



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

REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

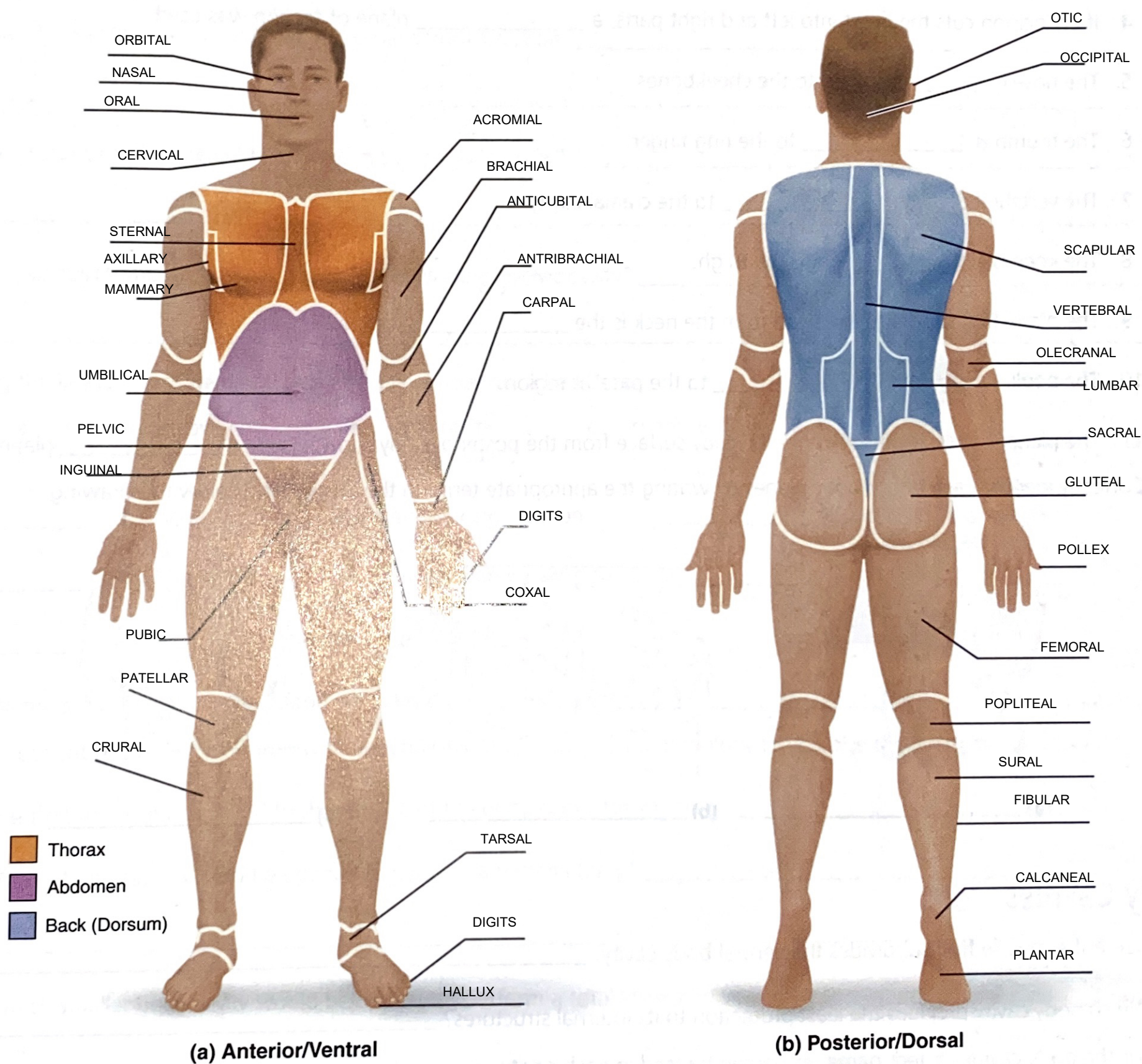
The Language of Anatomy

Name MATTHEW PALALA

Lab Time/Date 6:00PM/2/17/2021

Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. ANATOMICAL POSITION IS THE HUMAN STANDING, LOOKING FORWARD, FEET TOGETHER AND POINTING FORWARD. ARMS ARE BY THE SIDE OF THE BODY AND PALMS ARE 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*. USED TO TRANSECT THE BODY, IN ORDER TO DESCRIBE THE LOCATION OF STRUCTURES OR DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT

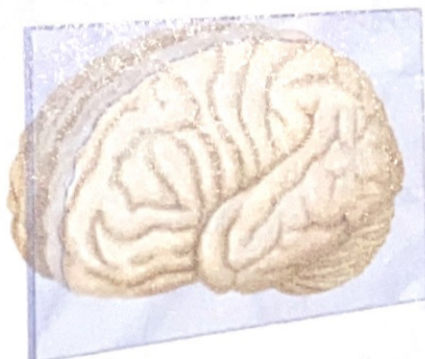
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| anterior | inferior | posterior | superior |
| distal | lateral | proximal | transverse |
| frontal | medial | sagittal | |

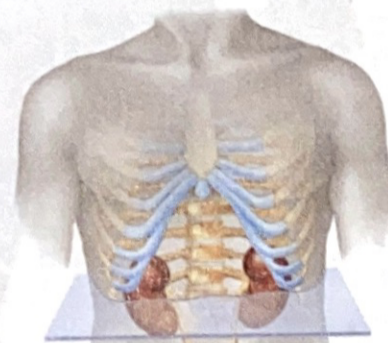
- The thoracic cavity is SUPERIOR to the abdominopelvic cavity.
 - The trachea (windpipe) is ANTERIOR to the vertebral column.
 - The wrist is PROXIMAL to the hand.
 - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a SAGITTAL plane of section was used.
 - The nose is MEDIAL to the cheekbones.
 - The thumb is LATERAL to the ring finger.
 - The vertebral cavity is POSTERIOR 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 INFERIOR 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 CAVITY
- For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity.
 - cranial cavity BRAIN
 - vertebral cavity SPINAL CORDS

- 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 HYPOCHONDRIC REGION
- 2. urinary bladder HYPOGASTRIC REGION
- 3. stomach (largest portion) EPIGASTRIC REGION
- 4. cecum RIGHT INGUINAL REGION

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. THEY CREATE A LUBRICATING FLUID THAT LINES THE ORGANS FROM INFECTION

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

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

13. Using the key choices, identify the small body cavities described below.

- Key: a. middle ear cavity e. oral cavity e. synovial cavity
 b. nasal cavity d. orbital cavity

- D 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing 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. SUPFICIAL RIGHT INGUINAL ILLIAC 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? PATELLAR

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