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

REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

The Language of Anatomy

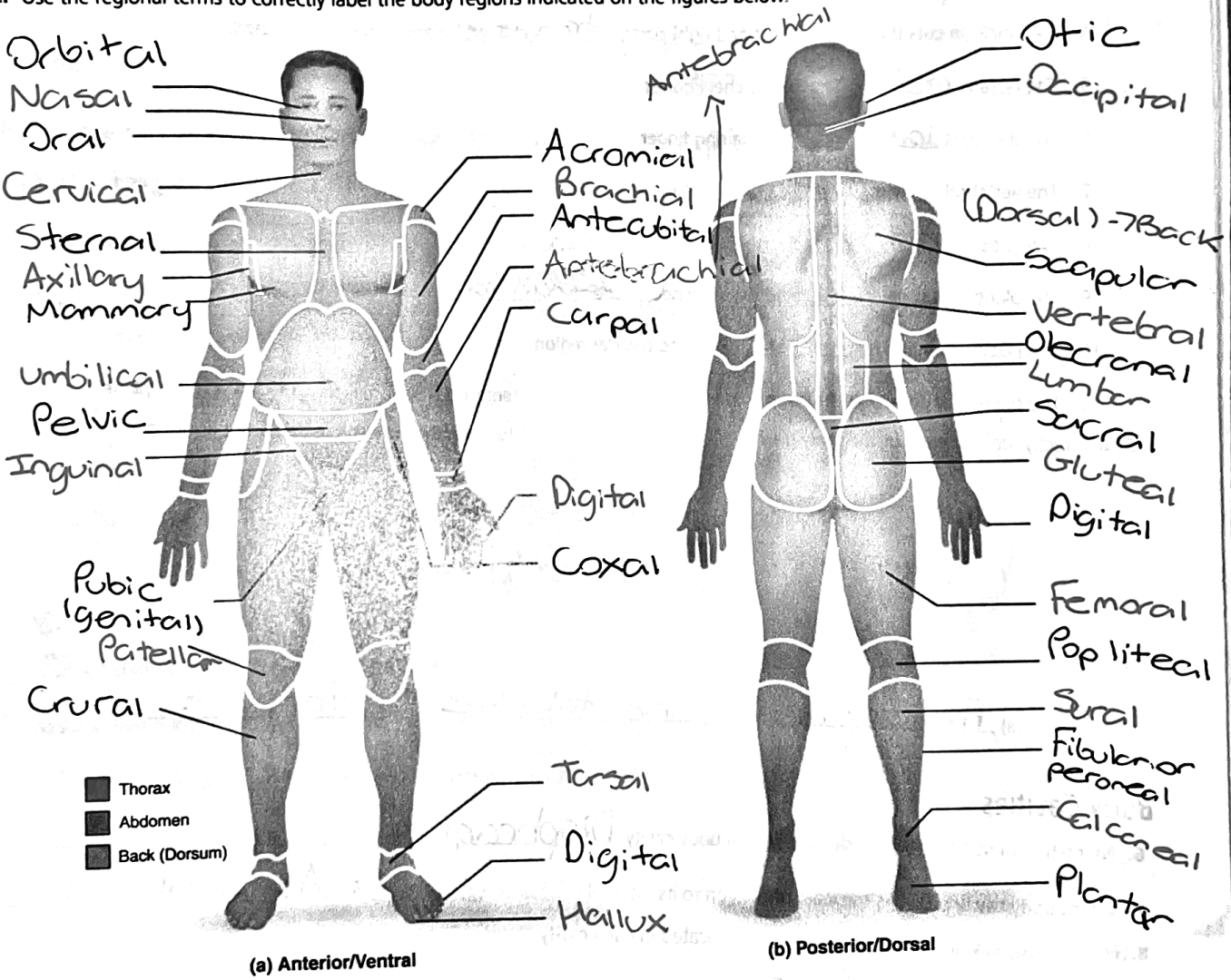
Name Lizbeth Hernandez Lab Time/Date 2/14/21

Regional Terms

1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. _____

_____

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*. _____

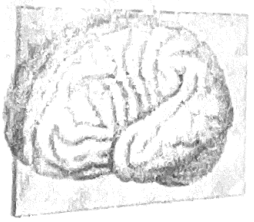
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

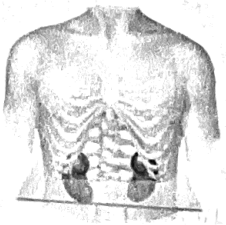
1. The thoracic cavity is Superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
2. The trachea (windpipe) is Anterior to the vertebral column.
3. The wrist is proximal to the hand.
4. If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a transverse plane of section was used.
5. The nose is medial to the cheekbones.
6. The thumb is lateral to the ring finger.
7. The vertebral cavity is posterior to the cranial cavity.
8. The knee is distal to the thigh.
9. The plane that separates the head from the neck is the Sagittal plane.
10. The popliteal region is inferior 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 plane



