

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

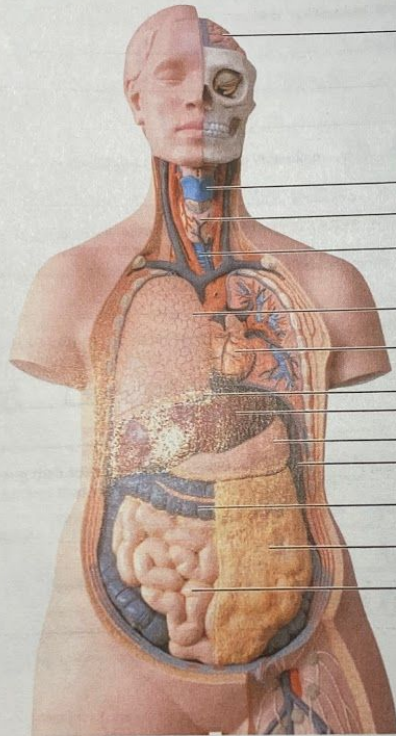
REVIEW SHEET

Organ Systems Overview

EXERCISE

Name Rafael Rivas Lab Time/Date 2/20/21

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



Brain
Trachea
Thyroid Glands
Esophagus
Lungs
Heart
spleen
Liver
Stomach
Large Intestines
Greater Omentum
Small Intestines

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>Mal 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 |

Review Sheet 2

3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. The sperm are produced by the male testes, and the eggs are produced by the ovaries.
4. List the four primary tissue types. epithelial tissue, muscle tissue, nervous tissues, and connective tissue
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. The reason an artery is an organ is because they are blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood from the heart.
6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. The nervous system and Endocrine communicate ~~to~~ to create homeostasis.
7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. It provides protection and strength to the heart, and produces essential blood.
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 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? Endocrine and 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 individual that is missing their spleen or have a spleen that doesn't function well, has less antibodies, which then puts them in greater risks of infections/sickness.

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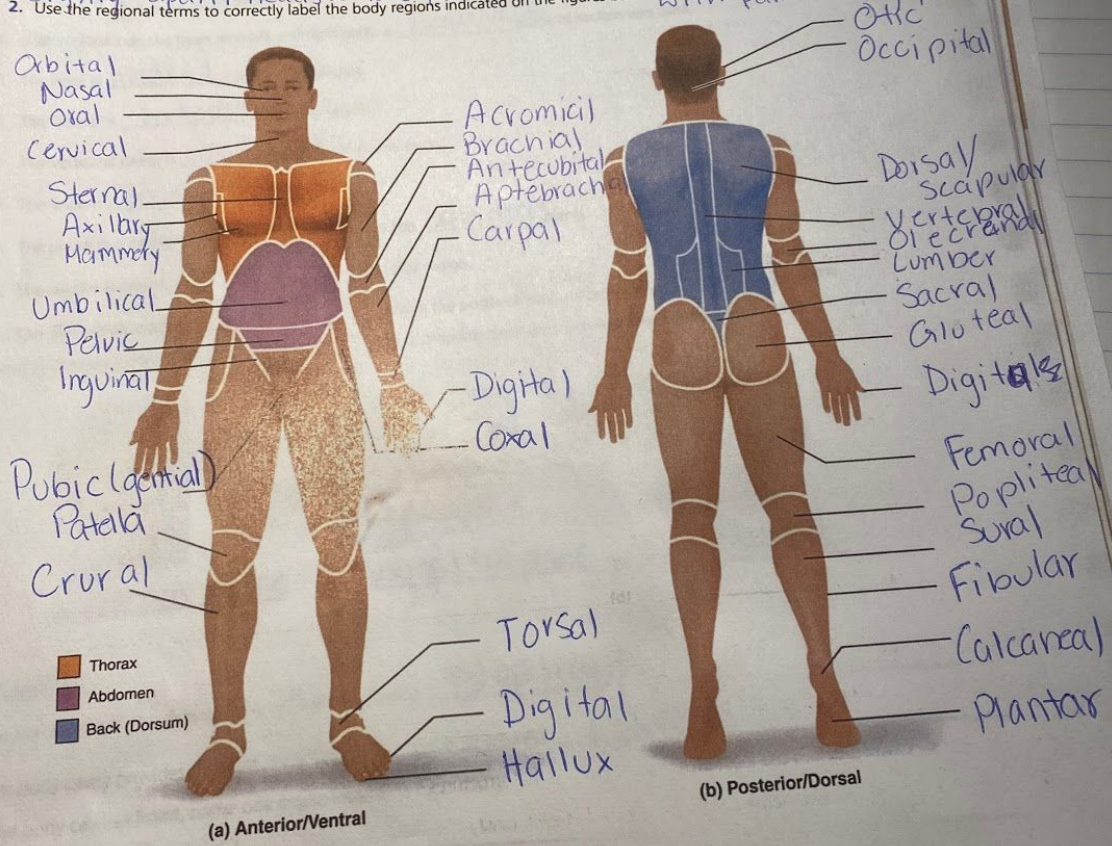
REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE The Language of Anatomy

Name Rafael Rivas Lab Time/Date 02/20/21

Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The standard human anatomical position, is when the human body is aligned with the feet slightly apart, heads & toes pointed forward and arms hanging down, with palm facing you.
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define plane. A plane is where a body part is split in half.

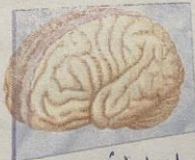
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 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 Transverse 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 sagittal 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 plane



(b) sagittal plane



(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
- For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity.
 - cranial cavity Brain
 - vertebral cavity Spinal Cord

- 3. thoracic cavity Lungs & Heart
- 4. abdominal cavity Livers, Stomach, intestines
- 5. pelvic cavity rectum, bladder
- 6. mediastinum between the spinal column & sternum

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

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. Produces a thin lubricating fluid that prevents frictions from spreading

- 11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? The pleura
- 12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? The peritoneum

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

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

- D 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-back 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. 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