

1 REVIEW SHEET

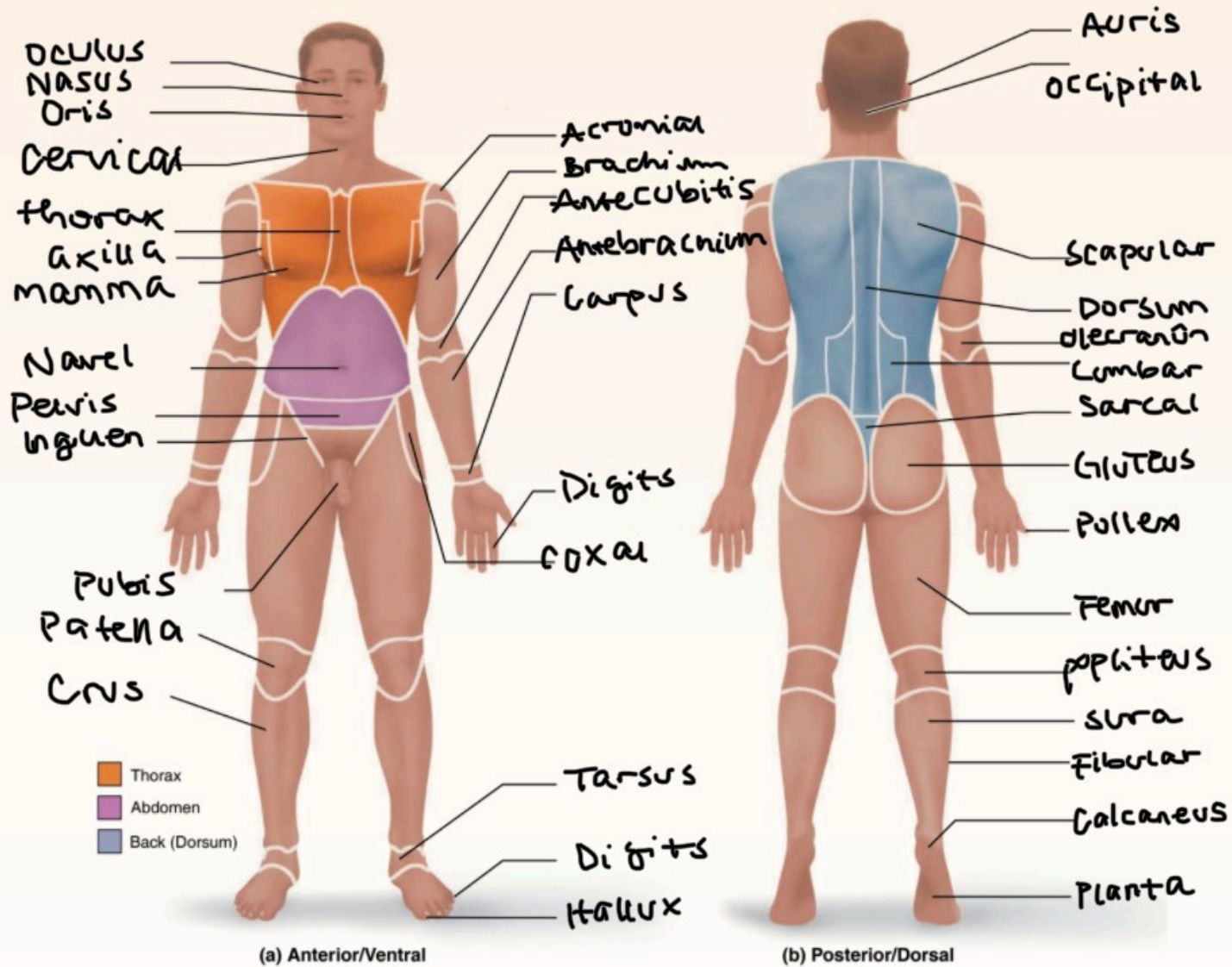
EXERCISE

The Language of Anatomy

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Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. Body is upright, feet shoulder width apart, palms arms face up.
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define *plane*. SURFACE used to divide the body and describe the location of a structure or region 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~~ ~~transverse~~
~~frontal~~ ~~medial~~ ~~sagittal~~

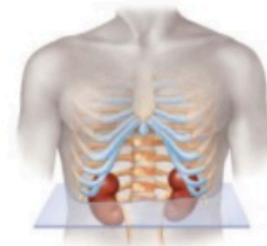
- The thoracic cavity is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
 - The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column.
 - The wrist is proximal to the hand.
 - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a sagittal plane of section was used.
 - The nose is medial to the cheekbones.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



(b) Sagittal



(c) transverse

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

3. thoracic cavity Lungs, heart
4. abdominal cavity Liver, digestive organs
5. pelvic cavity Urinary Bladder
6. mediastinum Esophagus, heart
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. By producing a thin lubricating fluid that prevents friction and spread of infection.
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? The serous membranes in the thoracic cavity are pleura and pericardium.
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? The serous membrane in the abdominopelvic cavity is 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
- 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? The pelvic cavity needs to be opened.
17. **+** Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? The patellar cavity would need to 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? The peritoneum would need to be involved.