

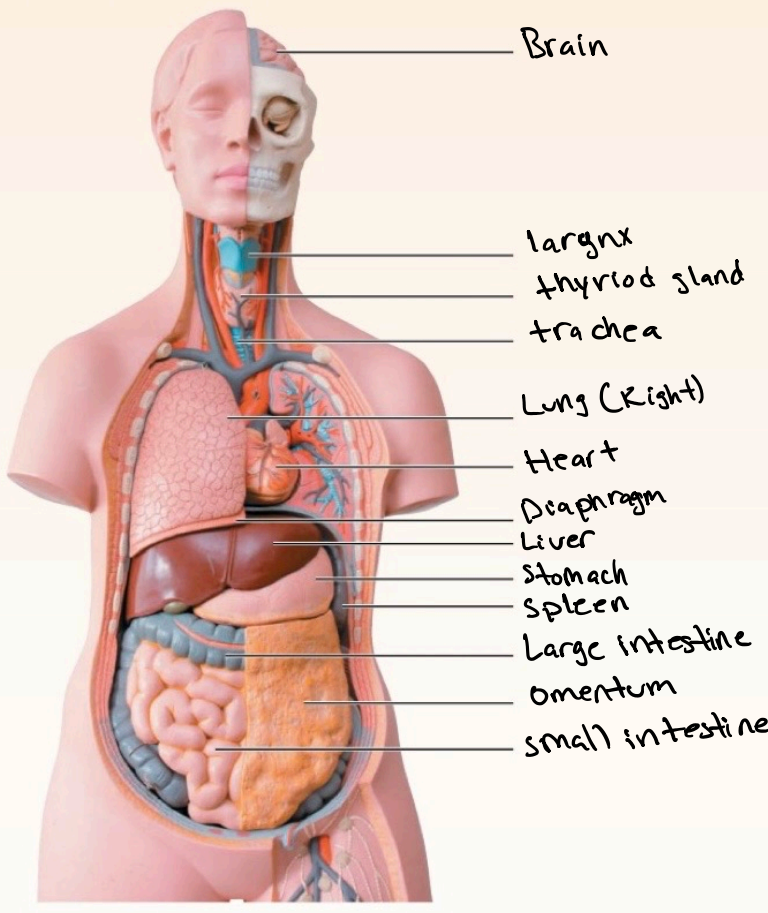
Instructors may assign a portion of the Review Sheet questions using Mastering A&P™

2 REVIEW SHEET

Organ Systems Overview

Name _____ 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 System 1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels
 - Skeletal System 2. bones, cartilages, tendons
 - Endocrine system 3. pancreas, pituitary gland
 - Respiratory system 4. trachea, bronchi, lungs
 - Integumentary system 5. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs
 - Male Reproductive system 6. testis, prostate
 - Gastrointestinal system 7. liver, large intestine, rectum
 - Urinary system 8. kidneys, ureter, urethra

24 Review Sheet 2

3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. Testes produce sperm and ovaries produce ova.
4. List the four primary tissue types. Epithelial, Connective, Muscular, Nervous
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. An artery is an organ because it is made of two combined tissues.
6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. The endocrine and nervous system help maintain homeostasis. An example is if the nervous system detects something wrong it will signal the endocrine system.
7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. The skeletal system produces blood cells to protect 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 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? The lymphatic and endocrine 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. If a person does not have a spleen or not functioning one it can cause infection. The spleen helps filter your blood without this you are more prone to infection.

