

Organ Systems Overview

EXERCISE

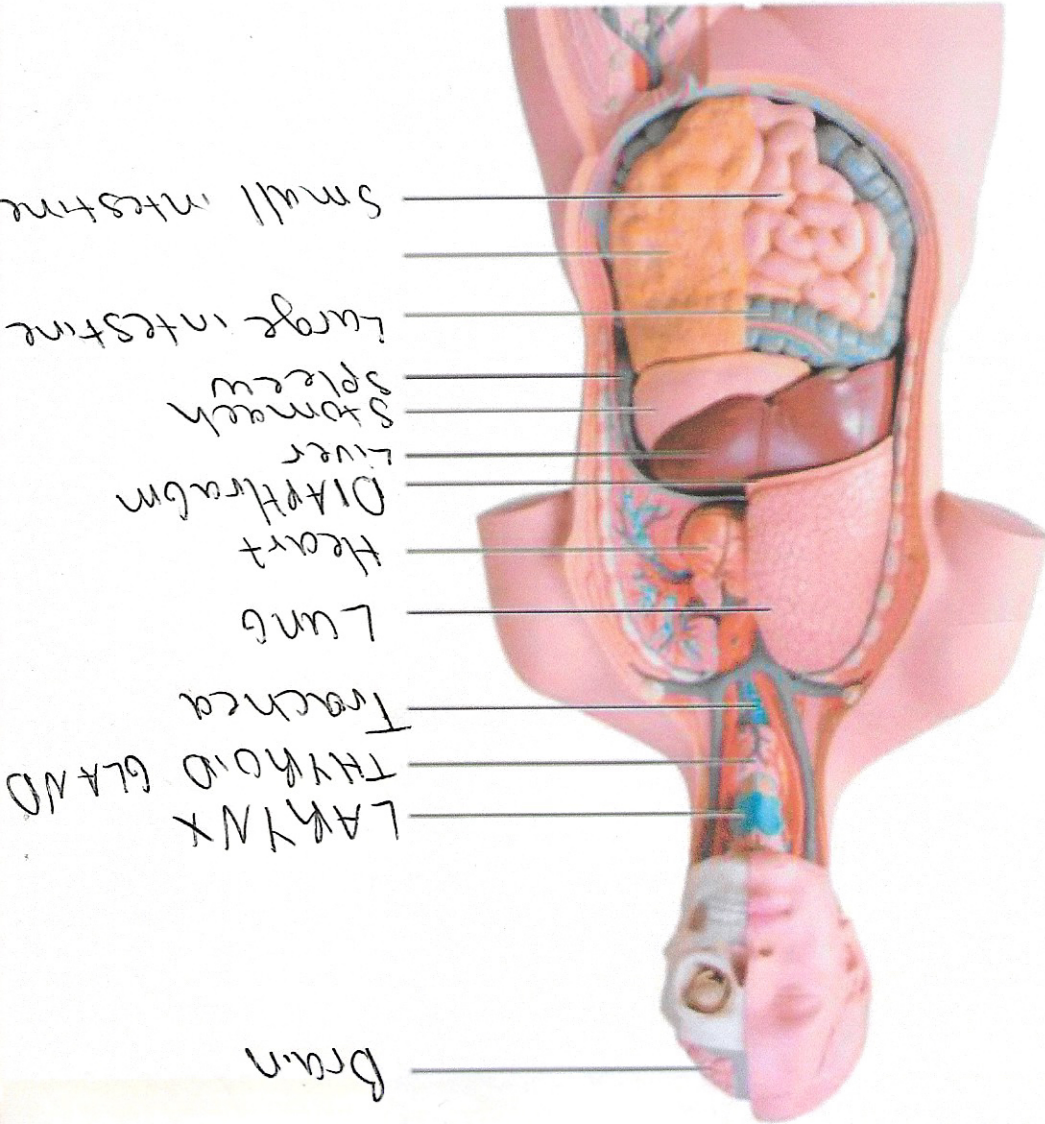
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REVIEW SHEET

Name: Donald Philbert

Lab Time/Date _____

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.

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

3. thoracic cavity heart and lungs
 4. abdominal cavity large and small intestine and ex of digestive organs.
 5. pelvic cavity vagina, urinary bladder
 6. mediastinum heart, esophagus
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 (Iliac) region
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. The serosa lining the abdominal cavity and covering its organs is the peritoneum, the serosa enclosing
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? heart, parietal pericardium, pericardial cavity with serous fluid, visceral peritoneum.
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? liver, visceral peritoneum, peritoneal ~~set~~ cavity, parietal peritoneum, stomach.
13. Using the key choices, identify the small body cavities described below. kidney wall of body frame
- 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. _____
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? 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? parietal peritoneum

Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

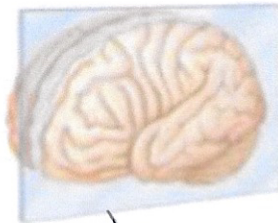
3. Define plane. When the section is made through the body wall or or an organ, it is made along an imaginary surface or line.
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

