

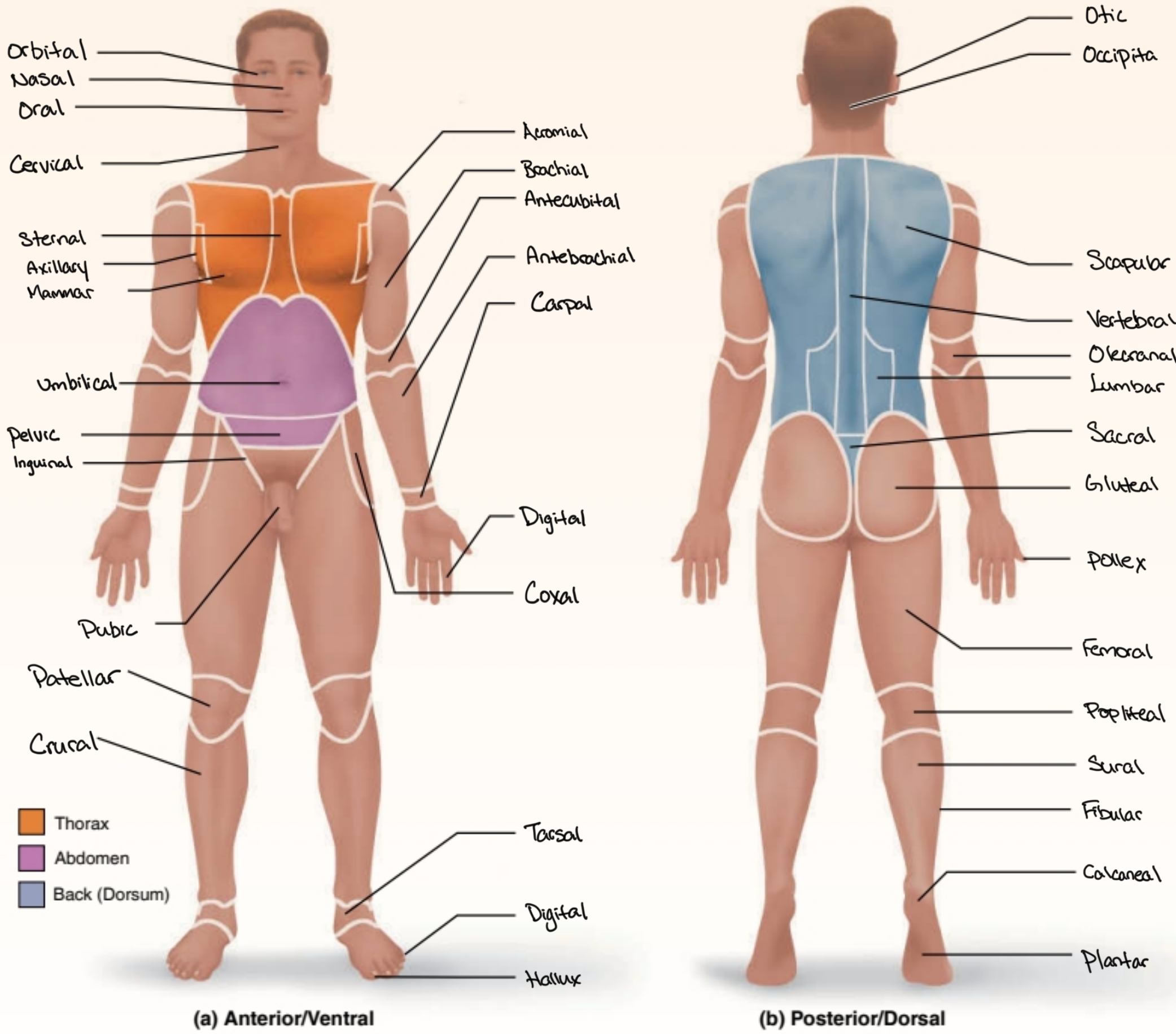
1 REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE The Language of Anatomy

Name Zhuoying Tan Lab Time/Date 9/5/2021

Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. Anatomical position is a standard position when a human standing with his/her feet slightly apart, looking forward, and arms are put on the side with palms that are facing up.
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define *plane*. Plane is the surface that the section cut make.
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~~

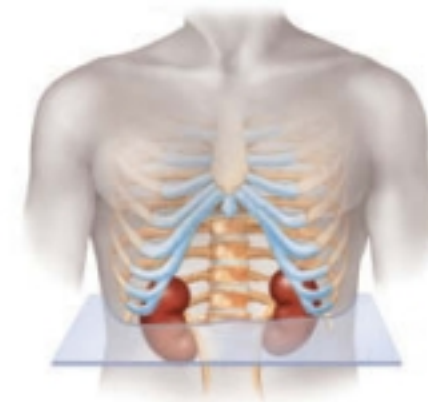
- The thoracic cavity is Superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
 - The trachea (windpipe) is medial to the vertebral column.
 - The wrist is distal to the hand.
 - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a Sagittal plane of section was used.
 - The nose is anterior to the cheekbones.
 - The thumb is lateral to the ring finger.
 - The vertebral cavity is inferior to the cranial cavity.
 - The knee is Proximal 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



(b) Median



(c) Transverse

Body Cavities

6. Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. Thoracic Cavity and abdominopelvic Cavity.
7. Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? Thoracic Cavity.
8. For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity.
- cranial cavity Brain
 - vertebral cavity Spine Cord

3. thoracic cavity Heart, Lung
4. abdominal cavity Stomach, intestines, liver
5. pelvic cavity Bladder, rectum, reproductive organs
6. mediastinum Heart, Lung
9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
- spleen Left hypochondriac region
 - urinary bladder Pubic region
 - stomach (largest portion) Epigastric region
 - cecum Right inguinal region
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. The serous membrane cover the organs with 2 thin and double layers to keep the organs from infection.
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? Parietal, Visceral
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? Peritoneum, pleura, pericardium
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 Fossa
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. Pain locate in the Right inguinal region
16. **+** Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? In the epigastric region
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?
Visceral Serous membrane.

