

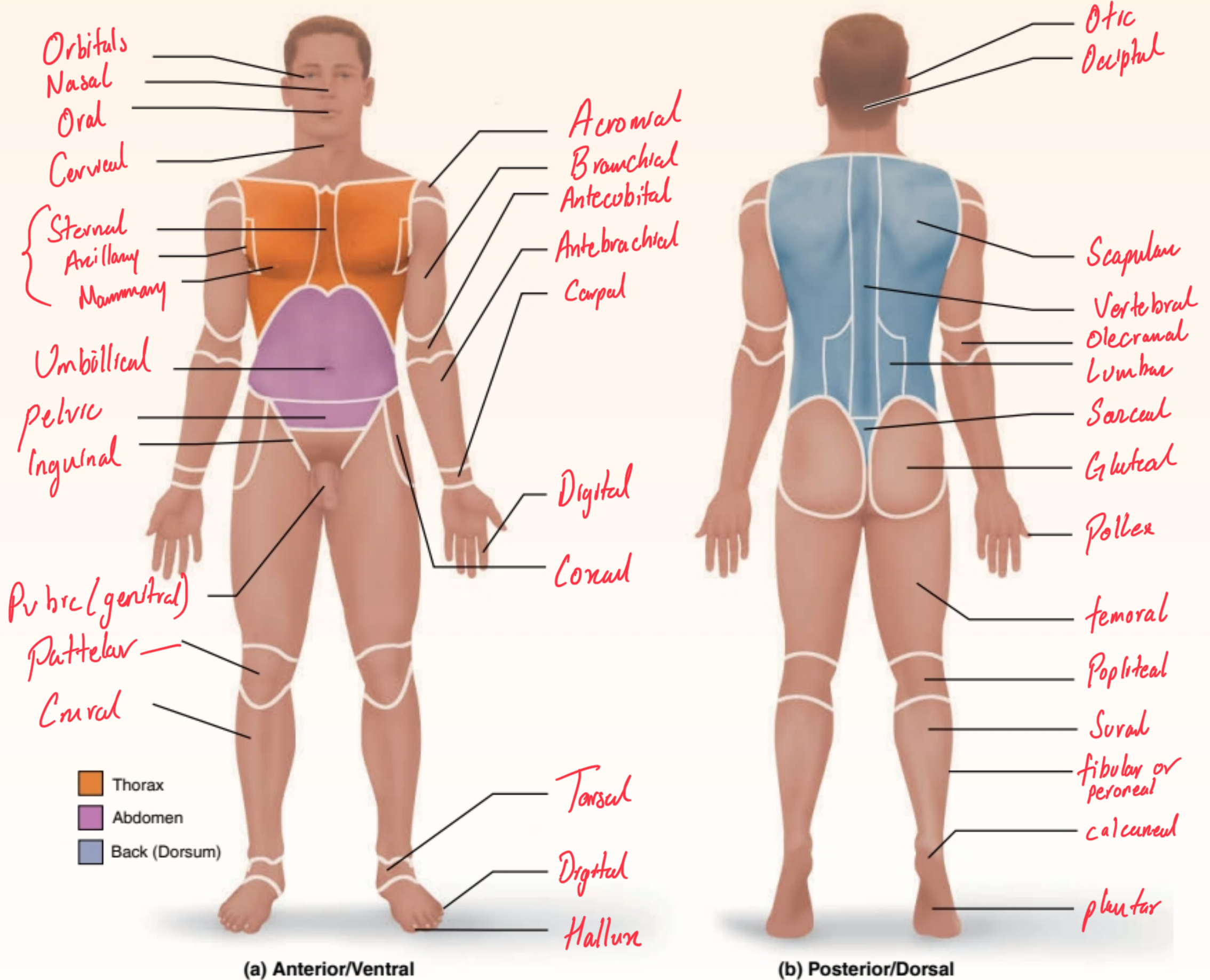
1 REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE The Language of Anatomy

Name Jigme Sherpa Lab Time/Date _____

Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. Body standing upright with feet shoulder width apart, arms to the side with the toes & palms facing forward.
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

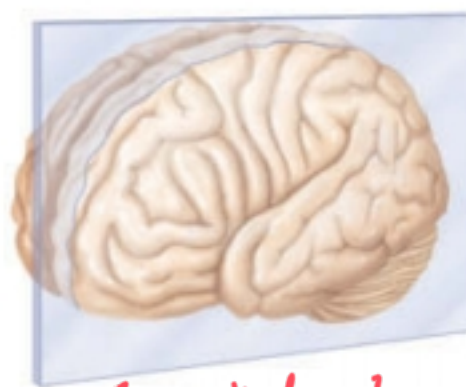
3. Define *plane*. a plane is the surface used to divide the body in order to describe the location of structures in the body. (imaginary line.)
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term 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 (coronal)



(b) Sagittal plane



(c) transverse plane

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 heart, lungs
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. They protect the organs by producing some lubricating fluid that prevents friction & infection from spreading from organ
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? The pericardium is around the heart and the pleura is around the lungs
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? the peritoneum serosa lines the abdominal cavity and covers the organ.
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
- Orbital cavity 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position Oral cavity 4. contains the tongue
- middle ear cavity 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing synovial cavity 5. surrounds a joint
- Nasal cavity 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? the pelvic cavity is opened.
17. **+** Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? to perform a total knee joint replacement, the synovial cavity would be opened
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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