

REVIEW SHEET

The Language of Anatomy

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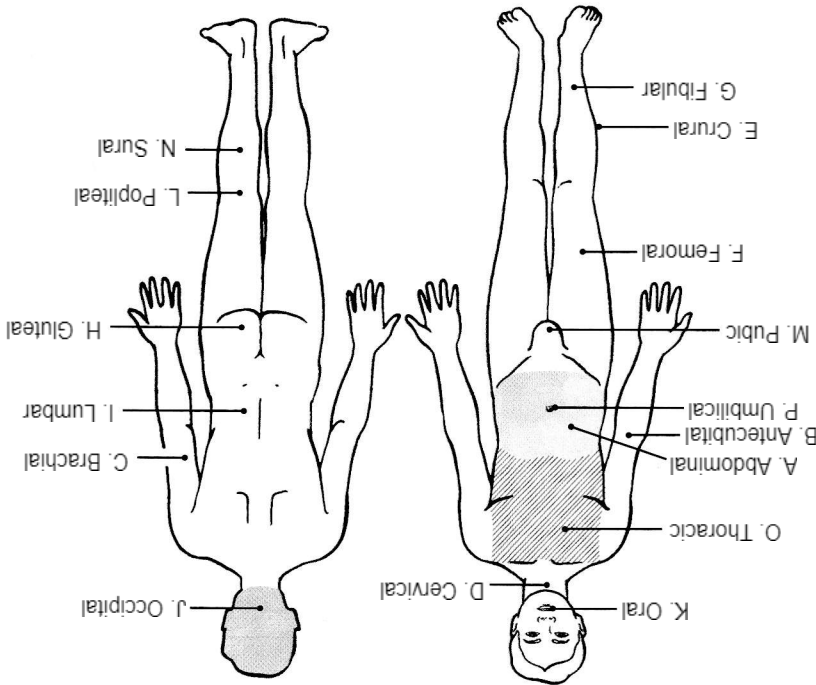
Lab Time/Date OL26

Surface Anatomy

1. Match each of the numbered descriptions with the related term in the key, and record the key letter or term in front of the description.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. cheek | A. Buccal | Key: a. buccal |
| 2. fingers | D. Digital | b. calcaneal |
| 3. shoulder blade region | F. Scapular | c. cephalic |
| 4. anterior aspect of knee | E. Patellar | d. digital |
| 5. heel of foot | B. Calcaneal | e. patellar |
| 6. head | C. Cephalic | f. scapular |

2. Indicate the following body areas on the accompanying diagram by placing the correct key letter at the end of each line.



- a. abdominal
- b. antecubital
- c. brachial
- d. cervical
- e. crural
- f. femoral
- g. fibular
- h. gluteal
- i. lumbar
- j. occipital
- k. oral
- l. popliteal
- m. pubic
- n. sural
- o. thoracic
- p. umbilical

Key:

3. For each term in the key of question 2 above, determine which of the two major body divisions it belongs to. Insert the appropriate key letters on the answer blanks.

- _____ 1. appendicular
B, C, E, F, G, L, N
- _____ 2. axial
A, D, H, I, J, K, M, O, P

Body Orientation, Direction, Planes, and Sections

4. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position.

The human body is erect, with feet slightly apart, head and toes pointed forward. The arms are at the sides with palms facing forward.

5. Define *section*. A cut made to a three-dimensional body in order to observe its internal structure.
6. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the key. Record the key letters and/or terms on the correspondingly numbered blanks below. Some terms are used more than once.

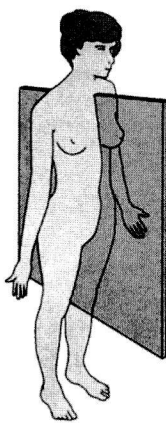
Key: a. anterior d. inferior g. posterior j. superior
 b. distal e. lateral h. proximal k. transverse
 c. frontal f. medial i. sagittal

In the anatomical position, the face and palms are on the 1 body surface; the buttocks and shoulder blades are on the 2 body surface; and the top of the head is the most 3 part of the body. The ears are 4 and 5 to the shoulders and 6 to the nose. The heart is 7 to the vertebral column (spine) and 8 to the lungs. The elbow is 9 to the fingers but 10 to the shoulder. The abdominopelvic cavity is 11 to the thoracic cavity and 12 to the spinal cavity. In humans, the dorsal surface can also be called the 13 surface; however, in quadruped animals, the dorsal surface is the 14 surface.

