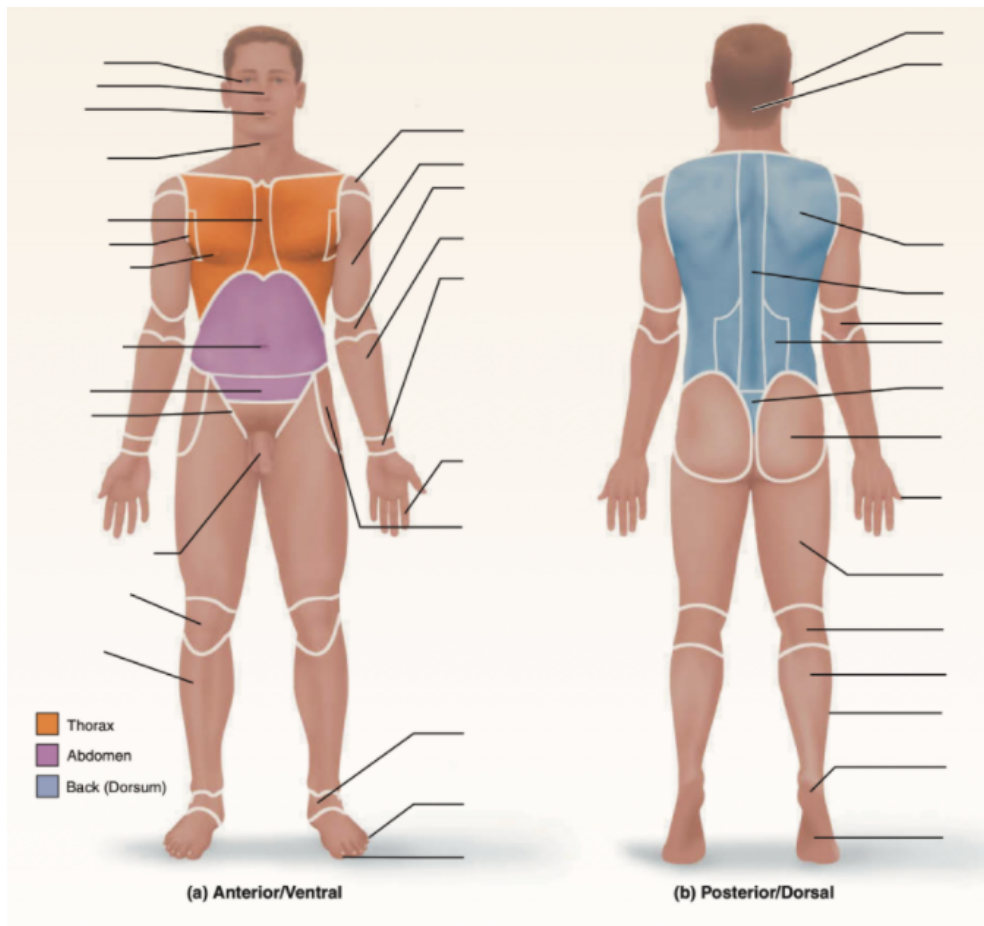


Homework 1

1. Anatomical position is erect and facing forward with both hands facing the same direction. Arms are not hanging but rather stretched apart from the torso with thumbs and fingers all extended. Heels are raised and are pointed forward.



Anatomical anterior position in descending RIGHT lines

1. Orbital
2. Nasal
3. Oral
4. Cervical
5. Sternal
6. Axillary
7. Mammary
8. Umbilical
9. Pelvic

10. Inguinal
11. Genital
12. Patellar
13. crural

Anatomical anterior position in descending LEFT lines

1. Acromial
2. Brachial
3. Antecubital
4. Antebrachial
5. Carpal
6. Digit
7. Tarsal
8. Digital
9. Hallux

Anatomical posterior position in descending order

1. Otic
2. Occipital
3. Scapular
4. Vertebral
5. Olecranal
6. Lumbar
7. Sacral
8. Gluteal
9. Pollex
10. Femoral
11. Popliteal
12. Sural
13. Fibular
14. Calcaneal
15. Plantar

3. An imaginary line or surface used to create a section of the body or organ.

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

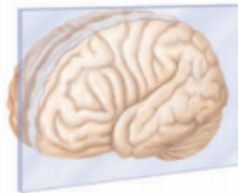
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| anterior | inferior | posterior | superior |
| distal | lateral | proximal | transverse |
| frontal | medial | sagittal | |

1. The thoracic cavity is _____ to the abdominopelvic cavity.
2. The trachea (windpipe) is _____ to the vertebral column.
3. The wrist is _____ to the hand.
4. If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a _____ plane of section was used.
5. The nose is _____ to the cheekbones.
6. The thumb is _____ to the ring finger.
7. The vertebral cavity is _____ to the cranial cavity.
8. The knee is _____ to the thigh.
9. The plane that separates the head from the neck is the _____ plane.
10. The popliteal region is _____ to the patellar region.
11. The plane that separates the anterior body surface from the posterior body surface is the _____ plane.

4. 1. Superior
2. Anterior
3. Proximal
4. Sagittal
5. Medial
6. Lateral
7. Inferior
8. Distal
9. Transverse
10. Posterior
11. Frontal



(a) _____



(b) _____



(c) _____

5. A. Coronal B. Sagittal C. Transverse

6. The diaphragm separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity

7. The Abdominal cavity provides the least protection to internal organs.

8.

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

1. cranial cavity _____

2. vertebral cavity _____

3. thoracic cavity _____

4. abdominal cavity _____

5. pelvic cavity _____

6. mediastinum _____

1. Brain
2. Spine
3. Lungs
4. Stomach
5. Urinary Bladder
6. Heart

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

1. spleen _____

2. urinary bladder _____

3. stomach (largest portion) _____

4. cecum _____

1. Left hypochondriac region
2. Pubic region
3. Gastric region
4. Right inguinal region

10. Serous membranes allow for organs to become compartmentalized. This allows for the contents and vessels of each organ to remain within themselves. For example, in events where organs (such as in the digestive tract) rupture, contents, and bacteria may lead to infection.

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

The Pericardium and 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 e. oral cavity e. synovial cavity
b. nasal cavity d. orbital cavity


_____ 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position _____ 4. contains the tongue
_____ 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing _____ 5. surrounds a joint
_____ 3. contained within the nose


1. Orbital cavity
2. Middle ear cavity
3. Nasal cavity
4. Oral cavity
5. Synovial cavity

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

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. _____

16.  Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? _____

17.  Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? _____

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?

14. Antecubital

15. The location shows pain in the right inguinal region or in the right lower quadrant.

16. The pelvic cavity

17. Synovial joint cavity

18. Peritoneum