

1

REVIEW SHEET

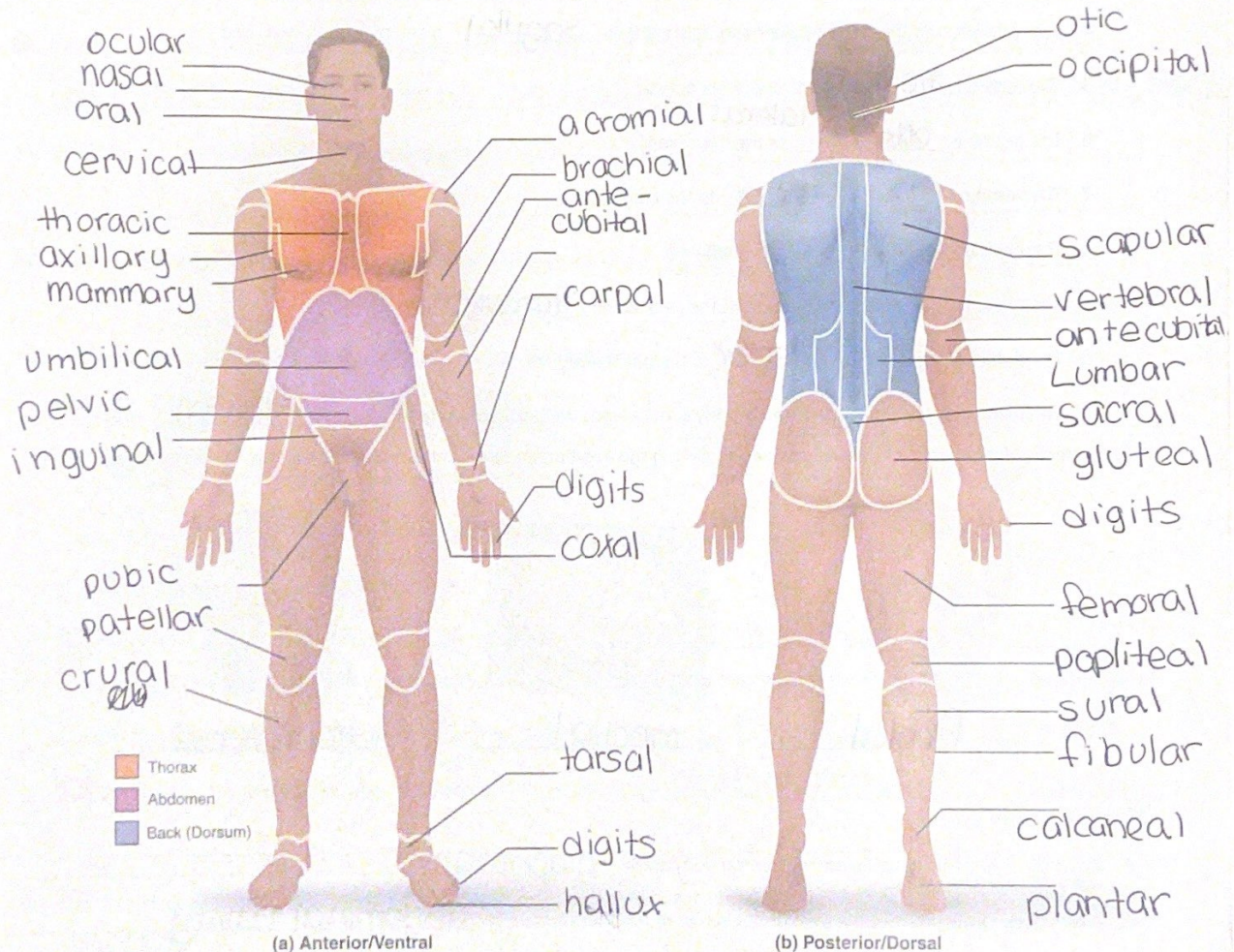
EXERCISE

The Language of Anatomy

Name Ariana Medunjanin Lab Time/Date 08/30/2021

Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. hands at sides, palms forward, legs at 45° apart
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



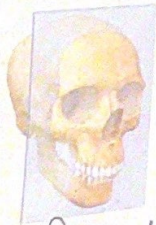
Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define *plane*. An imaginary line used to section through the body.

