



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

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REVIEW SHEET

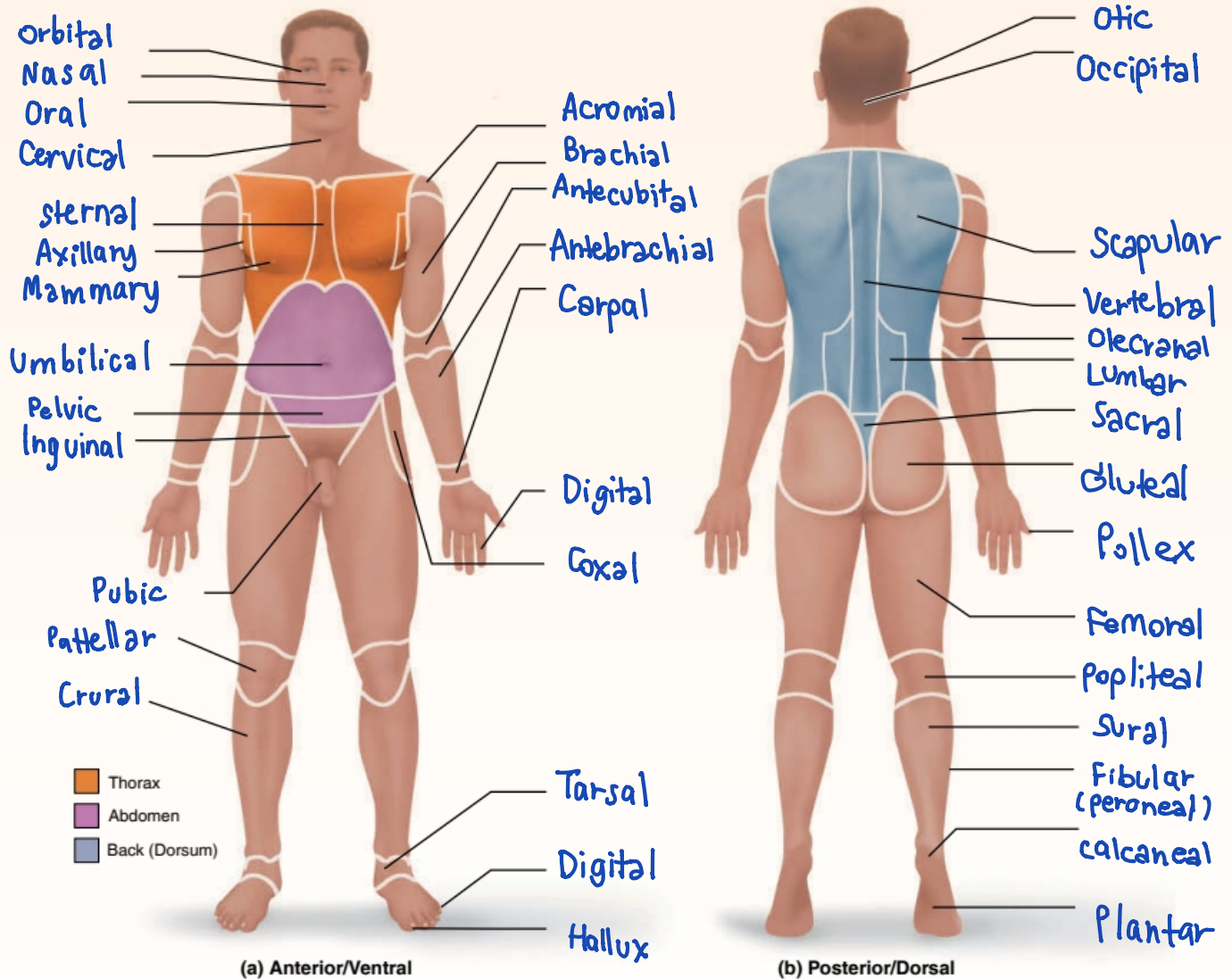
EXERCISE

The Language of Anatomy

Name PHORNHINANT N. Lab Time/Date _____

Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. human body is erect, the feet only slightly apart, head and toes pointed forward, arms at 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*. imaginary line to separate section 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 | <u>transverse</u> |
| <u>frontal</u> | medial | <u>sagittal</u> | |

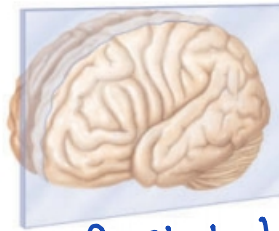
- The thoracic cavity is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
- The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column.
- The wrist is proximal to the hand.
- If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a sagittal plane of section was used.
- The nose is medial to the cheekbones.
- 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.

Spine

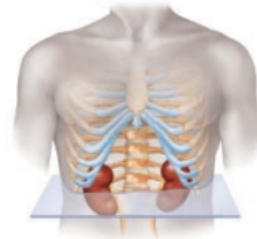
5. Correctly identify each of the body planes by writing the appropriate term on the answer line below the drawing.



