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

EXERCISE 1

REVIEW SHEET

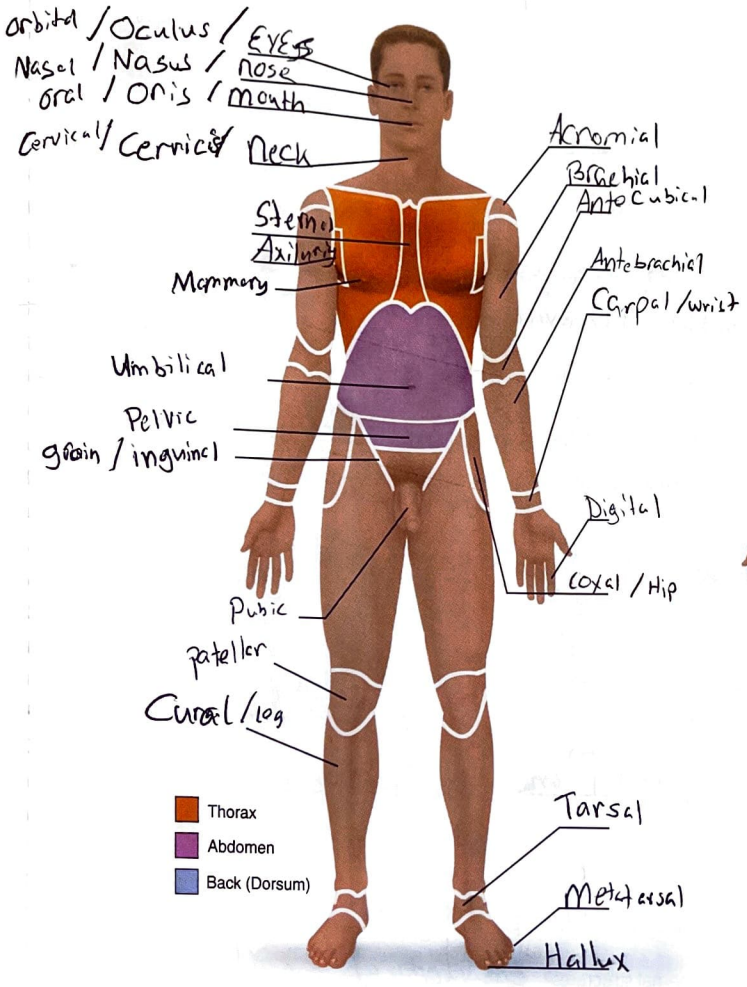
The Language of Anatomy

Name Pedro Pimentel Lab Time/Date

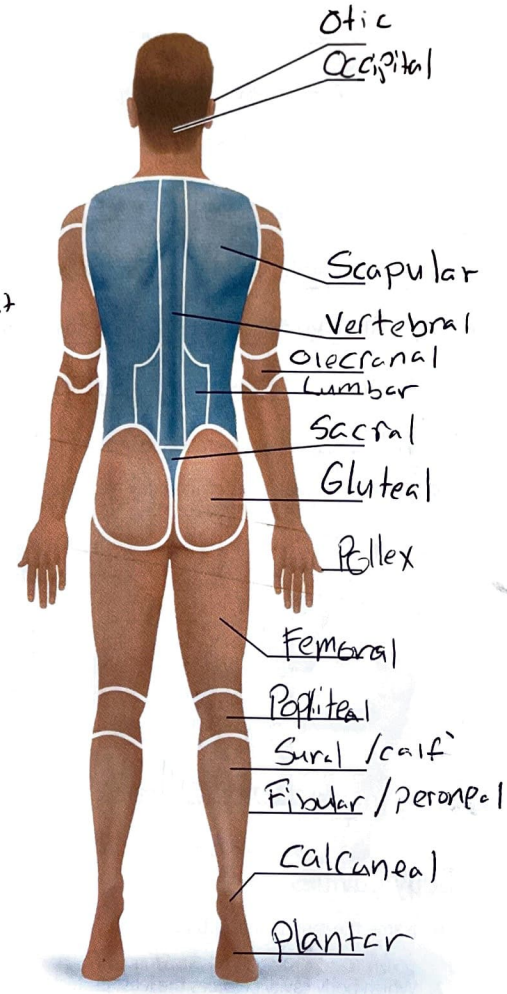
Regional Terms

1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. body Standing up straight facing foward, arms by Side Palms facing foward, feet slighly apart turned outward slightly

2. Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



(a) Anterior/Ventral



(b) Posterior/Dorsal

Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define *plane*. imaginary line used to separate parts of the body

