



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

1 REVIEW SHEET

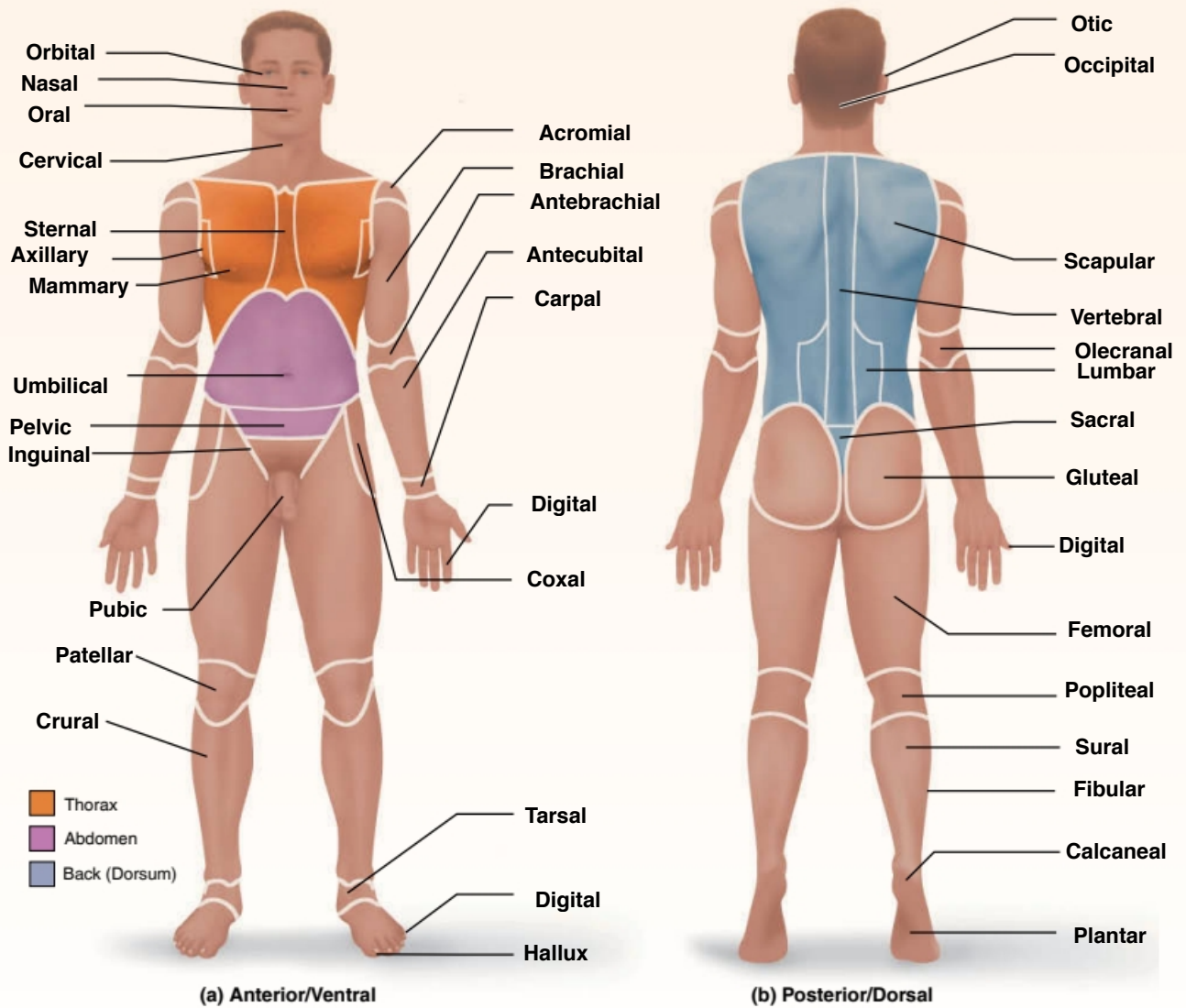
EXERCISE

The Language of Anatomy

Name Amy Wang Lab Time/Date June 4, 2021

Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The human body is erect, with the feet slightly apart, head and toes pointing forward and the arms are on the sides, hanging with palms facing forwards
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define *plane*. imaginary lines or sections used to divide the body

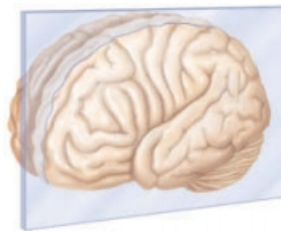
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

- 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? abdominal
8. For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity.
- cranial cavity Brain
 - vertebral cavity Spinal cord