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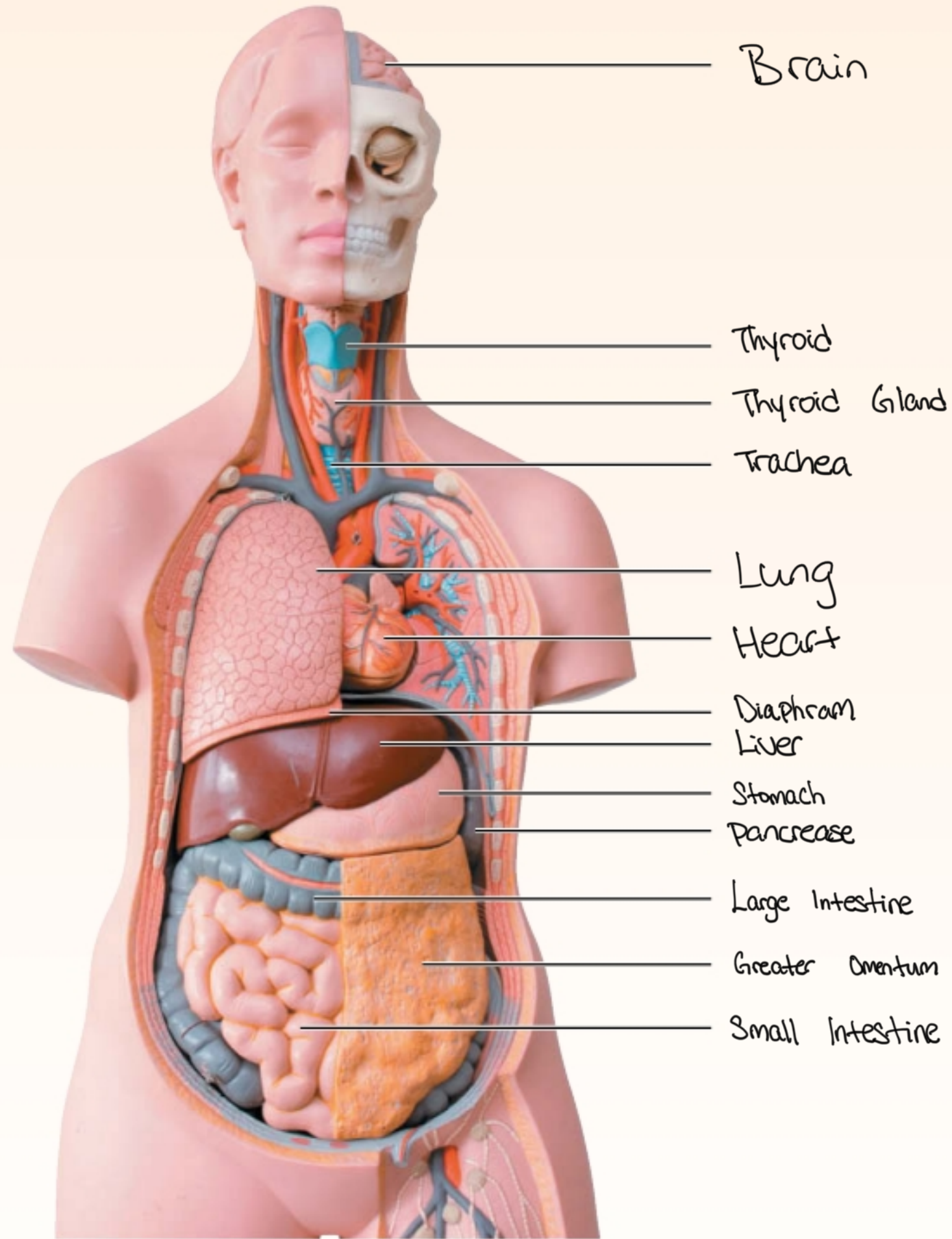
2 EXERCISE

REVIEW SHEET

Organ Systems Overview

Name Zhuo Ying Tan Lab Time/Date 9/5/2021

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. Sperm is produce by the testes, eggs
is produce by the Ovaries.
4. List the four primary tissue types. The four primary tissue types is epithelial, muscular, nervous, and
connective.
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. Artery is an organ because artery forms in many different type of tissues
especially it make from one of the primary tissue, epithelial.
6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. The two main system that maintain homeostasis is the nervous system and the Endocrine system. The
different between the two system is nervous system help homeostasis quickly transmit signals. Endocrine system is provide growth and development by producing hormone and send it out to the body parts that is needed.
7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. The Skeletal System role is to
protect the Cardiovascular system organs.
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. The two organ system that play largest role
in keeping acid-balance is Endocrine system and Lymphatic system.
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? The two organ system I will choose to explain will be Lymphatic system and Endocrine system. Because these
two systems has the role of thymus.
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 will help the patient gain back his / her immune system. The
blood will remain clear so it won't affect the organs of liver and stomach.