

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

# 1

## REVIEW SHEET

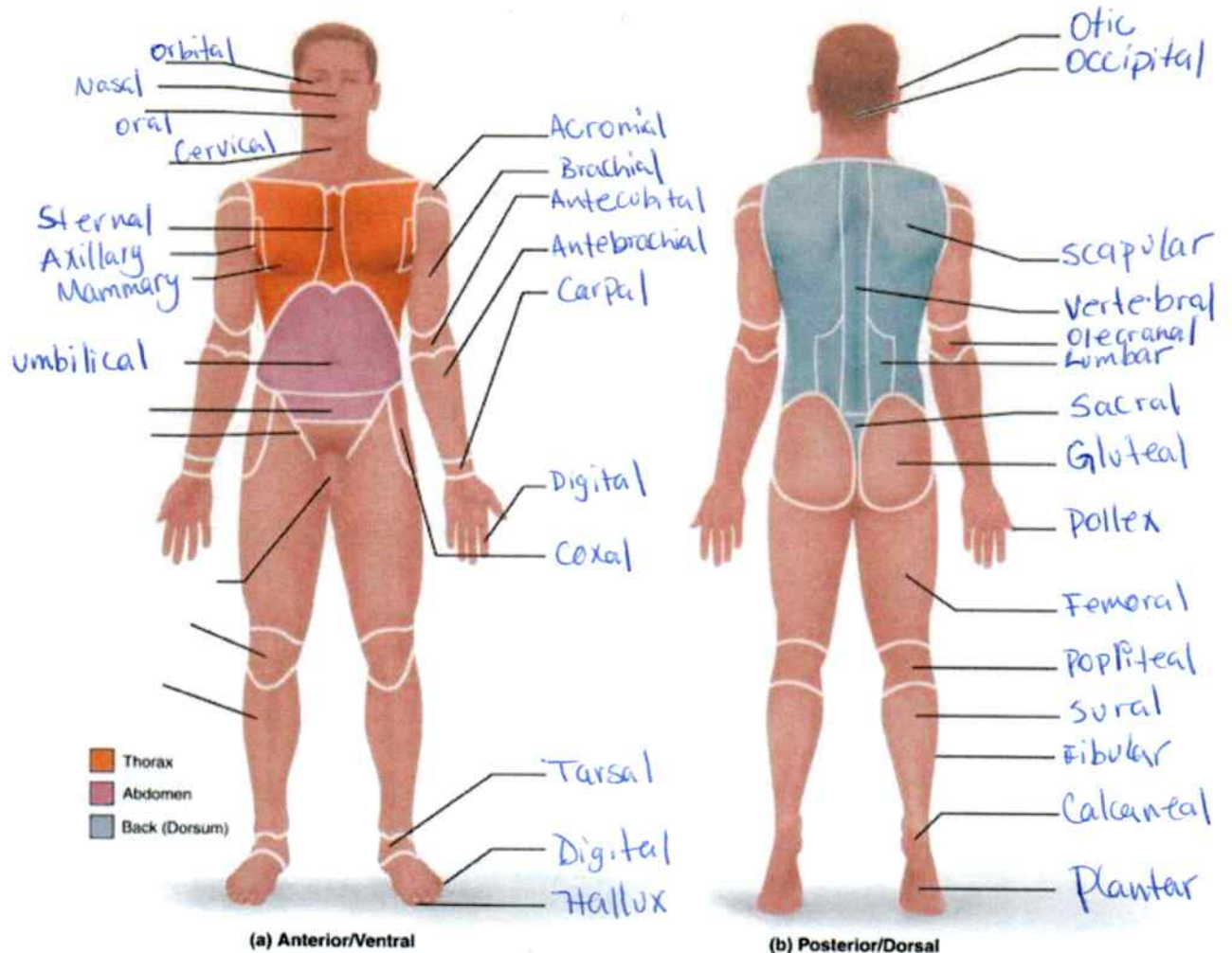
EXERCISE

# The Language of Anatomy

Name Marialys Coronado Lab Time/Date 8/30/2021

### Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. is when the body is standing straight facing forward with both arms hanging and palms facing front.
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



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## Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define *plane*. is a line that is used in the medical field to divide the body part