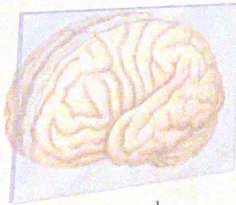
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| anterior | inferior | posterior | superior |
| distal | lateral | proximal | transverse |
| frontal | medial | sagittal | |

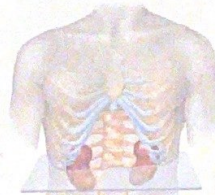
- The thoracic cavity is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
 - The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column.
 - The wrist is proximal to the hand.
 - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a sagittal plane of section was used.
 - The nose is medial to the cheekbones.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



(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 the brain
 - vertebral cavity spinal cord

3. thoracic cavity the lungs
4. abdominal cavity Stomach
5. pelvic cavity Urinary ~~and~~ bladder
6. mediastinum the heart
9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
- spleen Upper left abdominopelvic cavity / left hypochondriac
 - urinary bladder pelvic cavity / pubic region
 - stomach (largest portion) abdominal cavity / epigastric region
 - cecum Right lower abdominal cavity
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. they protect the organs by producing a thin lubricated fluid to prevent friction.
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? pleura
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? the 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 oral cavity 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. lower right region
16. **+** Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? abdominopelvic cavity
17. **+** Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? patellar 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?

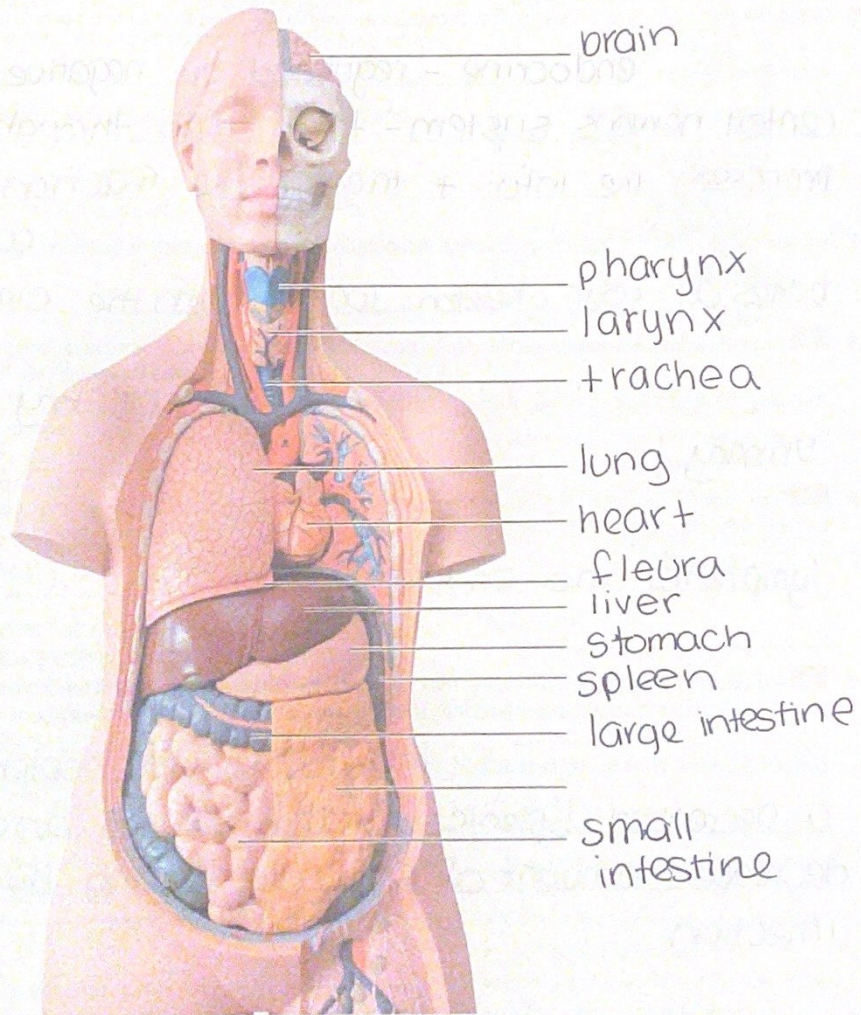
Instructors may assign a portion of the Review Sheet questions using **Mastering A&P™**

2 REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE Organ Systems Overview

Name Ariana medunjanin Lab Time/Date 08/30/2021

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>male 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. testes produce sperm
ovaries produce egg cells
4. List the four primary tissue types. connective tissue, muscle tissue,
epithelial tissue, nervous tissue
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. made up of multiple tissues.
organs are defined as of a collection of tissues
6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. endocrine - regulated by negative feedback
central nervous system - takes info through senses,
processes the info + triggers the reaction reflexes
7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. calcified
bones at your skeleton. works with the circulatory system
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 and
urinary
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? lymphatic and endocrine
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. individuals with asplenia have
a decreased splenic filtration system and a
decreased amount of antibody, placing them at
infection