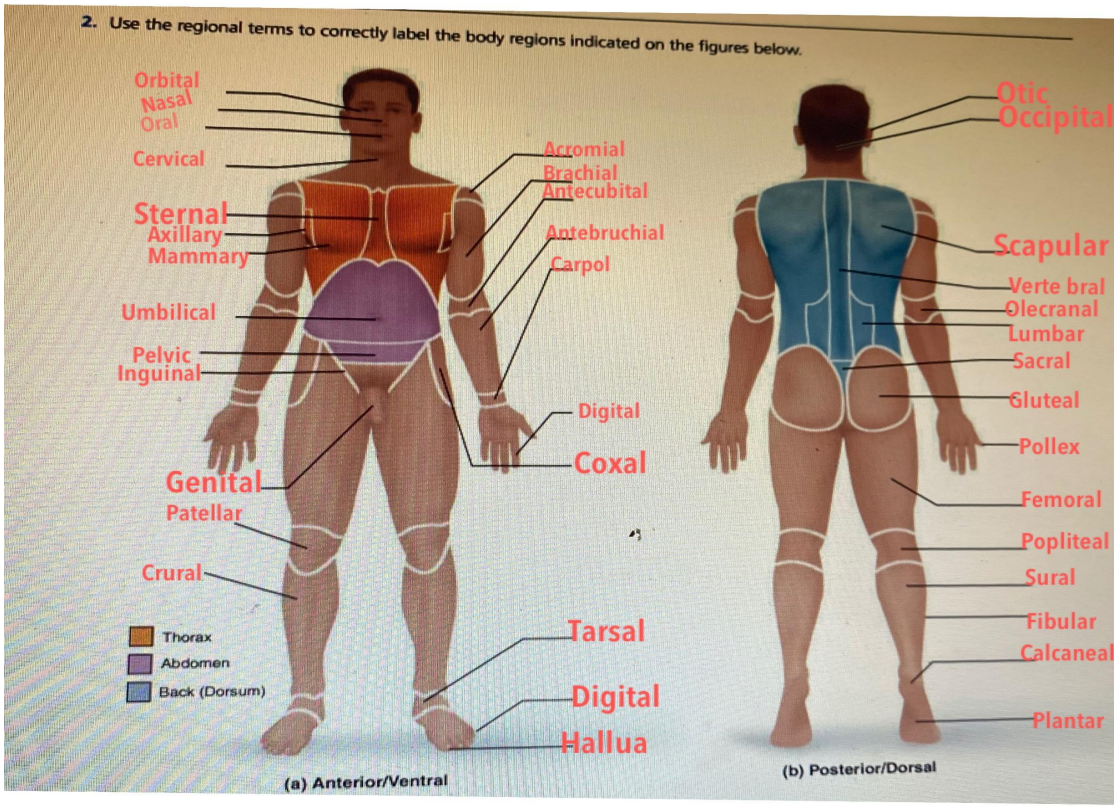
Husna Sulthana

Review sheet 1:

1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position.
The standard human anatomical position are human standing, feet together, looking forward, and pointing forward.
2.



3. Define **plane**: A flat surface that divides the body into sections.

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

1. The thoracic cavity is **Superior** to the abdominopelvic cavity.
2. The trachea (windpipe) is **Anterior** to the vertebral column.
3. The wrist is **Proximal** to the hand.
4. If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a **sagittal** plane of section was used.
5. The nose is **medial** to the cheekbones.
6. The thumb is **lateral** to the ring finger.

7. The vertebral cavity is **inferior** to the cranial cavity.
8. The knee is **lateral** to the thigh.
9. The plane that separates the head from the neck is the **transverse** plane.
10. The popliteal region is **posterior** 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 plane
(b) Sagittal plane
(c) Transverse Plane

Body Cavities

6. Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. **Diaphgram**
7. Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? **Abdominal**
8. For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity.
   1. cranial cavity ____**Brain**
   2. vertebral cavity ___**Spinal cord**
   3. thoracic cavity : **Heart and Lungs**
   4. abdominal cavity : **Stomach**
   5. pelvic cavity : **Reproductive organs**
   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 region**
3. stomach (largest portion) : **Epigastric region**
4. cecum : **Right inguinal region**

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection.

It's protected by producing a thin lubricating fluid that prevents friction and infection from spreading from organ to organ.

11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? **The heart and the lungs**

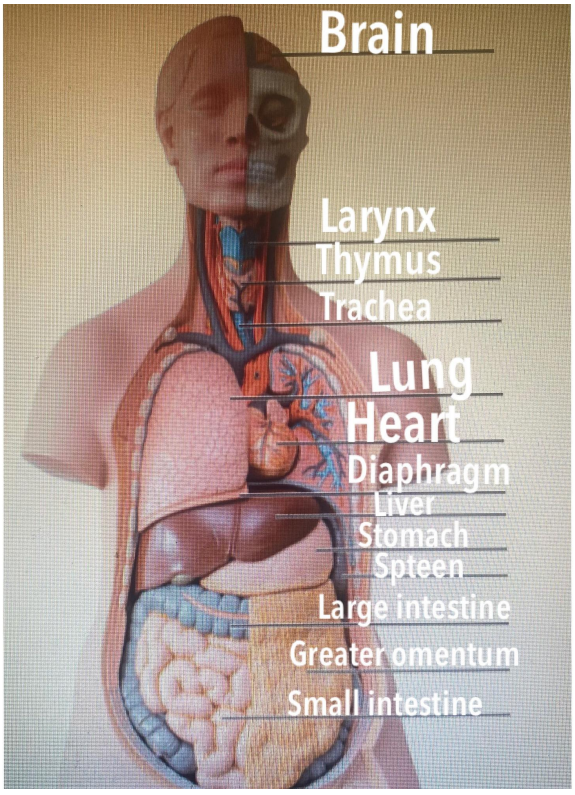
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? **Periotenum**

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
   1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position **(D)**
   2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing **(A)**

3. contained within the nose **(B)**
4. contains the tongue **(C)**
5. surrounds a joint **(E)**

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. **It's the right side of the inguinal region**
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?
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**

Review sheet 2:

1. 

2. Name the organ system to which each of the following sets of organs or body structures belongs.

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

Muscular, nervous, Epithelial, conneative

5. Explain why an artery is an organ.

An artery is an organ because it delivers oxygen and nutrients to every cell of the body, also they are made of several different tissues.

6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms.

The nervous system: communicates through fast moving electrochemical signals.
The endocrine system: regulates functions such as metabolism and growth rate.

7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function.

The role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating the cardiovascular system is through the skeletal pump.

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.

Urinary system and respiratory because urinary system kidneys excerpt acid and regulate electrolyte balance and respiratory system can reduce blood by pH by removing Co2 from the blood.

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.

This recommendation correlates to their chronic health condition because the spleen filters blood as part of the immune system because bacteria could enter and cause problems.