(b) Sagittal plane



(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? Abdominal

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

1. cranial cavity the brain
2. vertebral cavity the spinal cord

3. thoracic cavity heart & lungs
4. abdominal cavity stomach, intestines, liver
5. pelvic cavity bladder, rectum
6. mediastinum lies between the sternum and spinal column between lungs

9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
   1. spleen left hypochondriac region
   2. urinary bladder Pubic (hypogastric) region
   3. stomach (largest portion) Epigastric region
   4. cecum Right inguinal (iliac) region

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. by producing a thin lubricating fluid that prevents friction/infection from spreading.

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

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

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? the 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

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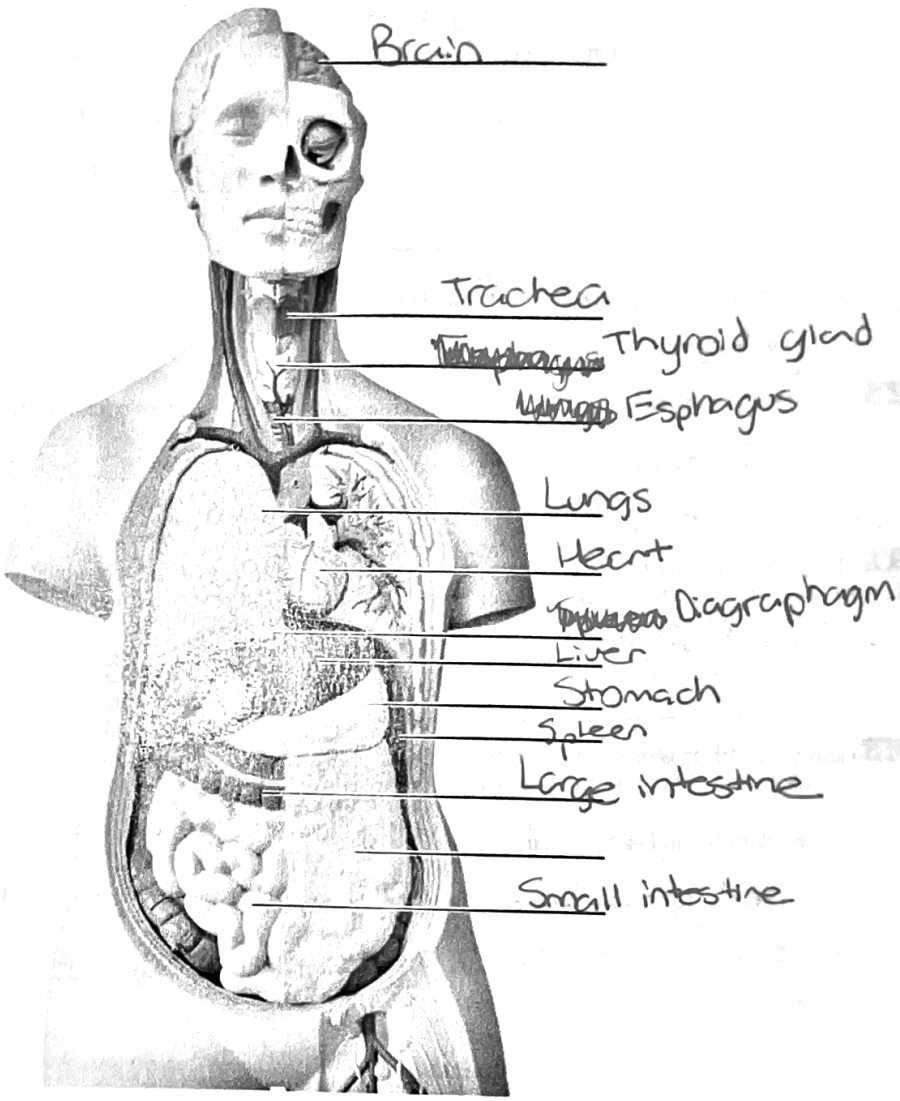
REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

Organ Systems Overview

Name Lizbeth Hernandez Lab Time/Date 2/14/21

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.

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. the sperm is by the male gonads and the egg is by * produced by the ovaries.

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

5. Explain why an artery is an organ. An artery is an organ because they're blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart.

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 endocrine and nervous system.

7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. It prodes strength and protection to heart 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. The respiratory and urinary are the two organ systems.

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? I would mention the lymphatic and endocrine systen.

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 with asplenia have a decreased or absent splenic filtration system and a decreased amount of antibody, placing them at risk for infection.