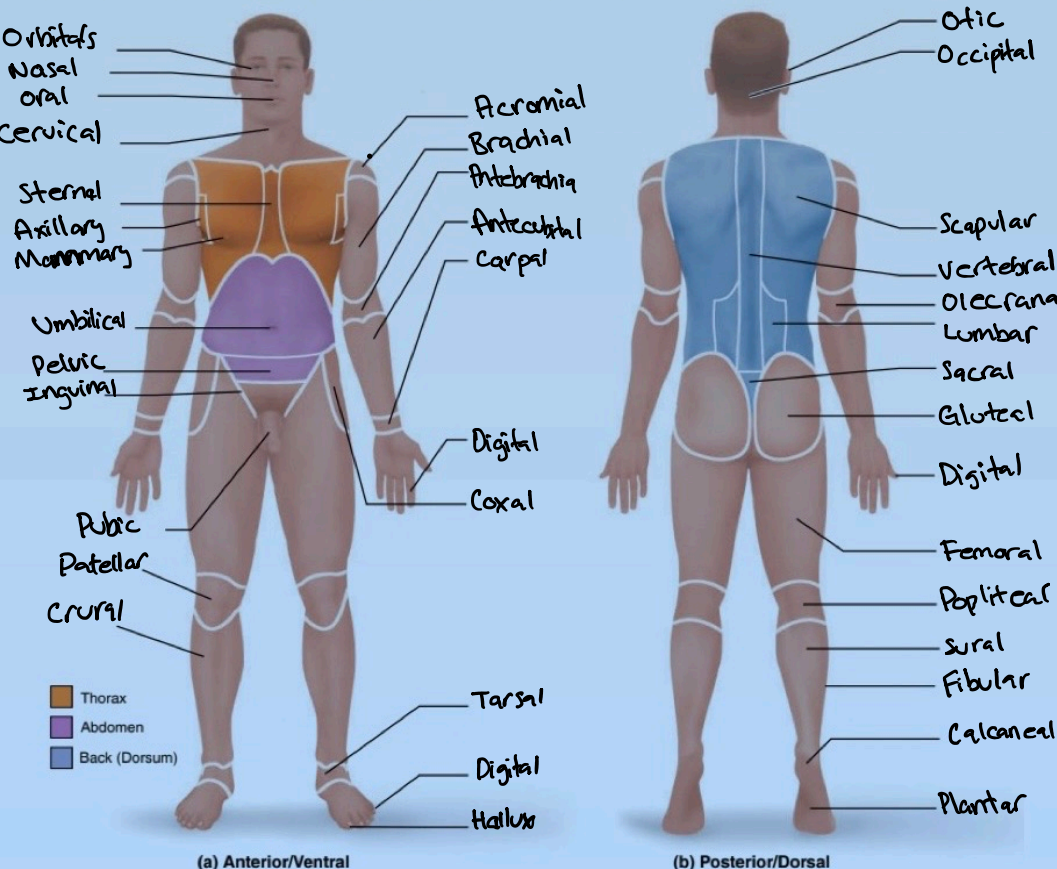
1 REVIEW SHEET

The Language of Anatomy

Name Giovanny Cando Lab Time/Date _____

Regional Terms

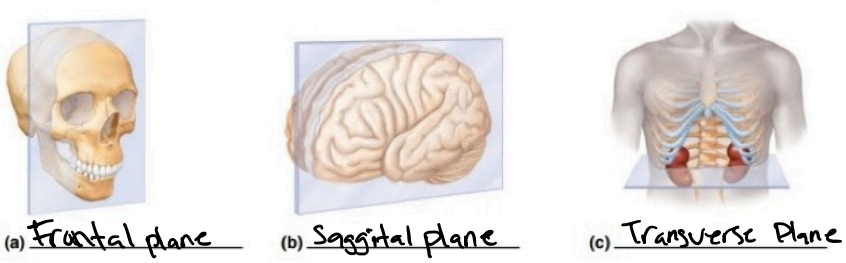
1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. Body standing erect, feet shoulder with apart, head and toes pointing forward, arms on side.
2. Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



12 Review Sheet 1

Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define plane. Imaginary lines used to divide the body in sections.
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.



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

Review Sheet 1 13

- thoracic cavity heart
 - abdominal cavity small intestine
 - pelvic cavity urinary bladder
 - mediastinum esophagus
9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
- spleen left hypochondriac region
 - urinary bladder hypogastric region
 - stomach (largest portion) epigastric region
 - cecum right inguinal region
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. They protect by producing a thin lubricating fluid that stops friction between organs.
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? Both pericardium and pleural are found in the thoracic cavity
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? Peritoneum is found in the abdominopelvic cavity.
13. Using the key choices, identify the small body cavities described below.
- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Key: a. middle ear cavity | b. nasal cavity | c. oral cavity | d. orbital cavity | e. synovial cavity |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
- D holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position
 - A houses three tiny bones involved in hearing
 - B contained within the nose
 - E surrounds a joint
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 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