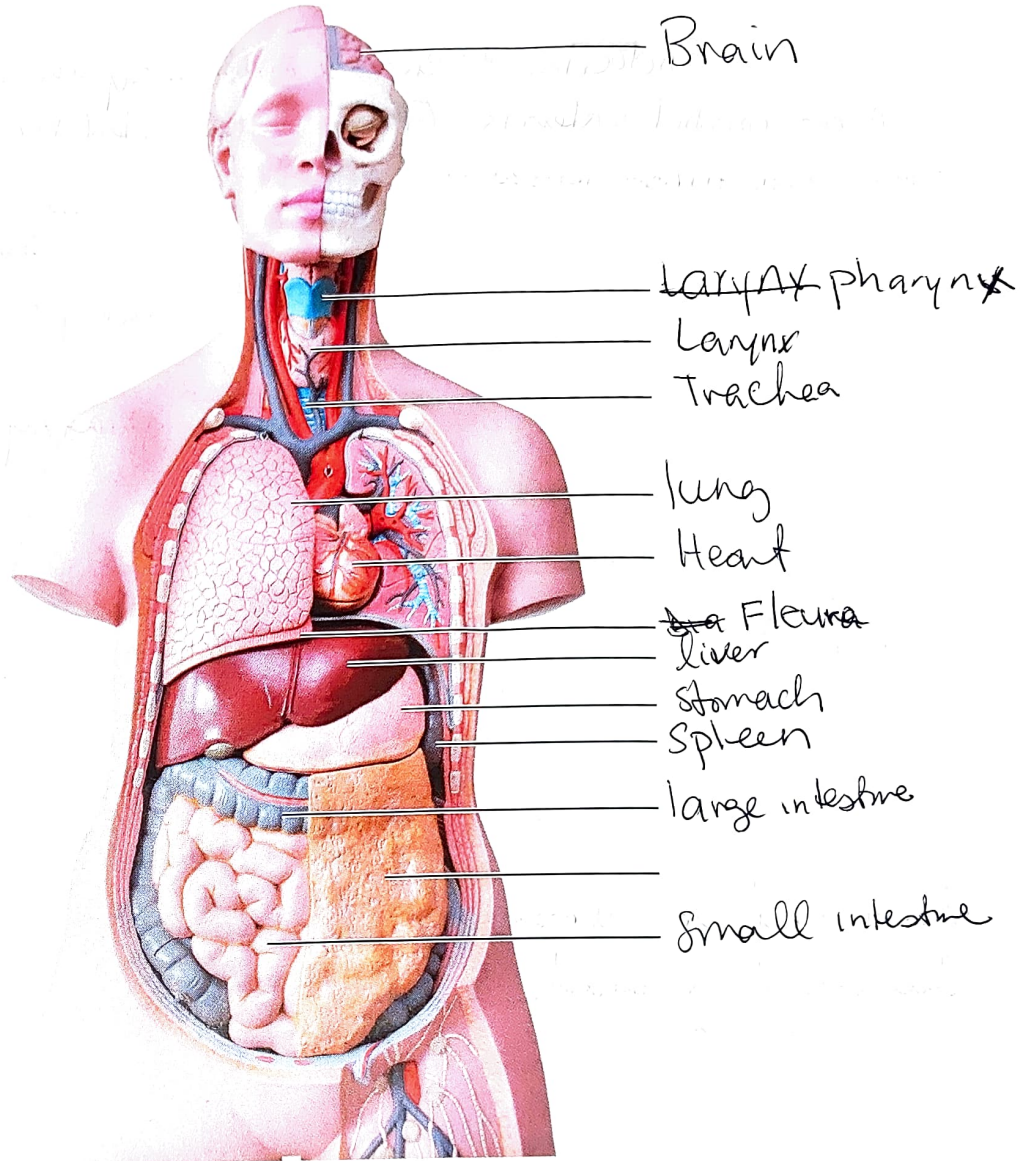


2 REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE Organ Systems Overview

Name Tiffany Nlach Lab Time/Date 7/14/21

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>Endocrine</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. testes produces sperm
ovaries produces egg cells

4. List the four primary tissue types. Connective tissue, muscle tissue,
epithelial tissue, nervous tissue

5. Explain why an artery is an organ. Made up of several types of tissues
organs are defined as being a collection of tissues

6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. Endocrine + central nervous systems are the
major control systems. Endocrine - regulated by negative feedback
know - takes info through senses, processes the info + triggers reaction. reflexes

7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. The calcified bones
of your skeleton also work w/ the circulatory system. ^{Process of movement} happens in smooth muscle

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 + urinary

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? Lymphatic + endocrine

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. Individuals w/ asplenia have a
decreased or absent splenic filtration system and a
decreased amount of antibody, placing them @ risk for
infection

1

REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

The Language of Anatomy

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

Name

Tiffany Black

Lab Time/Date

2/14/21

Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. Standing upright w/ palms facing forward. Arms by sides
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.

(a) Anterior/Ventral

- Orbital
- Nasal
- Oral
- Cervical
- Sternal
- Axillary
- Umbilical
- Pelvic
- Inguinal
- Genital
- Patellar
- Cranial
- Acromial
- Deltoid
- Brachial (Arm)
- Antecubital
- Antebrachial
- Ferestrumin
- Carpal (wrist)
- Digital
- Coxal
- Tarsal
- Digital
- Hallux

(b) Posterior/Dorsal

- Otic
- Occipital
- Back of head
- Scapular
- Vertebral
- Olecranal
- Lumbar
- Sacral
- Gluteal
- Pollex
- Digital
- Femoral
- Popliteal
- Sural
- Fibular
- Calcaneal
- Plantar

Legend:

- Orange: Thorax
- Purple: Abdomen
- Blue: Back (Dorsal)

Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

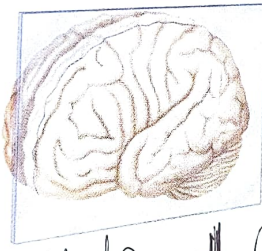
3. Define *plane*. Machinery line or surfaces through the body
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

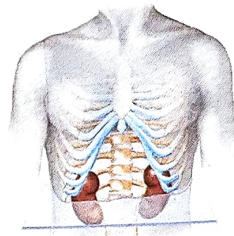
- The thoracic cavity is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
 - The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column.
 - The wrist is proximal to the hand.
 - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a sagittal plane of section was used.
 - The nose is medial to the cheekbones.
 - The thumb is lateral to the ring finger.
 - The vertebral cavity is frontal 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 posterior to the patellar region.
 - The plane that separates the anterior body surface from the posterior body surface is the distal plane.
5. Correctly identify each of the body planes by writing the appropriate term on the answer line below the drawing.



(a) frontal



(b) Midsagittal



(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? ventral cavity
- 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 stomach
5. pelvic cavity urinary bladder
6. mediastinum heart

9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.

1. spleen left upper quadrant
2. urinary bladder hypogastric (left lower quadrant)
3. stomach (largest portion) left upper quadrant
4. cecum right lower quadrant

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. internal visceral layer

Surrounds the organs, while a parietal layer forms the walls of the body cavities. The serous membrane generally forms an airtight seal.

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

Pleura - 2 pleural cavities are found in the thoracic cavity

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

peritoneum - the peritoneal 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

e 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. lower right 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