(a) coronal 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, lung
4. abdominal cavity digestive organs
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 pubic (hypogastric) region
3. stomach (largest portion) epigastric region
4. cecum right inguinal region
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. The membranes produce thin lubricating fluid to prevent friction between organs.
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? pleura, pericardium
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. 7/17/20
- 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-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? pelvic cavity
17. **+** Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? synovial 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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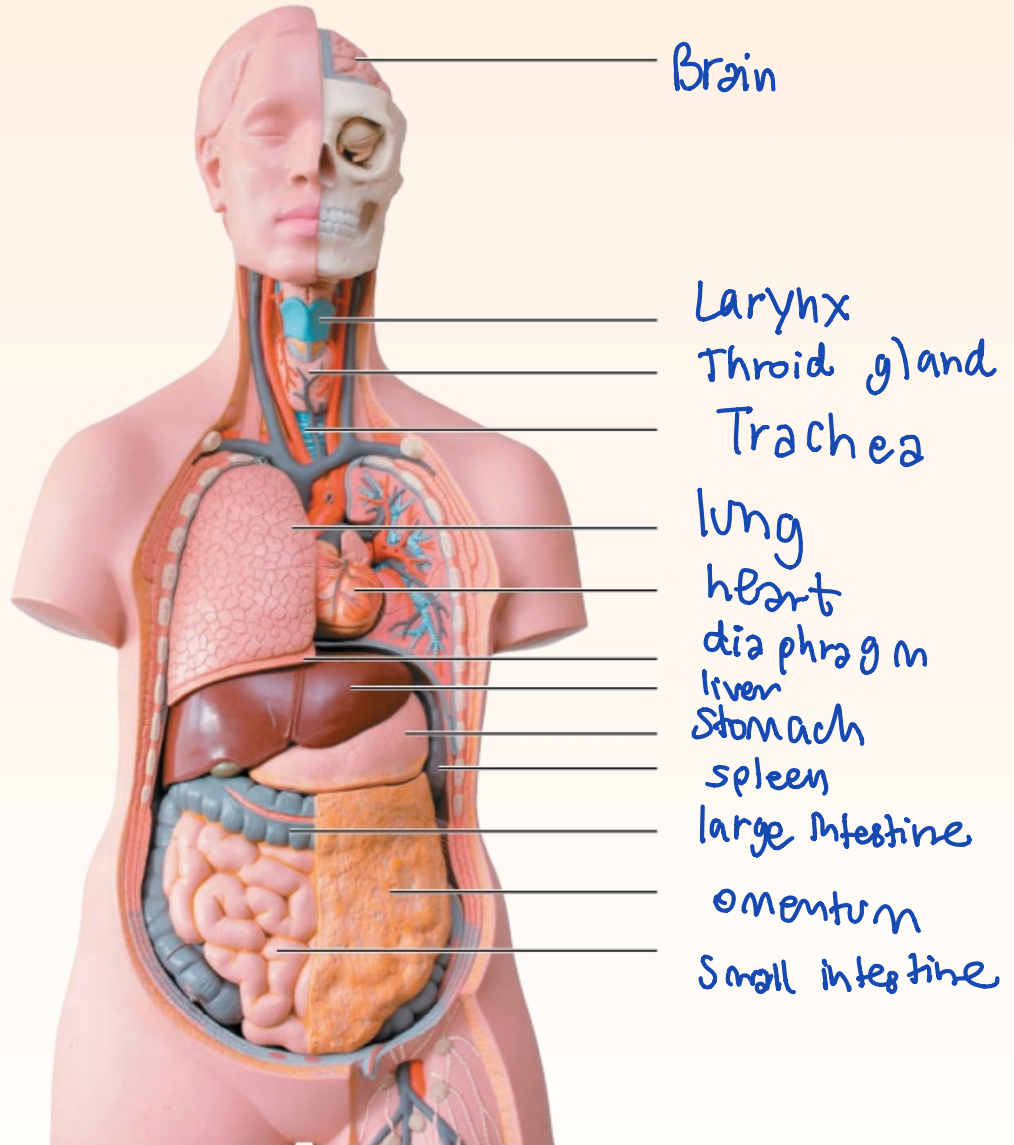
REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

Organ Systems Overview

Name PHORNTHWANT N. 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.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <u>Lymphatic system</u> | 1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels | <u>Integumentary system</u> | 5. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs |
| <u>Musculoskeletal system</u> | 2. bones, cartilages, tendons | <u>Reproductive system</u> | 6. testis, prostate |
| <u>Endocrine system</u> | 3. pancreas, pituitary gland | <u>Gastrointestinal system</u> | 7. liver, large intestine, rectum |
| <u>Respiratory system</u> | 4. trachea, bronchi, lungs | <u>Urinary system</u> | 8. kidneys, ureter, urethra |

3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. _____

Testes produce sperm and ovaries produce egg cell

4. List the four primary tissue types. _____

Epithelial tissue, Connective tissue, Muscular tissue, Nervous tissue

5. Explain why an artery is an organ. _____


Artery is made of different tissues in it

6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. _____


When there is a disturbance, nervous system detect it and communicate to hormone system to regulate homeostasis.

7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. _____


protect heart and produce 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. _____

Respiratory system and 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? _____

endocrine system 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 spleen filters blood, without it the individuals are vulnerable to get infections caused by bacteria.