

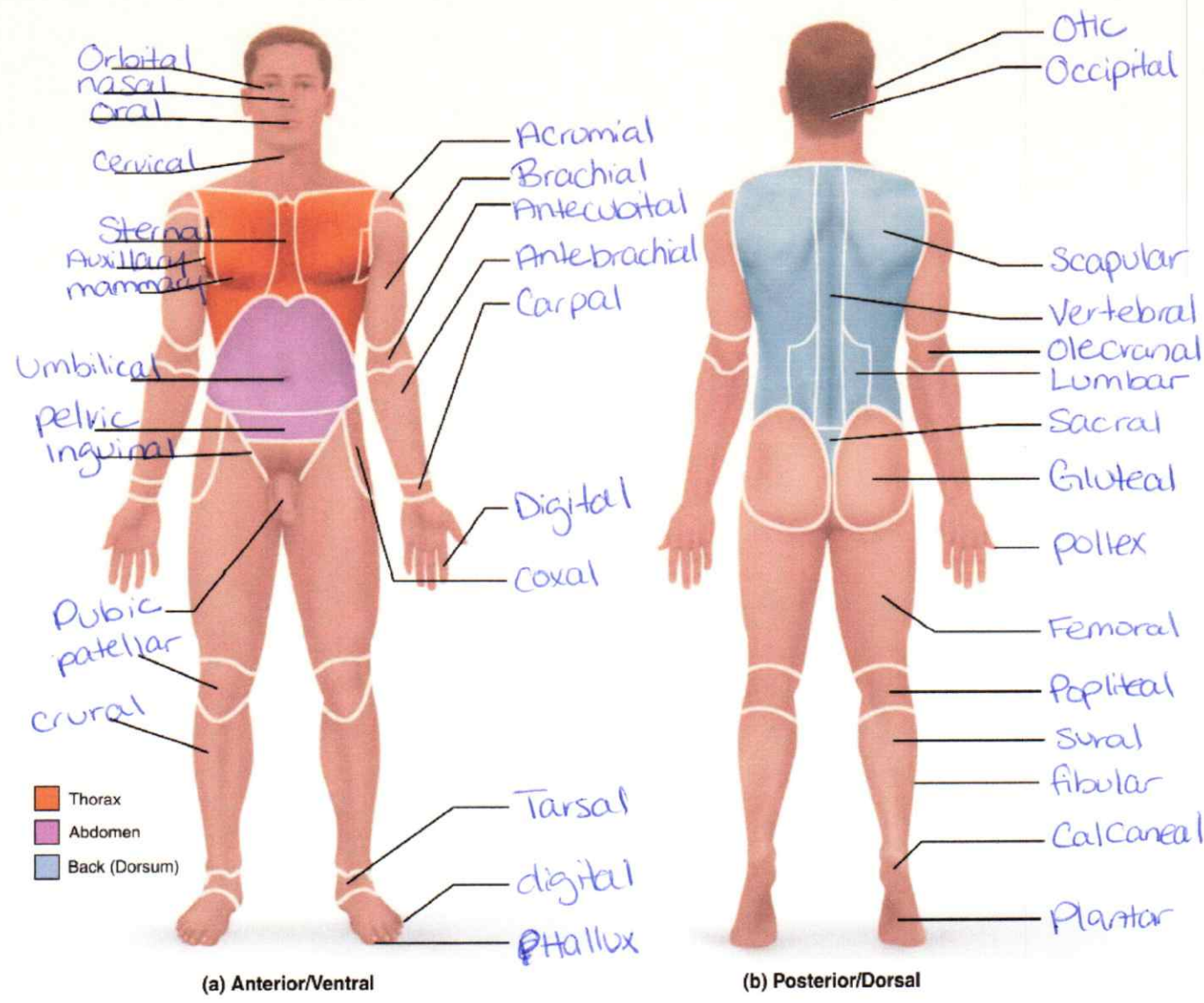
# 1 REVIEW SHEET

## EXERCISE The Language of Anatomy

Name Karla Barrios Lab Time/Date 9/1/21

### Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. body is erect with feet slightly apart & arms are by its side with palms & feet 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*. Also known as slices/segments. 3 different planes, midsagittal, frontal + transverse planes
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~~

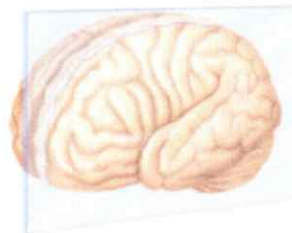
~~medial~~

~~sagittal~~

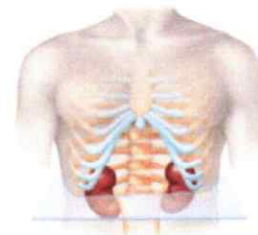
- The thoracic cavity is Superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
  - The trachea (windpipe) is Anterior to the vertebral column.
  - The wrist is proximal to the hand.
  - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a sagittal plane of section was used.
  - The nose is medial to the cheekbones.
  - The thumb is lateral to the ring finger.
  - The vertebral cavity is distal to the cranial cavity.
  - The knee is inferior 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

- Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. diaphragm
- Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? Abdominal cavity
- 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 Small intestine.
5. pelvic cavity Urinary bladder
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 (hypogastric) region.
3. stomach (largest portion) epigastric region
4. cecum right inguinal region.
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. Compartmentalizes the organs surrounding them w/ lubricating fluids + prevents them from rubbing with one another.
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? ① Pleura serous membrane (lungs) ② Pericardium serous associated w/ the heart.
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? visceral 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
- D. 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position      EC 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
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, pubic (hypogastric) region.
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.