3. thoracic cavity Heart
4. abdominal cavity Small Intestine
5. pelvic cavity Urinary bladder
6. mediastinum Esophagus
9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
1. spleen Left Hypochondriac Region
2. urinary bladder Hypogastric Region
3. stomach (largest portion) Epigastric Region
4. cecum Right Iliac/Inguinal Region
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. They produce a thin, lubricating fluid called serous fluid that prevents friction between organs and prevents infection from spreading.
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? Pleurae and Pericardium are found in the thoracic cavity
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 e. oral cavity e. synovial cavity
b. nasal cavity d. orbital cavity
- D 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position E 4. contains the tongue
- A 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing **E. synovial cavity** 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



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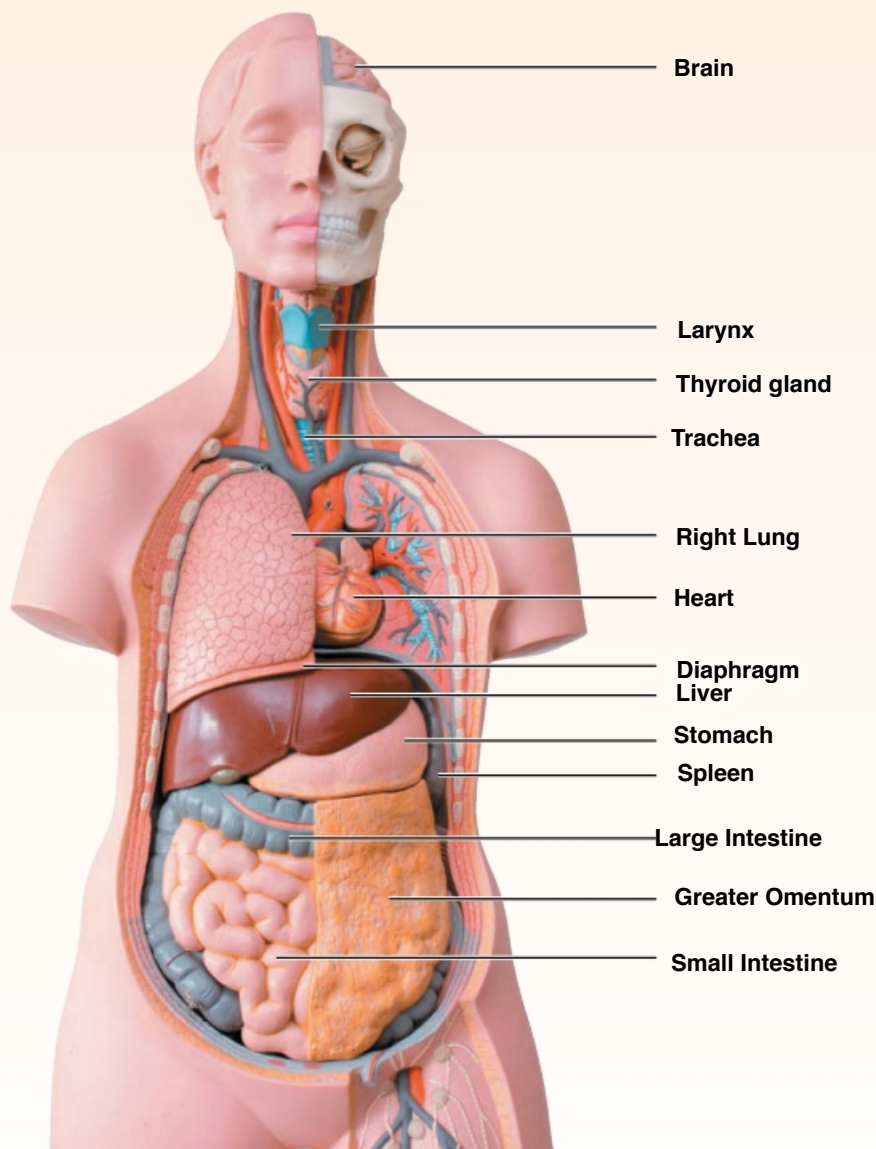
2 EXERCISE

REVIEW SHEET

Organ Systems Overview

Name Amy Wang Lab Time/Date June 4, 2021

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 System 1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels **Integumentary System** 5. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs

Skeletal System 2. bones, cartilages, tendons **Male Reproductive System** 6. testis, prostate

Endocrine System 3. pancreas, pituitary gland **Digestive System** 7. liver, large intestine, rectum

Respiratory System 4. trachea, bronchi, lungs **Urinary System** 8. kidneys, ureter, urethra


3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. Testes produce sperm and ovaries produce ova (egg cells).


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


5. Explain why an artery is an organ. Two or more tissues combine to form an organ and an artery is made of endothelial tissues and smooth muscles therefore it is an organ

6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. The endocrine system sends chemical messengers while the nervous system sends electrical signals to control or adjust the activities of other organ systems as well as detecting environmental changes.

7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. The skeletal system forms blood cells and serves as a protection for the heart

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 Respiratory system and the Urinary 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? Lymphatic and Endocrine

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. Individuals without a spleen or have a spleen that doesn't function well are at risk for infection because they have a decreased number of antibodies and lack splenic cells