

1

REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

The Language of Anatomy

Name Saffira Michael Lab Time/Date bpm, 08/30/2021

Regional Terms

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

(a) Anterior/Ventral

- Orbital
- Nasal
- Oral
- Cervical
- sternal
- Axillary
- mammary
- Umbilical
- Pelvic
- Inguinal
- Pubic
- Patellar
- Cruial
- Acromial
- Brachial
- Antecubital
- Antebrachial
- Carpal
- Digital
- Coxal
- Tarsal
- Digital
- Hallux

(b) Posterior/Dorsal

- otic
- Occipital
- Scapular
- vertebral
- Diacranial
- Lumbar
- Sacral
- Gluteal
- Pollex
- femoral
- Popliteal
- Sural
- Peroneal
- calcaneal
- Plantar

Legend:

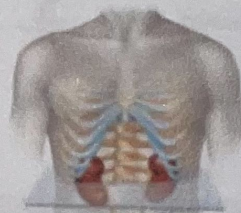
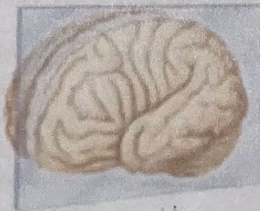
- Orange: Thorax
- Purple: Abdomen
- Blue: Back (Dorsum)

Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define plane. this is a line through an organ or the body wall
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 plane (b) Sagittal plane (c) Transverse plane

Body Cavities

- Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. The 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 The spinal cord

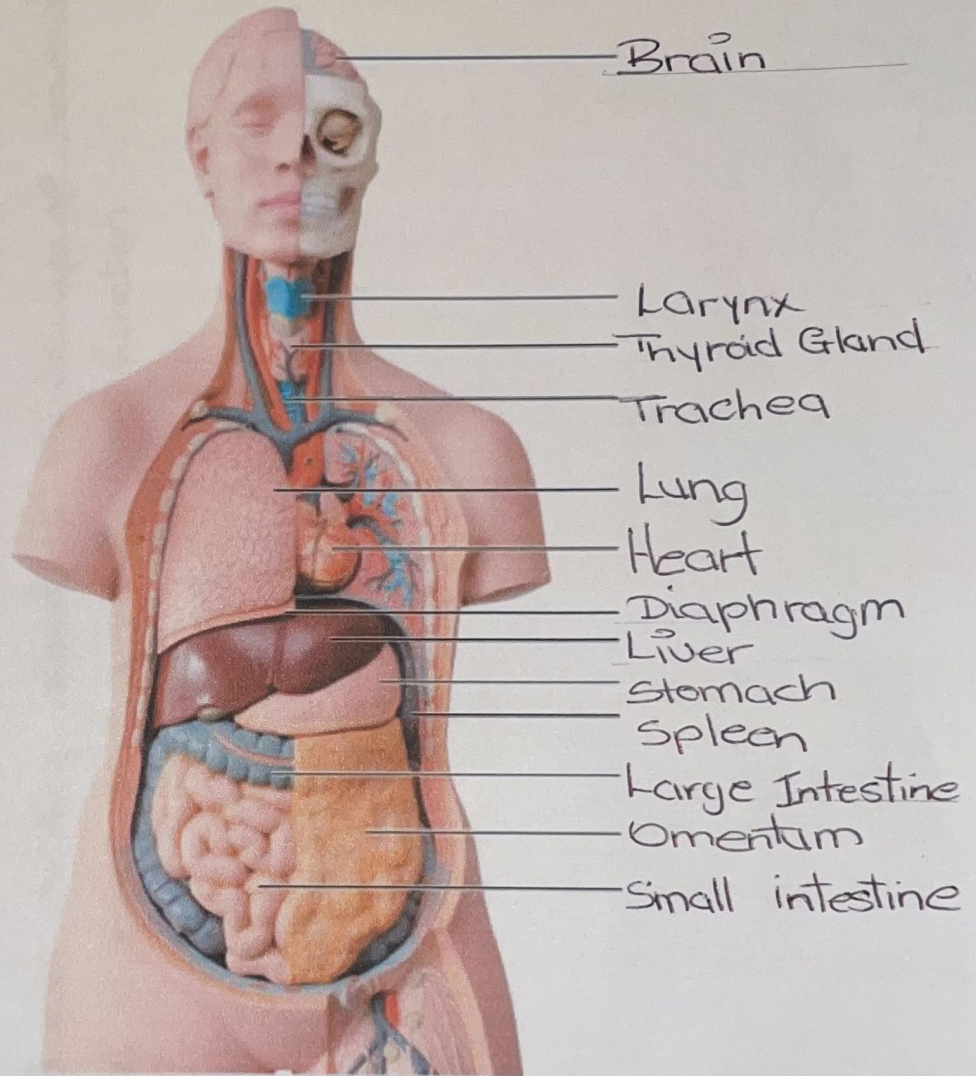
3. thoracic cavity The heart
4. abdominal cavity large intestine
5. pelvic cavity Urinary bladder
6. mediastinum The heart
9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
1. spleen The left hypochondriac region
2. urinary bladder hypogastric region
3. stomach (largest portion) epigastric region
4. cecum right iliac region
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. They protect the organs by producing a thin lubricating fluid which prevents friction and infection and infection from spreading from organ to organ.
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 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. right iliac region
16. + Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? The ~~abdominal~~ Pelvic cavity
17. + Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? The ~~abdominal~~ 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 Sciffio Michael Lab Time/Date 6pm, 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> epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs |
| <u>Skeletal</u> 2. bones, cartilages, tendons | <u>Reproductive</u> 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. Gametes

4. List the four primary tissue types. Connective tissue, epithelial tissue, muscle tissue and nervous tissue.

5. Explain why an artery is an organ. Organ ~~are~~ ^{is} a collection of tissues that are specialized to perform a particular function and an artery ~~does~~ is made up of several tissues and carries out a particular function.