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REVIEW SHEET

of the review sheet questions using Mastering A&P™

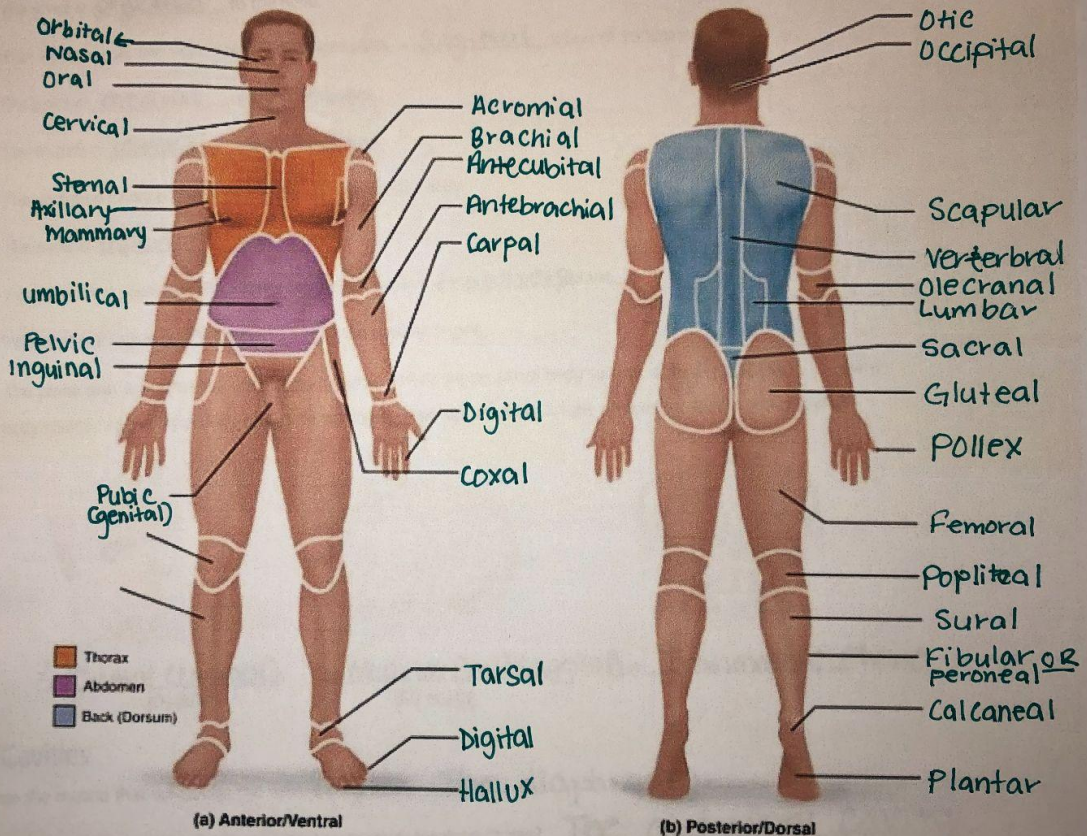
EXERCISE

The Language of Anatomy

Name Ruth M. Godoy Lab Time/Date September 1st, 2021

Regional Terms

1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The human body is erect, with feet only slightly apart, head and toes pointed forward, arms hanging at the sides with palms facing forward.
2. Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

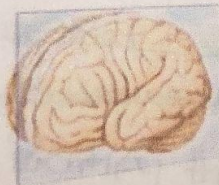
3. Define plane. When the section is made through the body wall or through an organ, it's made along an imaginary surface or line called a plane.
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term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

anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

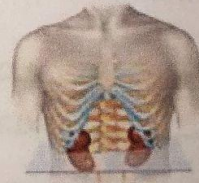
- The thoracic cavity is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
- The trachea (windpipe) is Anterior to the vertebral column.
- * The wrist is proximal to the hand.
- If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a Sagittal plane of section was used.
- The nose is medial to the cheekbones.
- 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.
- * 10. The popliteal region is Distal 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 (coronal) plane



(b) Median (midsagittal) 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? The abdominal cavity.
- For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity.
 - cranial cavity The brain
 - vertebral cavity Spinal chord

3. thoracic cavity The heart

4. abdominal cavity The stomach

5. pelvic cavity bladder

6. mediastinum Esophogus

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.

Serous membranes protect organs from infection because it compartmentalizes them. So if there's an organ that's infected, it will not spread to the rest of the organs because of the division the serous membrane provides.

11. What serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity?

The serosa enclosing the lungs is the pleura and the

serosa protecting the heart is the pericardium.

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

The serous membrane that is found in the abdominopelvic cavity is called the peritonium membrane.

