



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

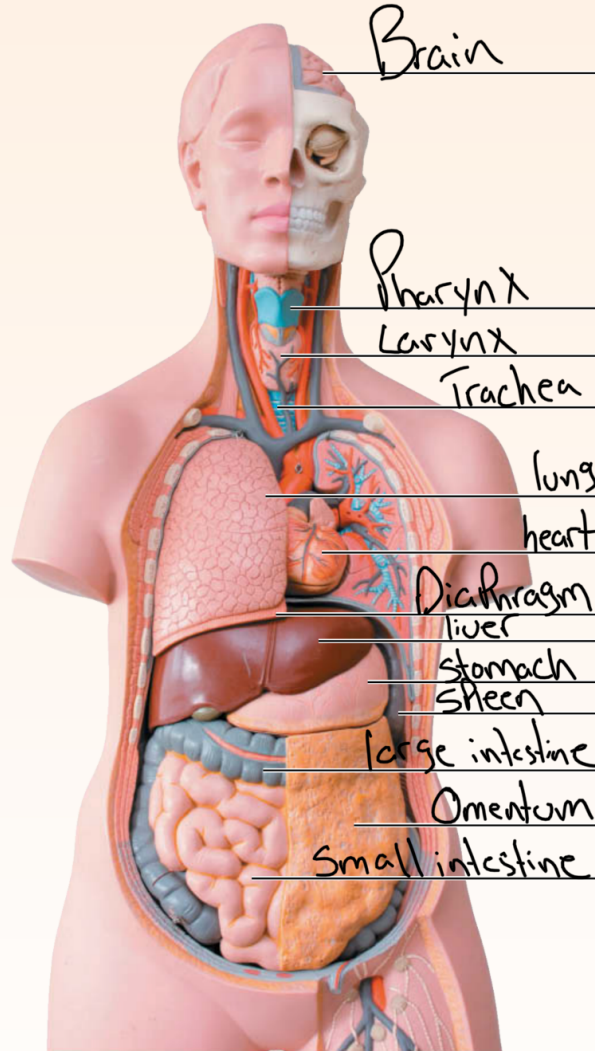
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REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE Organ Systems Overview

Name Charlewayne W Clesca Lab Time/Date 2/15/21

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>Lymphatic</u>	1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels	<u>Integumentary</u>	5. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs
<u>Skeletal</u>	2. bones, cartilages, tendons	<u>Male 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 Produce Spermatoocytes and ovaries Produce Oocytes.
4. List the four primary tissue types. Connective tissue, Epithelial tissue, muscle tissue, nervous system.
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. The artery is an organ because just like other organs it contains several types of tissue especially the elastic tissue.
6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. The endocrine system, and the nervous system. The nervous system have receptors and receive signals that converted to electrical impulses. The endocrine system sends chemical messages to the body which employs the Positive and Negative feedback loops.
7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. The bones in the body works with the circulatory system to help make Red blood and white 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 Urinary and the Respiratory system.
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 Endocrine system and the lymphatic system.
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. The spleen in your blood bodyguard, it protects your blood from bacteria and viruses. They have to talk to their doctor because if they don't have a functional spleen the vaccine might let too much bacteria in the blood.



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REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

