

Name Shence Brooks

Lab Time/Date \_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE

# The Language of Anatomy

## Surface Anatomy

1. Match each of the numbered descriptions with the related term in the key, and record the key letter or term in front of the description.

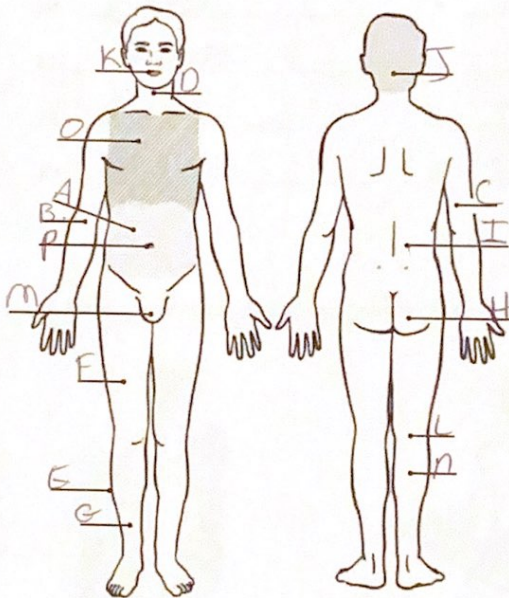
Key: a. buccal	e. cephalic	e. patellar
b. calcaneal	d. digital	f. scapular

- |                 |                          |                  |                            |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>Buccal</u>   | 1. cheek                 | <u>patellar</u>  | 4. anterior aspect of knee |
| <u>Digital</u>  | 2. fingers               | <u>calcaneal</u> | 5. heel of foot            |
| <u>Scapular</u> | 3. shoulder blade region | <u>cephalic</u>  | 6. head                    |

2. Indicate the following body areas on the accompanying diagram by placing the correct key letter at the end of each line.

Key:

- a. abdominal
- b. antecubital
- e. brachial
- d. cervical
- e. crural
- f. femoral
- g. fibular
- h. gluteal
- i. lumbar
- j. occipital
- k. oral
- t. popliteal
- m. pubic
- n. sural
- o. thoracic
- p. umbilical



3. Classify each of the terms in the key of question 2 above into one of the large body regions indicated below. Insert the appropriate key letters on the answer blanks.

B, C, E, F, G, H, L, M, N 1. appendicular

A, D, I, S, K, O, P 2. axial

## Body Orientation, Direction, Planes, and Sections

4. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The human body is erect with the feet slightly apart, head & toes pointed forward & arms at the side.

5. Define *section*. Parts into which things are divided.

6. Several incomplete statements are listed below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the key. Record the key letters and/or terms on the correspondingly numbered blanks below. Some terms are used more than once.

- Key: a. anterior                      d. inferior                      g. posterior                      j. superior  
 b. distal                              e. lateral                      h. proximal                      k. transverse  
 c. frontal                              f. medial                      i. sagittal

In the anatomical position, the face and palms are on the 1 body surface; the buttocks and shoulder blades are on the 2 body surface; and the top of the head is the most 3 part of the body. The ears are 4 and 5 to the shoulders and 6 to the nose. The heart is 7 to the vertebral column (spine) and 8 to the lungs. The elbow is 9 to the fingers but 10 to the shoulder. The abdominopelvic cavity is 11 to the thoracic cavity and 12 to the spinal cavity. In humans, the dorsal surface can also be called the 13 surface; however, in quadruped animals, the dorsal surface is the 14 surface.

If an incision cuts the heart into right and left parts, the section is a 15 section; but if the heart is cut so that superior and inferior portions result, the section is a 16 section. You are told to cut a dissection animal along two planes so that both kidneys are observable in each section. The two sections that will always meet this requirement are the 17 and 18 sections. A section that demonstrates the continuity between the spinal and cranial cavities is a 19 section.

- |                     |                      |                       |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>Anterior</u>  | 8. <u>medial</u>     | 14. <u>Superior</u>   |
| 2. <u>posterior</u> | 9. <u>proximal</u>   | 15. <u>sagittal</u>   |
| 3. <u>superior</u>  | 10. <u>distal</u>    | 16. <u>Transverse</u> |
| 4. <u>medial</u>    | 11. <u>Inferior</u>  | 17. <u>Frontal</u>    |
| 5. <u>Superior</u>  | 12. <u>anterior</u>  | 18. <u>Transverse</u> |
| 6. <u>lateral</u>   | 13. <u>posterior</u> | 19. <u>sagittal</u>   |
| 7. <u>Anterior</u>  |                      |                       |

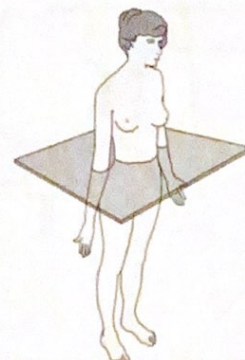
7. Correctly identify each of the body planes by inserting the appropriate term for each on the answer line below the drawing.