13. Using key choices, identify the small body cavities described below

KEY → a. middle ear cavity f. oral cavity e. synorial cavity
 b. nasal cavity g. orbital cavity

D. 1 - Holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position.

A. 2 - Houses three-tiny bones involved in hearing.

B. 3 - contained w/in the nose.

C. 4 - contains the tongue

E. 5 - surrounds a joint

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.

The pain is located in the right inguinal region.

16. Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy?

To perform a hysterectomy, you'd need to open the pelvic cavity.

17. Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement?

Synovial cavity would be performed on.

18. An abdominal hernia results when weakened muscles allow the protrusion of abdominal structures. In this case of an umbilical hernia, parts of a serous membrane and the small intestine form the bulge. Which serous membrane is involved?

The Peritoneum is the serous membrane involved.

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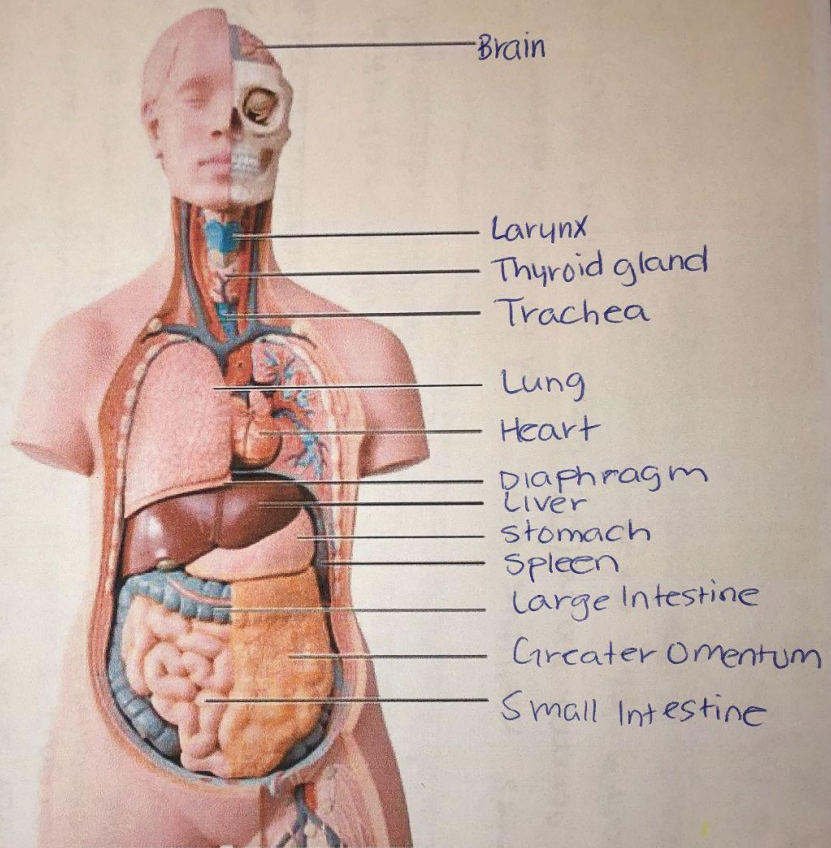
EXERCISE

Organ Systems Overview

Name Ruth M. Godoy

Lab Time/Date September 1st, 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>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. The cells produced by testes and ovaries are called gamete cells. Testes produce sperm cells + ovaries produce egg cells.
4. List the four primary tissue types. Epithelial, Connective, Muscular, and Nervous are the four primary tissue types.
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. An artery is an organ because an organ is defined as a collection of tissues that will serve a function. An artery are a combination of tissues that serves the function of carrying blood to organs.
6. Name the 2 main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. The Nervous System and the Endocrine System both communicate w/in the body to maintain homeostasis. The endocrine system works directly with the nervous system because the nervous system provides + interprets sensory information of external conditions in which it interacts w/ the endocrine system to release chemicals that would influence our emotions and behaviors.
7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. The skeletal system plays in facilitating the cardiovascular system by providing protection of the heart and it produces red blood cells.
8. Untreated diabetes mellitus can lead to a condition in which the blood is more acidic than normal. Name (2) organ systems that play the largest role in compensating for acid-base imbalances. The Urinary System and the Respiratory system. Urinary to expel waste and Respiratory to release carbon dioxide from blood.
9. The mother of a child scheduled to receive a thymectomy (removal of the thymus gland) asks you whether there will be side effects from the removal of the gland. Which 2 organ systems would you mention in your explanation?

The two organs I would mention in my explanation would be the Endocrine system because it controls many structural & functional changes during development (being a child), and the Lymphoid system because it fights against Infections & disease.

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 doctors about vaccines that are indicated for their health condition. Explain how this recommendation correlates to their chronic health condition.

Individuals with asplenia don't have or have a not fully functioning splenic system and a smaller amount of antibody. This means their internal body won't have enough proteins to fight off any type of infection, which ~~is~~ the vaccine would ~~be~~ provide proper action to help fight the disease/infection.