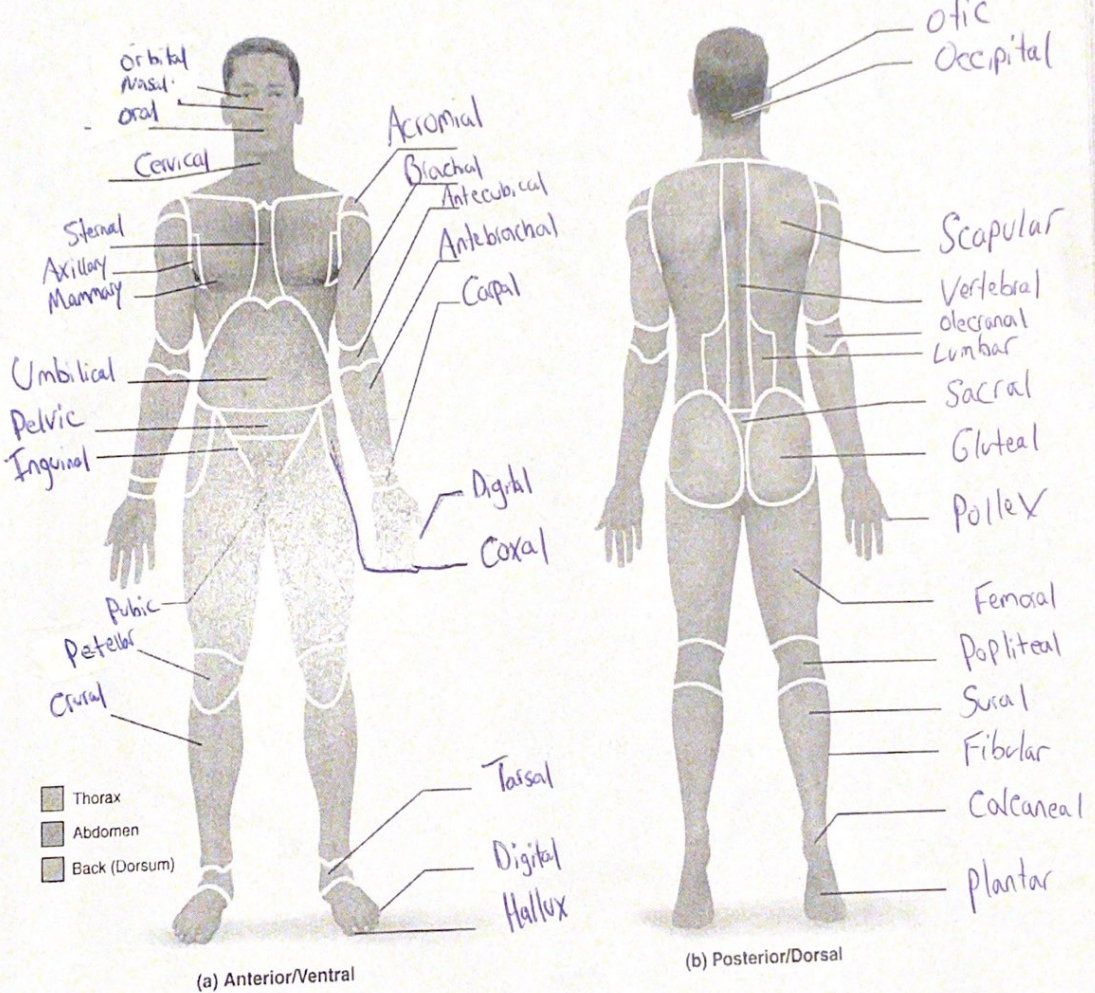
# REVIEW SHEET

## EXERCISE The Language of Anatomy

Name Jose Haley Lab Time/Date 2-14-2021

### Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The human body is standing erect, Head and toes are pointing forward, and arms are on sides with palms out
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.





Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define plane. Planes are used to divide the body and its parts to study the body

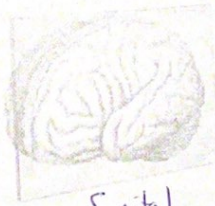
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

- |                     |          |                      |                     |
|---------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <del>anterior</del> | inferior | <del>posterior</del> | <del>superior</del> |
| <del>distal</del>   | lateral  | proximal             | <u>transverse</u>   |
| <del>frontal</del>  | medial   | sagittal             |                     |

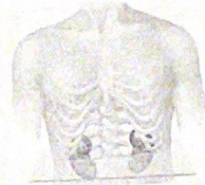
- The thoracic cavity is Superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
  - The trachea (windpipe) is Anterior to the vertebral column.
  - The wrist is Proximal to the hand.
  - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a Sagittal plane of section was used.
  - The nose is Medial to the cheekbones.
  - The thumb is lateral to the ring finger.
  - The vertebral cavity is 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 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 Heart
4. abdominal cavity Liver
5. pelvic cavity Urinary Bladder
6. mediastinum Esophagus
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 Lumbar Region
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. They produce a layer that prevents friction and infection from spreading organ to organ
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? Pleural Membrane
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      c. oral cavity      e. synovial cavity  
 b. nasal cavity                  d. orbital cavity
- D 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-posterior 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



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

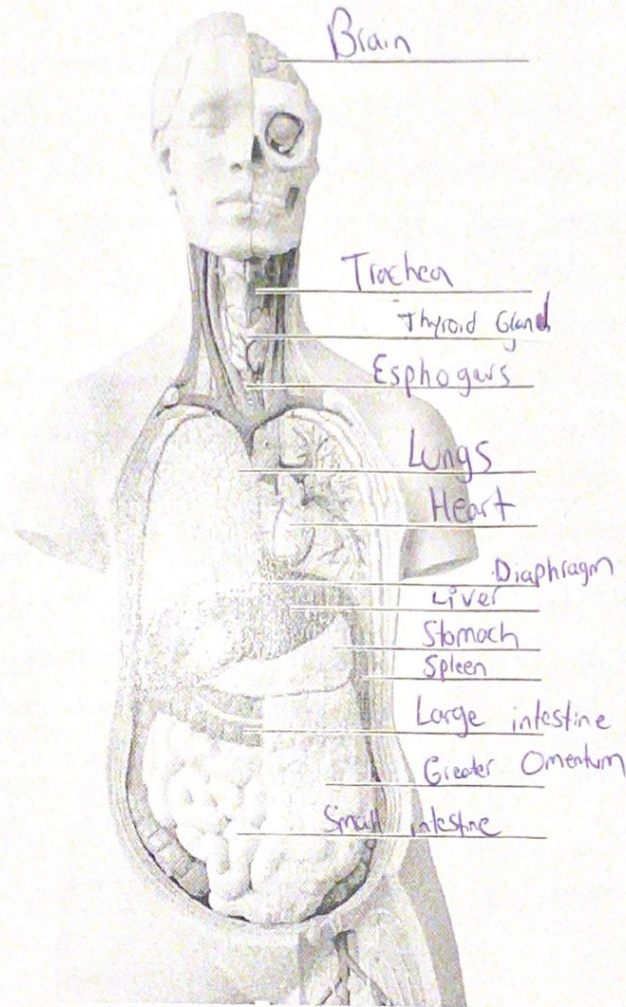
# REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

## Organ Systems Overview

Name Jose Haley Lab Time/Date 2-14-2021

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 sex cells (Sperm)  
and Ovaries produce sex cells (Oocytes)
4. List the four primary tissue types. Epithelial tissue, Connective tissue, Muscle tissue,  
and nervous tissue
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. Organs are defined by several tissues and  
an Artery is made up of , elastic tissue, muscle, and endothelium
6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. The endocrine and Nervous Systems. Endocrine has a  
collection of glands that produce hormones that reach cells and trigger reactions.  
The Nervous System immediately responds to stimuli causing endocrine system  
to produce its hormones for a response,
7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. Skeletal System provides  
Support and protection for Cardiovascular system and produces essential blood cells
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. Respiratory for controlling the  
amount of Oxygen released, Urinary by excreting waste from blood and regulating pH
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 thymus is both in the Lymphatic System and endocrine.  
It could result in health problems such as not developing a good immune 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's job is to filter the  
blood as part of the immune system. Without that - bacteria  
could enter and cause problems for the immune system.