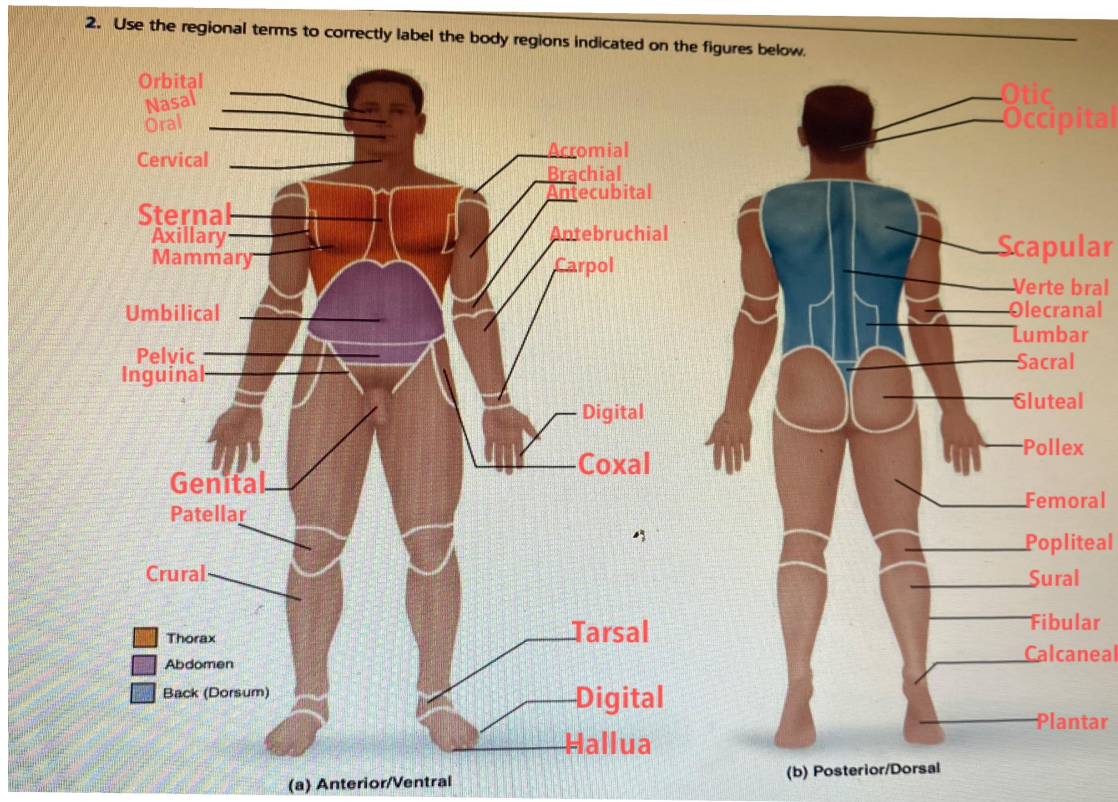


Husna Sulthana
Review sheet 1:

1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position.
 The standard human anatomical position are human standing, feet together, looking forward, and pointing forward.
- 2.



3. Define **plane**: A flat surface that divides the body into 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
 1. The thoracic cavity is **Superior** to the abdominopelvic cavity.
 2. The trachea (windpipe) is **Anterior** to the vertebral column.
 3. The wrist is **Proximal** to the hand.
 4. If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a **sagittal** plane of section was used.
 5. The nose is **medial** to the cheekbones.
 6. The thumb is **lateral** to the ring finger.

7. The vertebral cavity is **inferior** to the cranial cavity.
8. The knee is **lateral** to the thigh.
9. The plane that separates the head from the neck is the **transverse** plane.
10. The popliteal region is **posterior** to the patellar region.
11. 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 plane**
- (b) **Sagittal plane**
- (c) **Transverse Plane**

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.
 1. cranial cavity ____ **Brain**
 2. vertebral cavity ____ **Spinal cord**
 3. thoracic cavity : **Heart and Lungs**
 4. abdominal cavity : **Stomach**
 5. pelvic cavity : **Reproductive organs**
 6. Mediastinum : **Heart**

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

1. spleen : **Left hypochondriac region**
2. urinary bladder : **Pubic region**
3. stomach (largest portion) : **Epigastric region**
4. cecum : **Right inguinal region**

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection.

It's protected by producing a thin lubricating fluid that prevents friction and infection from spreading from organ to organ.

11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? **The heart and the lungs**

12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? **Peritoneum**

13. 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

1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position (**D**)
2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing (**A**)

- 3. contained within the nose (**B**)
- 4. contains the tongue (**C**)
- 5. surrounds a joint (**E**)

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

Antecubital

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. **It's the right side of the 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 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**