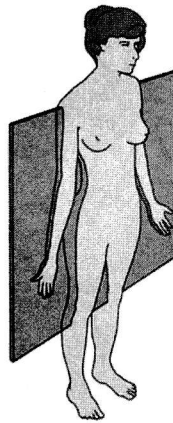
If an incision cuts the heart into right and left parts, the section is a 15 section; but if the heart is cut so that superior and inferior portions result, the section is a 16 section. You are told to cut a dissection animal along two planes so that both kidneys are observable in each section. The two sections that can meet this requirement are the 17 and 18 sections. A section that demonstrates the continuity between the spinal and cranial cavities is a 19 section.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <u>A. Anterior</u> | 8. <u>A. Anterior</u> | 14. <u>J. Superior</u> |
| 2. <u>G. Posterior</u> | 9. <u>J. Superior</u> | 15. <u>I. Sagittal</u> |
| 3. <u>J. Superior</u> | 10. <u>D. Inferior</u> | 16. <u>K. Transverse</u> |
| 4. <u>E. Lateral</u> | 11. <u>D. Inferior</u> | 17. <u>I. Sagittal</u> |
| 5. <u>J. Superior</u> | 12. <u>A. Anterior</u> | 18. <u>C. Frontal</u> |
| 6. <u>H. Proximal</u> | 13. <u>G. Posterior</u> | 19. <u>I. Sagittal</u> |
| 7. <u>A. Anterior</u> | | |

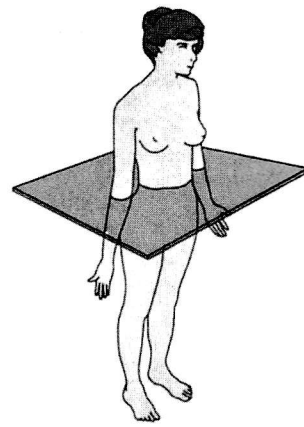
7. Correctly identify each of the body planes by inserting the appropriate term on the answer line below the drawing.



(a) Median (midsagittal)

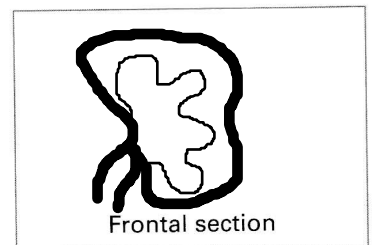
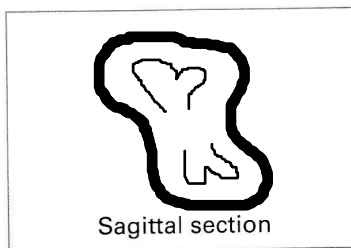
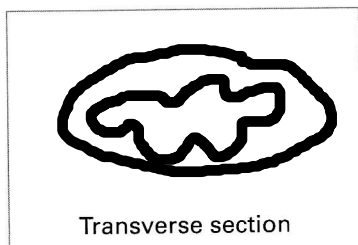
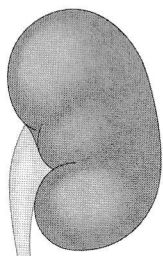


(b) Frontal (coronal)



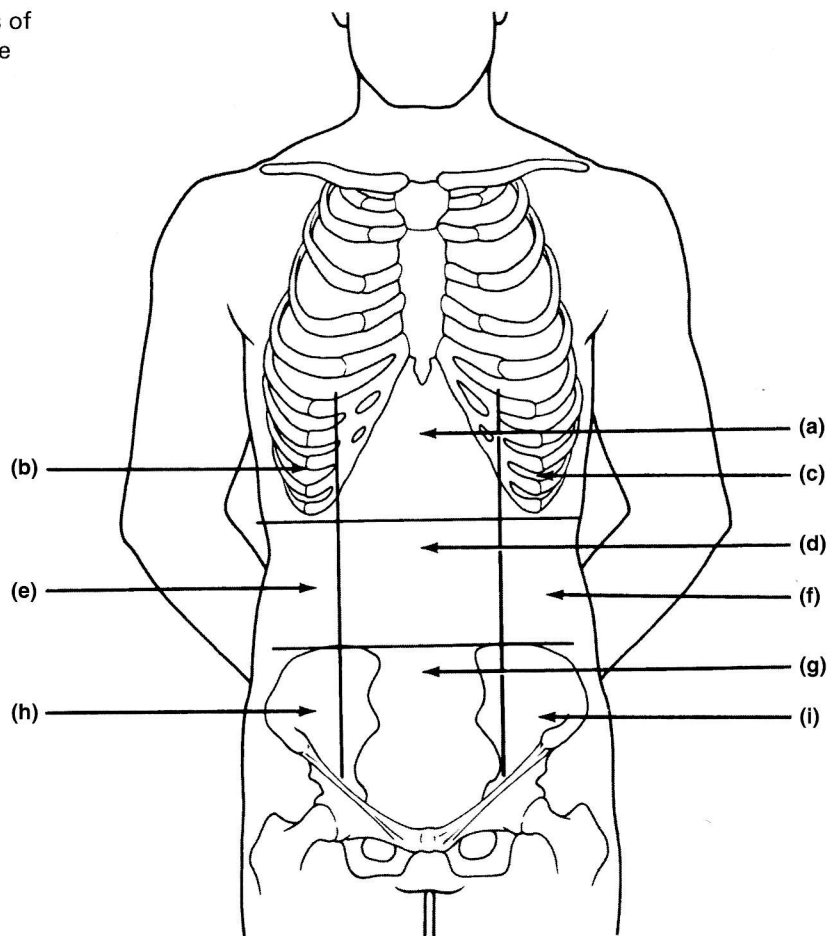
(c) Transverse

8. Draw a kidney as it appears when sectioned in each of the three different planes.



9. Correctly identify each of the nine regions of the abdominopelvic cavity by inserting the appropriate term for each letter indicated in the drawing.