(a) Median

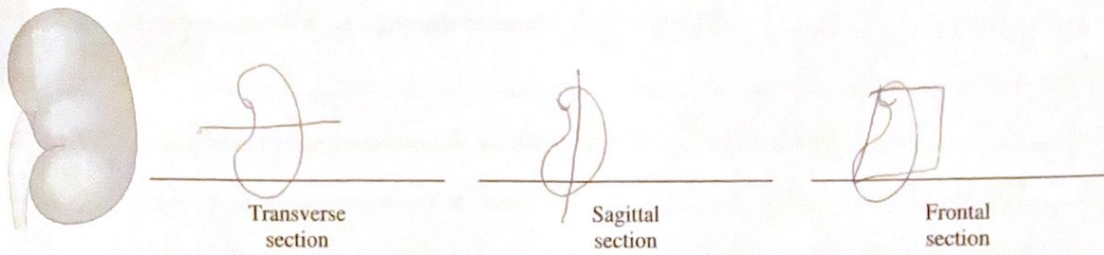


(b) Frontal



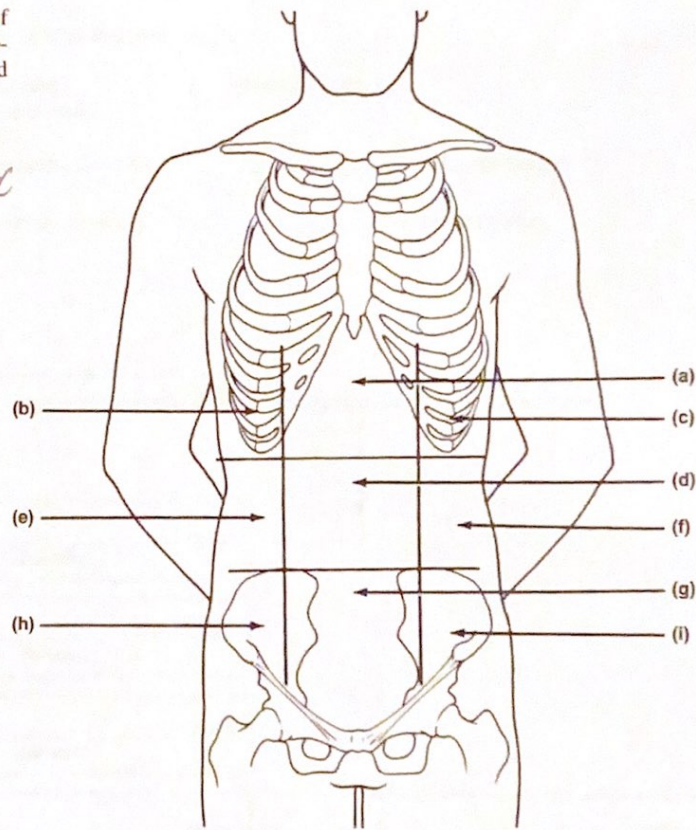
(c) Transverse

8. Draw a kidney as it appears when sectioned in each of the three different planes.



9. Correctly identify each of the nine regions of the abdominopelvic cavity by inserting the appropriate term for each of the letters indicated in the drawing.

- a. Epigastric
- b. ~~Right~~ Right Hypochondriac
- c. Left hypochondriac
- d. umbilical
- e. Right lumbar
- f. left lumbar
- g. hypogastric (pubic)
- h. ~~Right iliac~~ right iliac
- i. left iliac



### Body Cavities

10. Which body cavity would have to be opened for the following types of surgery or procedures? (Insert letter of key choice in same-numbered blank. More than one choice may apply.)

- Key: a. abdominopelvic      c. dorsal      e. thoracic  
 b. cranial                      d. spinal      f. ventral

- E 1. surgery to remove a cancerous lung lobe      A 4. appendectomy
- F 2. removal of the uterus, or womb      A 5. stomach ulcer operation
- B 3. removal of a brain tumor      D 6. delivery of pre-operative "saddle" anesthesia