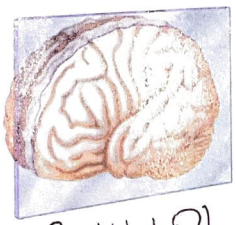
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

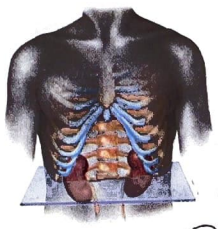
1. The thoracic cavity is Superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
2. The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column.
3. The wrist is Proximal to the hand.
4. If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a Sagittal plane of section was used.
5. The nose is medial to the cheekbones.
6. The thumb is lateral to the ring finger.
7. The vertebral cavity is inferior to the cranial cavity.
8. The knee is distal to the thigh.
9. The plane that separates the head from the neck is the transverse plane.
10. The popliteal region is Posterior to the patellar region.
11. 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? abdominal Cavity
8. For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity.
   1. cranial cavity Brain
   2. vertebral cavity Spine 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 Hypogastric (Pubic) 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 prevents friction and infection from spreading from organ to organ

11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? Pleura

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

Orbital Cavity 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position
Middle Ear Cavity 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing
Nasal Cavity 3. contained within the nose
Oral Cavity 4. contains the tongue
Synovial Cavity 5. surrounds a joint

14. Name the body region that blood is usually drawn from. Antecubital area

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? Patellar 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?

Peritoneal Membrane.

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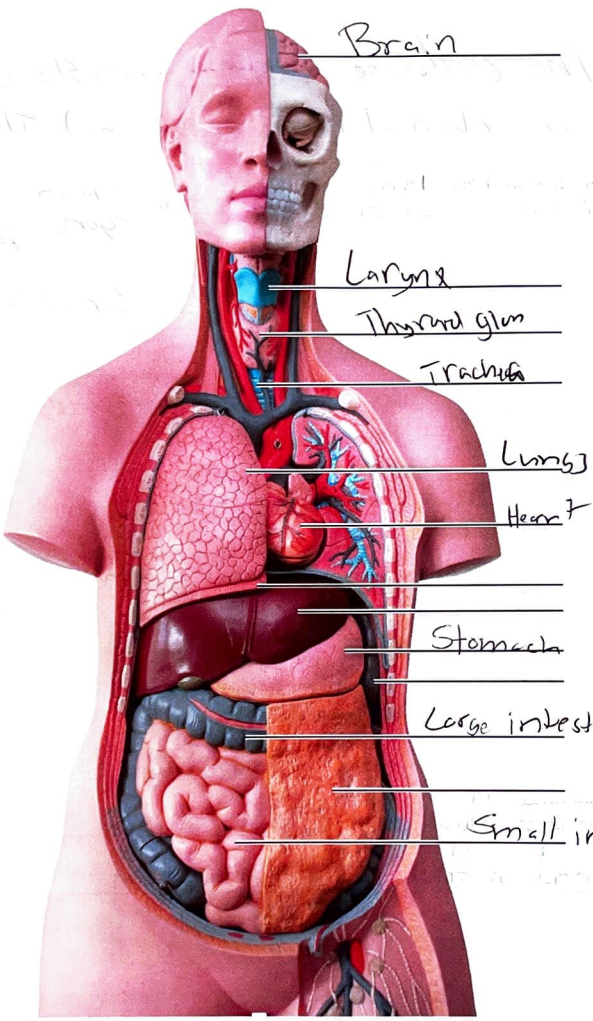
EXERCISE 2

REVIEW SHEET

Organ Systems Overview

Name Pedro Pimentel Lab Time/Date _____

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.

Lymphatic 1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels

Skeletal 2. bones, cartilages, tendons

Endocrine 3. pancreas, pituitary gland

Respiratory 4. trachea, bronchi, lungs

Integumentary 5. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs

Male RS / Digestive 6. testis, prostate

~~Male RS~~ 7. liver, large intestine, rectum

Urinary 8. kidneys, ureter, urethra

3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. Female gametes (Ova/egg cell) Male gametes (sperm)

4. List the four primary tissue types. Epithelial tissue, Connective tissue Muscle tissue, Nervous tissue

5. Explain why an artery is an organ. arterys are made up of several types of tissues

6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. The endocrine system consists of a series of glands that secrete chemical regulator(hormones) The nervous system detects deviation from the bodys normal equilibrium and sends signals to counteract the disturbance to the effected organ.

7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. Bone marrow makes blood cells which are pumped through the Circulatory System carrying Oxygen.

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. Respitory and urinary Systems

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 Systems

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 Spleens function is to remove old ~~and clean blood~~ blood cells and breaks them down so the Rest of the blood in the body is clean.