

# 1

## REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

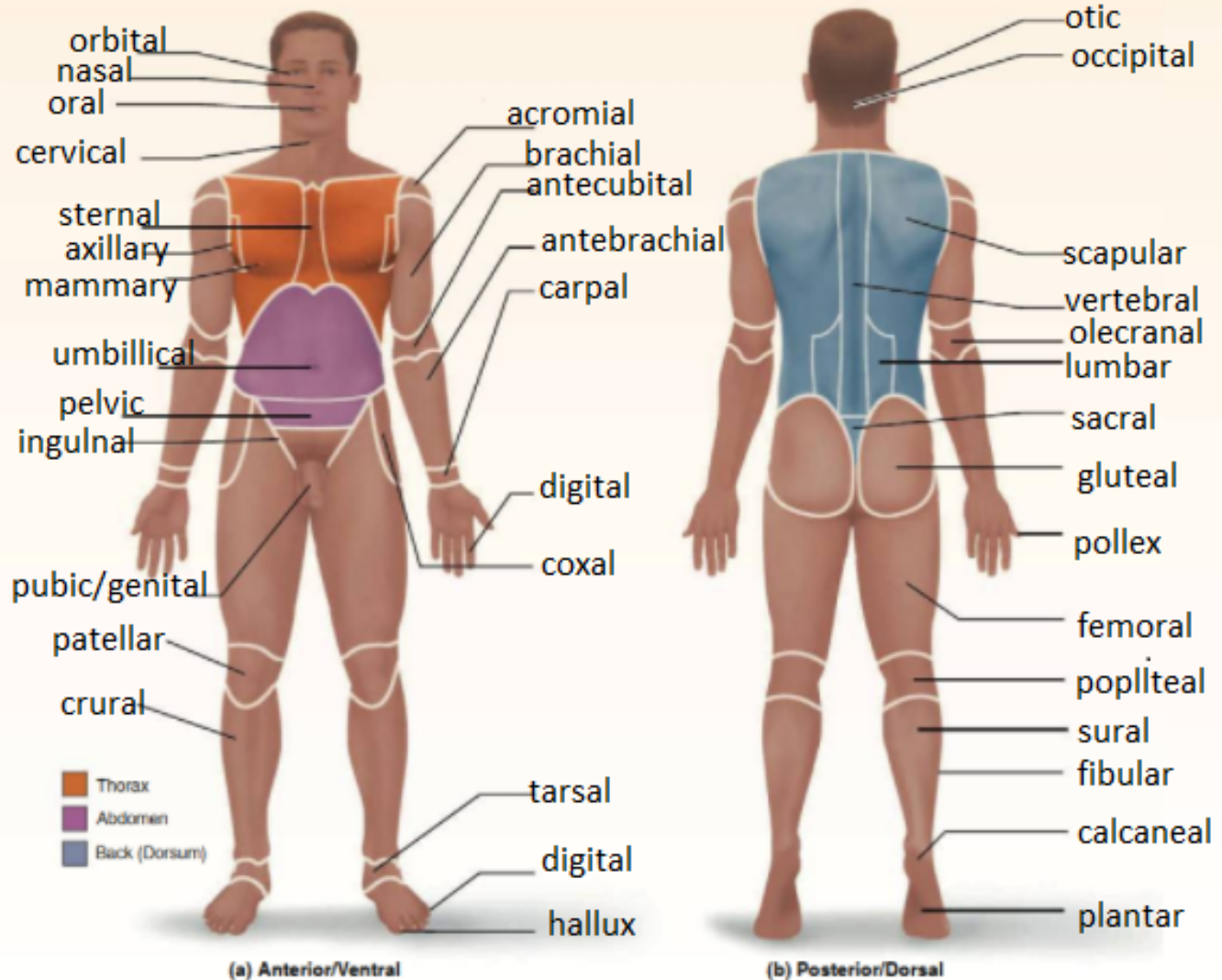
# The Language of Anatomy

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

Name Ayde Amir Lab Time/Date Wed. 6:00-8:30 pm

### Regional Terms

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



## Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define *plane*. Imaginary surface or line that divides the body/organ
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) coronal