# 2

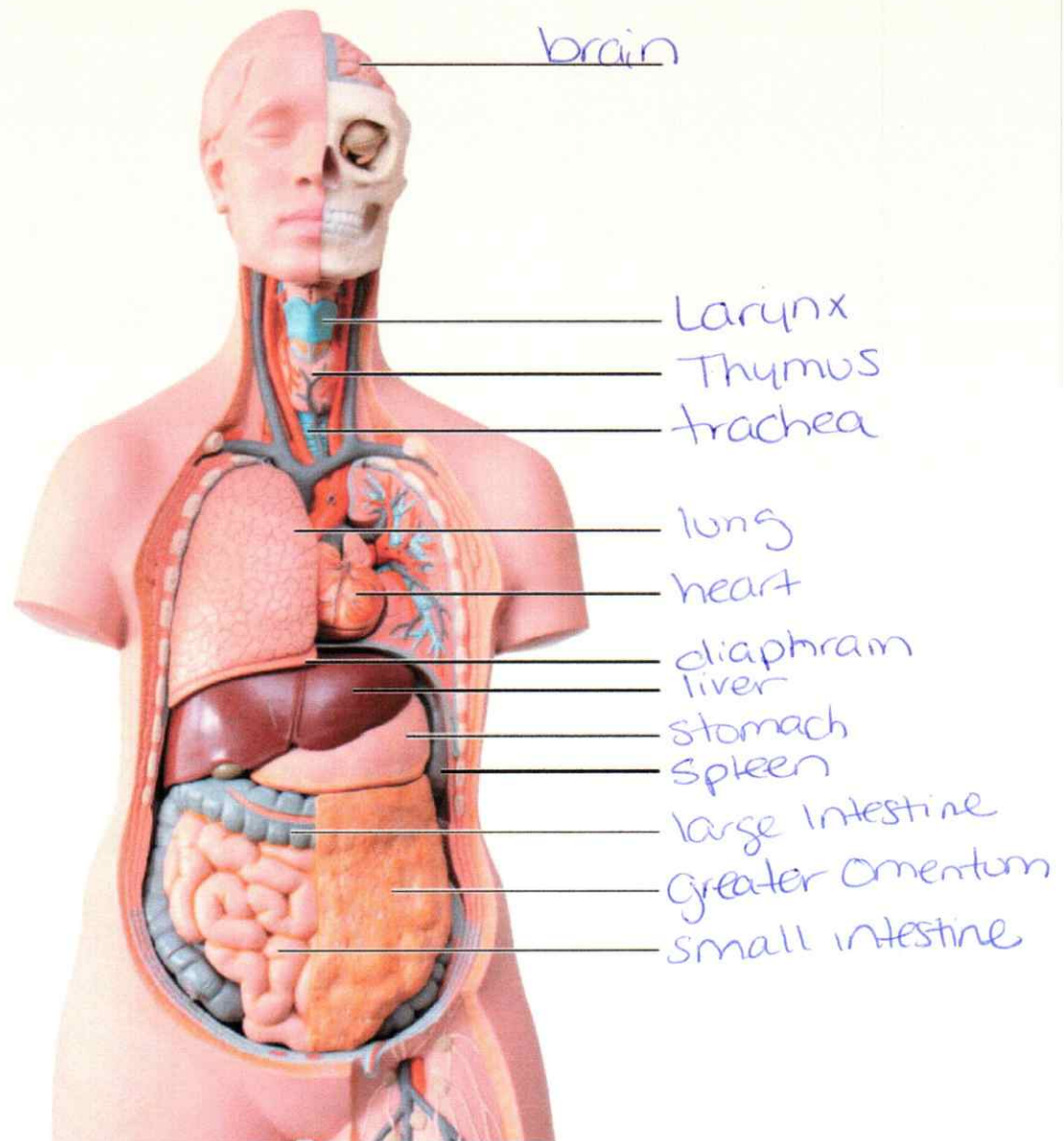
## REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

# Organ Systems Overview

Name Karla Barrios Lab Time/Date 9/1/21

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.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <u>Lymphatic</u> 1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels | <u>Integumentary</u> 5. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs |
| <u>Skeletal</u> 2. bones, cartilages, tendons         | <u>Reproductive</u> 6. testis, prostate                           |
| <u>Endocrine</u> 3. pancreas, pituitary gland         | <u>Digestive</u> 7. liver, large intestine, rectum                |
| <u>Respiratory</u> 4. trachea, bronchi, lungs         | <u>Urinary</u> 8. kidneys, ureter, urethra                        |

3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. Reproductive cells.
- 
4. List the four primary tissue types. Epithelial, muscular, nervous, connective.
- 
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. They have a function to carry oxygen, nutrients & Carbon dioxide & more. They are made of many different tissue which makes it an organ.
6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. Endocrine system: Promotes growth & development. Nervous System: helps transmit rapid electrical signals.
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7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. The skeletal system protects the cardiovascular system and provides site for blood cell formation.
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. Respiratory for controlling amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> released and urinary system because kidney take out acid & res. electrolytes
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? It can affect the ~~immune system~~, and ~~immune system~~ to ~~immune system~~ & Endocrine & lymphatic 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. \_\_\_\_\_
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