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~~ 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 Plane(b) Median 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 Heart & lungs.
4. abdominal cavity The Digestive organs.
5. pelvic cavity urinary bladder, reproductive organs & rectum.
6. mediastinum The heart, thymus gland, portions of the esophagus & Trachea.
9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
1. spleen Left hydrochondriac region
2. urinary bladder Public ~~lytic~~ (hypogastric region)
3. stomach (largest portion) Epigastric Region
4. cecum Right Inguinal (Iliac) region
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. the serous membranes protect the organs by reducing the friction, which could ~~inflammate~~ <sup>inflammate</sup> the organs
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? the 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. <sup>oral cavity</sup> 4. contains the tongue
- a. 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing      E. 5. surrounds a joint ;  
b. 3. contained within the nose      Synovial Cavity
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 Inguinal (Iliac) Region
16.  Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? ~~Abdominopelvic cavity~~  
The abdominopelvic Cavity.
17.  Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? ~~Abdominopelvic cavity~~  
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?  
visceral serous.

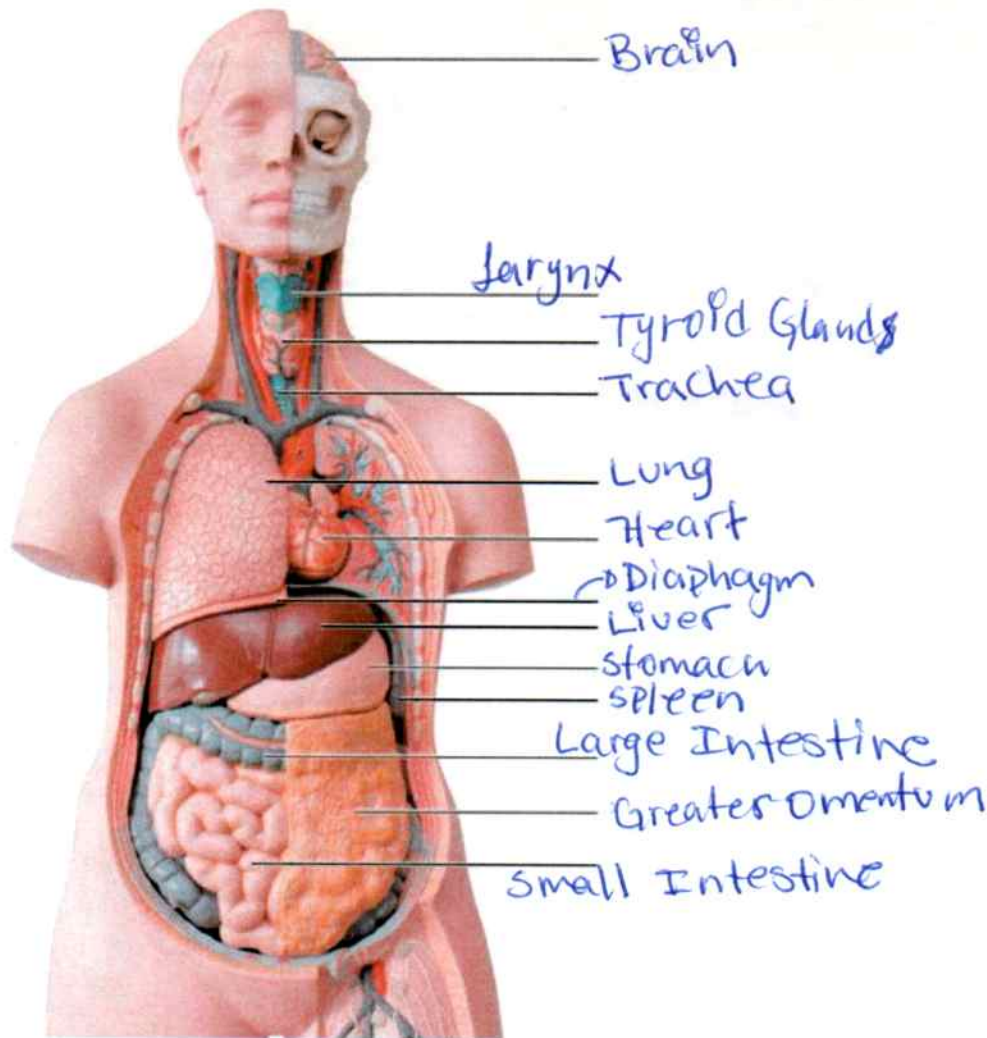
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# 2 REVIEW SHEET

## EXERCISE Organ Systems Overview

Name Marialys Coronado Lab Time/Date 9/03/2021

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                  |

## 24 Review Sheet 2

3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. The reproductive cells.
4. List the four primary tissue types. Connective tissue, Muscular tissue, Epithelial tissue & Nervous tissue.
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. The artery is an organ because it is made up by types of tissues.