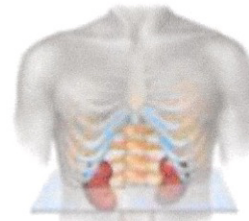
- The thoracic cavity is Superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
 - The trachea (windpipe) is Anterior to the vertebral column.
 - The wrist is proximal to the hand.
 - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a Sagittal plane of section was used.
 - The nose is medial to the cheekbones.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



(b) median
(midsagittal)
plane



(c) Transverse
plane

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

1 REVIEW SHEET

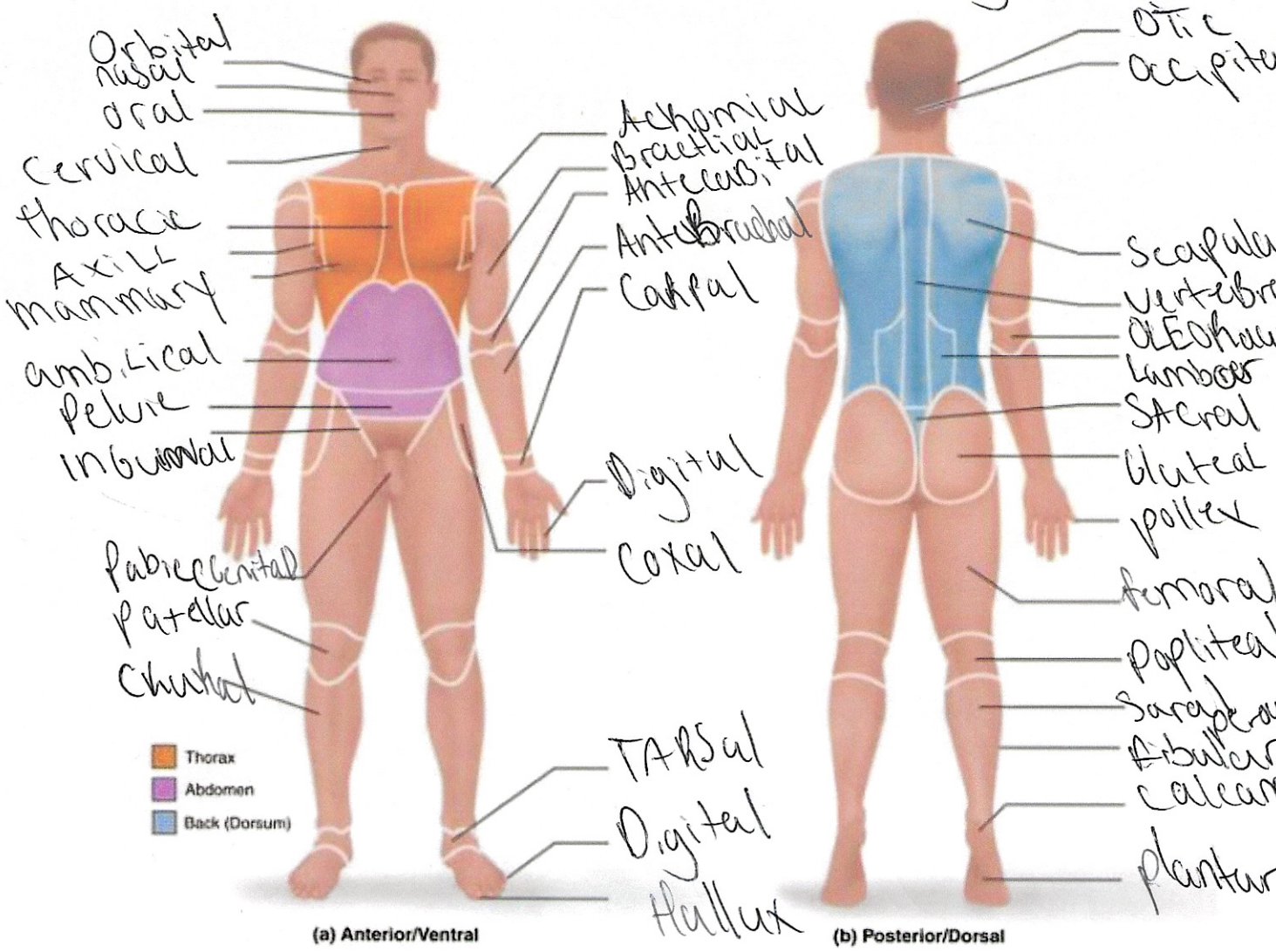
EXERCISE

The Language of Anatomy

Name Dondra Philbert Lab Time/Date _____

Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The human anatomical position is standing upright, feet shoulder width apart with palms facing forward
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



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. An Artery is an organ because
it's made up of various types of tissue
and carry out functions to carry oxygen
Carbon dioxide, nutrients and more.