- a. Epigastric
 b. Right hypochondriac
 c. Left hypochondriac
 d. Umbilical
 e. right lumbar
 f. Left lumbar
 g. Hypogastric (pubic)
 h. Right iliac (inguinal)
 i. Left iliac (inguinal)



Body Cavities

10. Which body cavities would have to be opened for the following types of surgery or procedures? (Insert the letter of key choice in the same-numbered blank. More than one choice applies.)

Key: a. abdominopelvic c. dorsal e. thoracic
 b. cranial d. spinal f. ventral

- E, F 1. surgery to remove a cancerous lung lobe A, F 4. appendectomy
A, F 2. removal of the uterus, or womb A, F 5. stomach ulcer operation
B, C 3. removal of a brain tumor A, C 6. delivery of pre-operative "saddle" anesthesia

11. Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. Diaphragm
 12. What are the bony landmarks of the abdominopelvic cavity? Pelvic, and spinal
 13. Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? The abdominal cavity
 14. What is the function of the serous membranes of the body? To compartmentalize organs, as well as produce a thin lubricating fluid that allows the visceral organs to slide over one another.

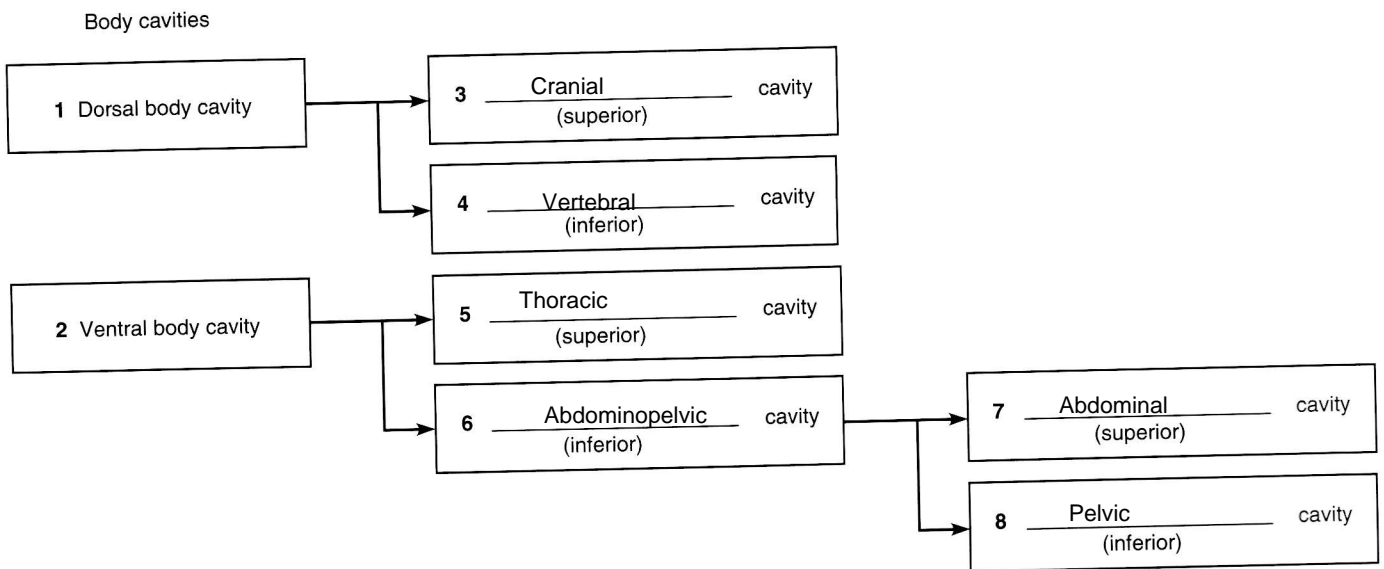
15. Using the key choices, identify the small body cavities described below.

- 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

16. On the incomplete flowchart provided below:

- Fill in the cavity names that belong in boxes 3–8.
- Then, using either the name of the cavity or the box numbers, identify the descriptions in the list that follows.



- 3 a. contained within the skull and vertebral column
 8 b. houses female reproductive organs
 1 c. the most protective body cavity
 7 d. its name means "belly"
 5 e. contains the heart
 7 f. contains the small intestine
 5 g. bounded by the ribs
 6 h. its walls are muscular