



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

# 1

## REVIEW SHEET

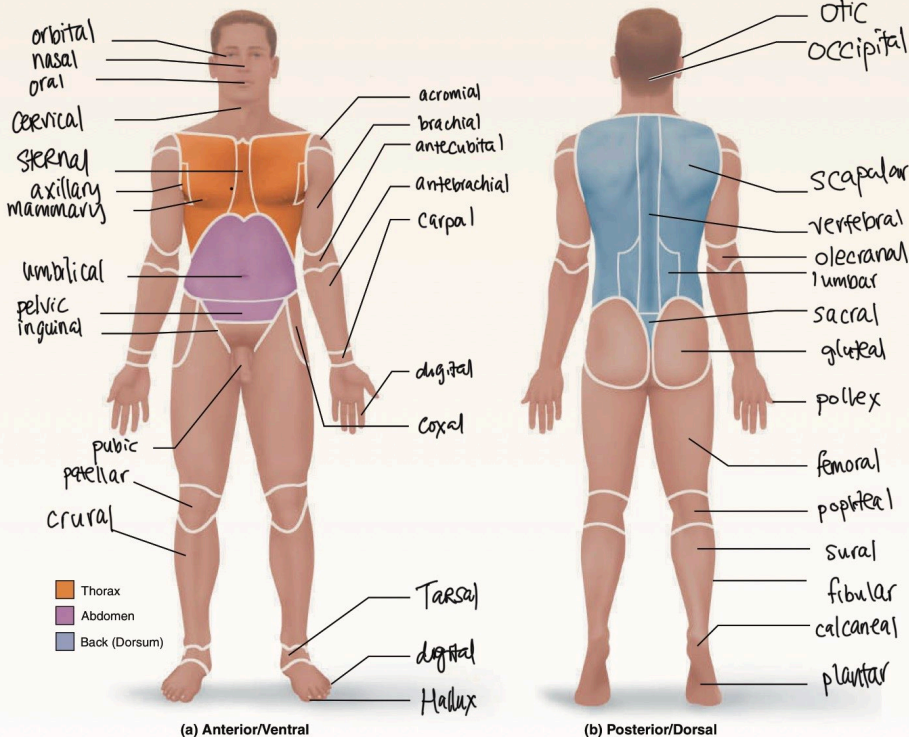
### EXERCISE

# The Language of Anatomy

Name Melissa Lau Lab Time/Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position: the human body is erect, with feet only slightly apart, head and toes pointed forward, and arms hanging at sides with palms facing forward.
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



### Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define *plane*. an imaginary surface through the body wall that separates different sections

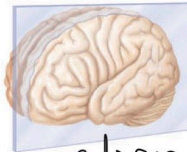
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

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

- 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 dorsal to the ring finger.
  - The vertebral cavity is lateral 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 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) median / midsagittal



(c) transverse

### Body Cavities

- Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. abdominopelvic cavity
- Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? middle ear cavities
- 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 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 hypogastric region
- 3. stomach (largest portion) epigastric region
- 4. cecum right inguinal region

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. they produce a thin lubricating fluid that allows the visceral organs to slide w/ minimum friction

11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? pleura - parietal pleura, visceral pleura

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

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

same letters  
more

- 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. pain in the 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

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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# 2

## REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

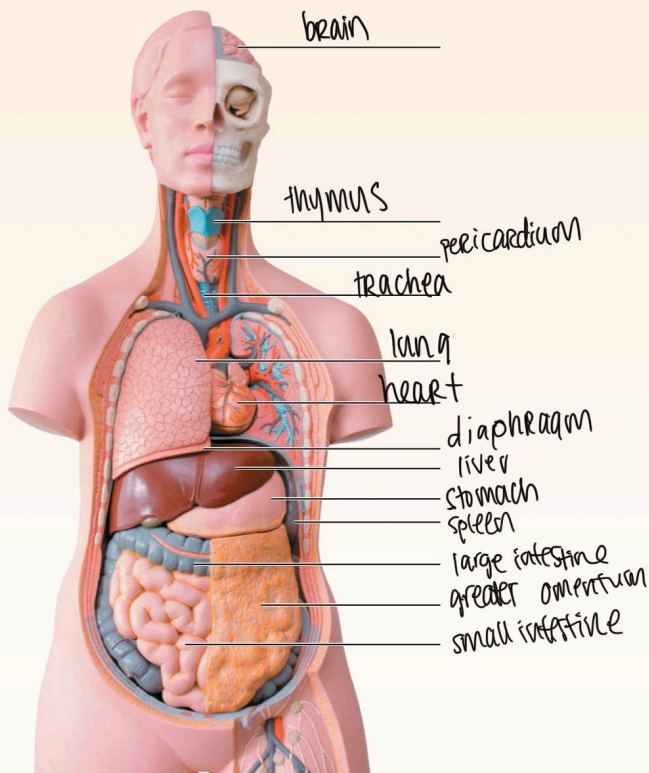
# Organ Systems Overview

Name

Melissa Lau

Lab Time/Date

- Label each of the organs at the end of the supplied leader lines.



- Name the *organ system* to which each of the following sets of organs or body structures belongs.

- |             |                                      |               |  |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| lymphatic   | 1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels | integumentary | 5. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs |
| skeletal    | 2. bones, cartilages, tendons        | reproductive  | 6. testis, prostate                          |
| endocrine   | 3. pancreas, pituitary gland         | digestive     | 7. liver, large intestine, rectum            |
| respiratory | 4. trachea, bronchi, lungs           | urinary       | 8. kidneys, ureter, urethra                  |

3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. gametes
4. List the four primary tissue types. connective, epithelial, muscle, nervous
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. it contains two or more tissue types that perform a specific function for the body - transports blood,  $O_2$ ,  $CO_2$ , nutrients, wastes etc.
6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. Integumentary - aids in regulation of body temperature  
Nervous - rapid transmission of electrical signals
7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. the 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. 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? endocrine, lymphatic
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. spleen houses lymphocytes that act via the immune response to protect the body from foreign substances. Without or with a damaged spleen, the immune system/lymphatic organ system will not be able to respond as well to foreign pathogens