The Language of Anatomy

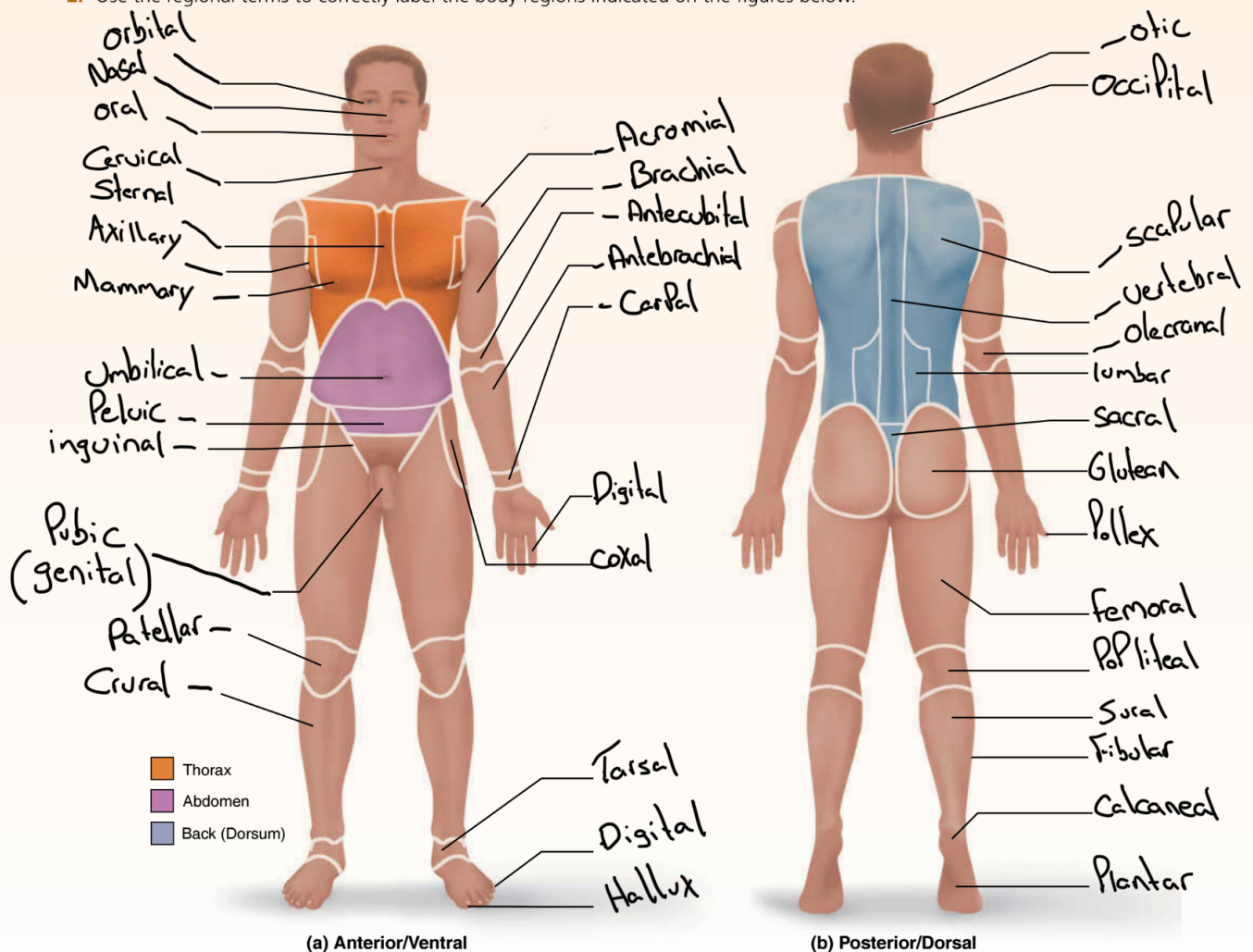


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Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The body have to be erect with feet slightly apart, head and toes pointed forward, and arms hanging at the side 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*. _____

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

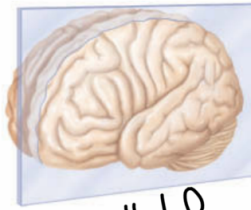
~~anterior~~~~inferior~~~~posterior~~~~superior~~~~distal~~~~lateral~~~~proximal~~~~transverse~~~~frontal~~~~medial~~~~sagittal~~

- 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 inferior 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 posterior to the patellar region.
- The plane that separates the anterior body surface from the posterior body surface is the frontal plane.

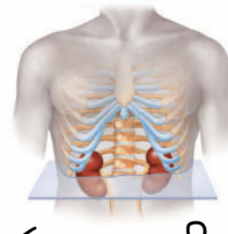
5. Correctly identify each of the body planes by writing the appropriate term on the answer line below the drawing.



(a) Frontal Plane



(b) Sagittal Plane



(c) Transverse Plane

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? The Abdominal Cavity

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

1. cranial cavity The brain is located in the cranial cavity

2. vertebral cavity The spinal chord is located in the vertebrate



3. thoracic cavity The lungs are located in the thoracic cavity
4. abdominal cavity The intestines are located in the abdominal cavity
5. pelvic cavity The urinary bladder is located in the pelvic cavity
6. mediastinum The Thymus is located in the superior mediastinum

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

1. spleen The spleen is located in the left hypochondriac region
2. urinary bladder The urinary bladder is located in the hypogastric region
3. stomach (largest portion) The largest portion of the stomach is in the epigastric
4. cecum It's located in the RLQ or the right inguinal region

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. They protect organs from shock and friction. They also permit changes in size and shape of internal organs.

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

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

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? 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