(b) sagittal



(c) transverse

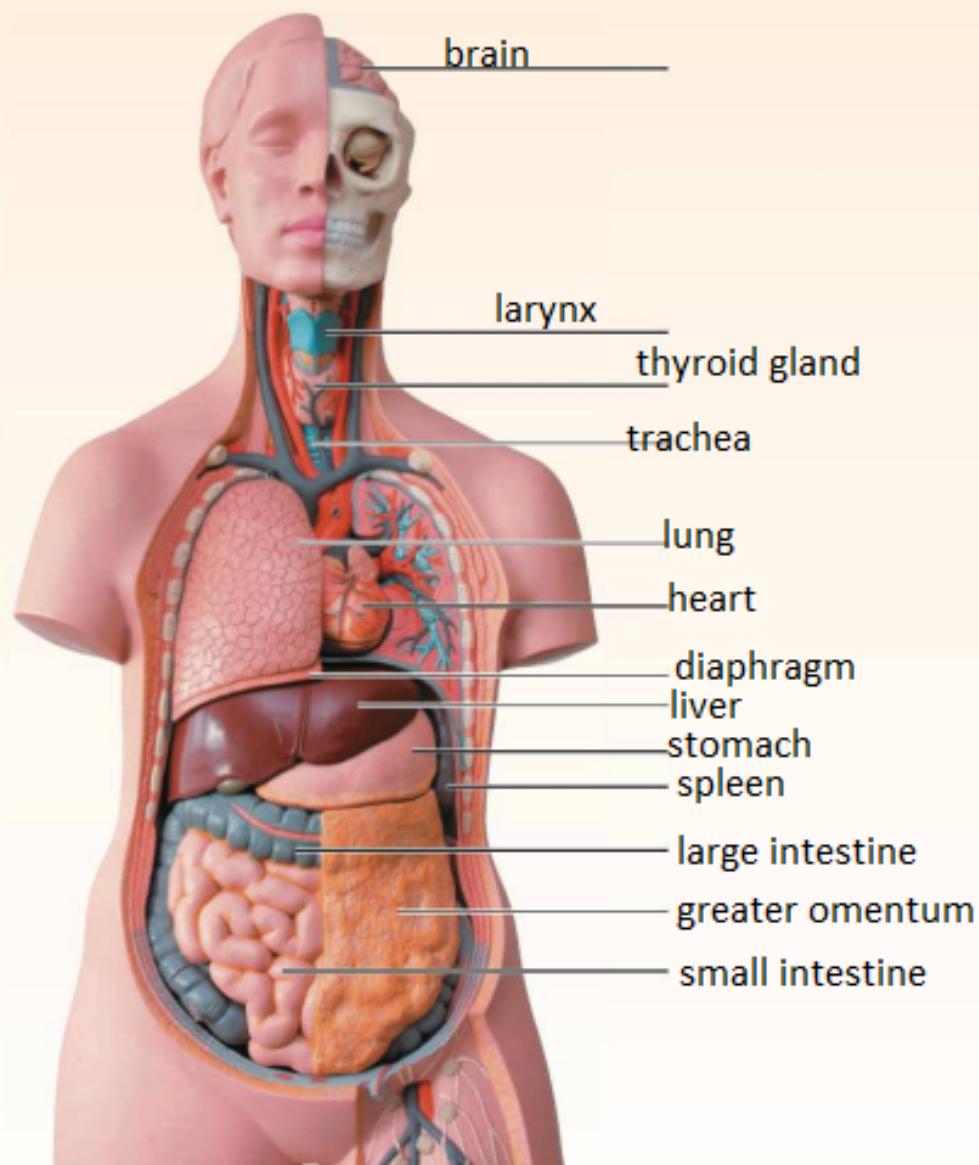
## Body Cavities

6. Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. diaphragm
7. Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? abdominal cavity
8. For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity.
- cranial cavity brain
  - vertebral cavity spinal cord

3. thoracic cavity \_\_\_\_\_ lungs \_\_\_\_\_
4. abdominal cavity \_\_\_\_\_ stomach \_\_\_\_\_
5. pelvic cavity \_\_\_\_\_ bladder \_\_\_\_\_
6. mediastinum \_\_\_\_\_ heart \_\_\_\_\_
9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
1. spleen \_\_\_\_\_ left hypochondriac region \_\_\_\_\_
2. urinary bladder \_\_\_\_\_ hypogastric region \_\_\_\_\_
3. stomach (largest portion) \_\_\_\_\_ epigastric region \_\_\_\_\_
4. cecum \_\_\_\_\_ right inguinal region \_\_\_\_\_
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. \_\_\_\_\_ The membranes prevent infection by compartmentalizing the various organs this way limiting spread \_\_\_\_\_
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? \_\_\_\_\_ pleura and pericardium \_\_\_\_\_
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? \_\_\_\_\_ 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ orbital cavity 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position                      \_\_\_\_\_ oral cavity 4. contains the tongue
- \_\_\_\_\_ middle ear cavity 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing                      \_\_\_\_\_ synovial cavity 5. surrounds a joint
- \_\_\_\_\_ nasal cavity 3. contained within the nose
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. \_\_\_\_\_ right 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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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. gametes

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4. List the four primary tissue types. epithelial, muscular, nervous and connective

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5. Explain why an artery is an organ. An artery is composed of more than one tissue. It is

composed of endothelial, muscle and nerve tissue all which serve to perform a specific function

6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. Endocrine and nervous system. Nervous system allows body to

detect changes and respond via rapid transmission of electrical signals. Endocrine


releases hormones in response to feedback from nervous system. Hormones then

exert their effects on body organs to restore homeostasis


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

cavities within bones are sites for blood cell formation

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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. Respiratory and Urinary systems

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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

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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. The spleen filters blood so if it doesn't work then

the patient might not have the sufficient

immunity to withstand a vaccine

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