

The Language of Anatomy

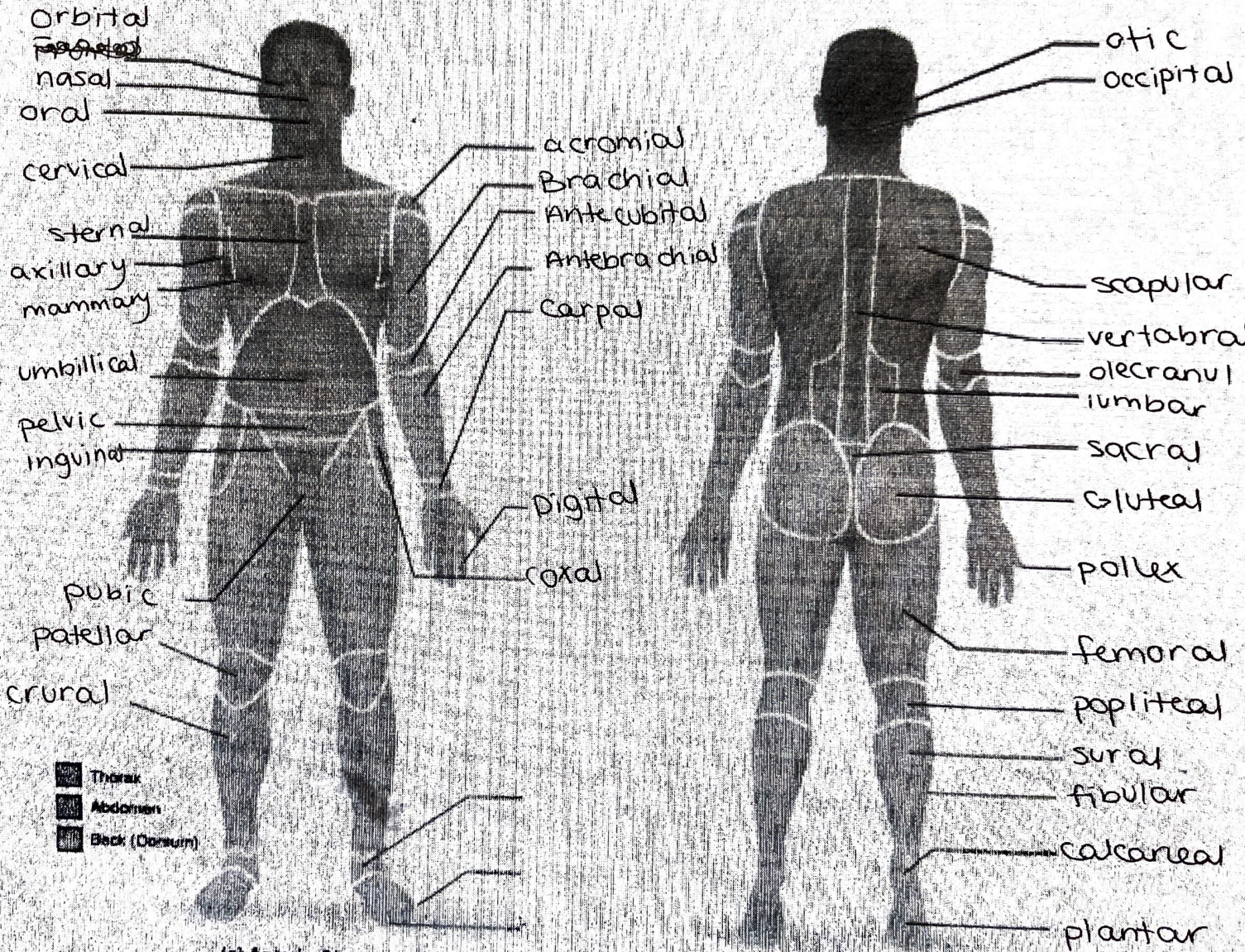
Name Alice Braguine

Lab Time/Date _____

Regional Terms

1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The body is erect, feet slightly apart, head & toes pointed forward, arms at sides palms forward

2. Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



(a) Anterior/Ventral

(b) Posterior/Dorsal

Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define plane. section made through body wall along imaginary surface
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

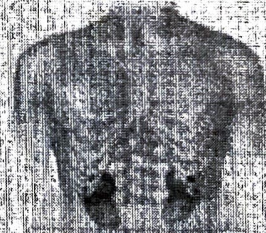
- The thoracic cavity is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
 - The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column.
 - The wrist is proximal to the hand.
 - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a sagittal plane of section was used.
 - The nose is medial to the cheekbones.
 - 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) frontal



(b) sagittal



(c) transverse

Body Cavities

- Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. 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 Brain
 - vertebral cavity spinal cord

3. thoracic cavity lungs, heart

4. abdominal cavity small intestine

5. pelvic cavity urinary 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 pubic hypogastric region

3. stomach (largest portion) epigastric region

4. cecum right inguinal region

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. surrounds the organs w/ lubricating fluids & prevents them from rubbing w/ one another.

11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? pleura & 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 g. synovial cavity
- b. nasal cavity d. orbital cavity

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

C 4. contains the tongue

A 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing

E 5. surrounds a joint

B 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

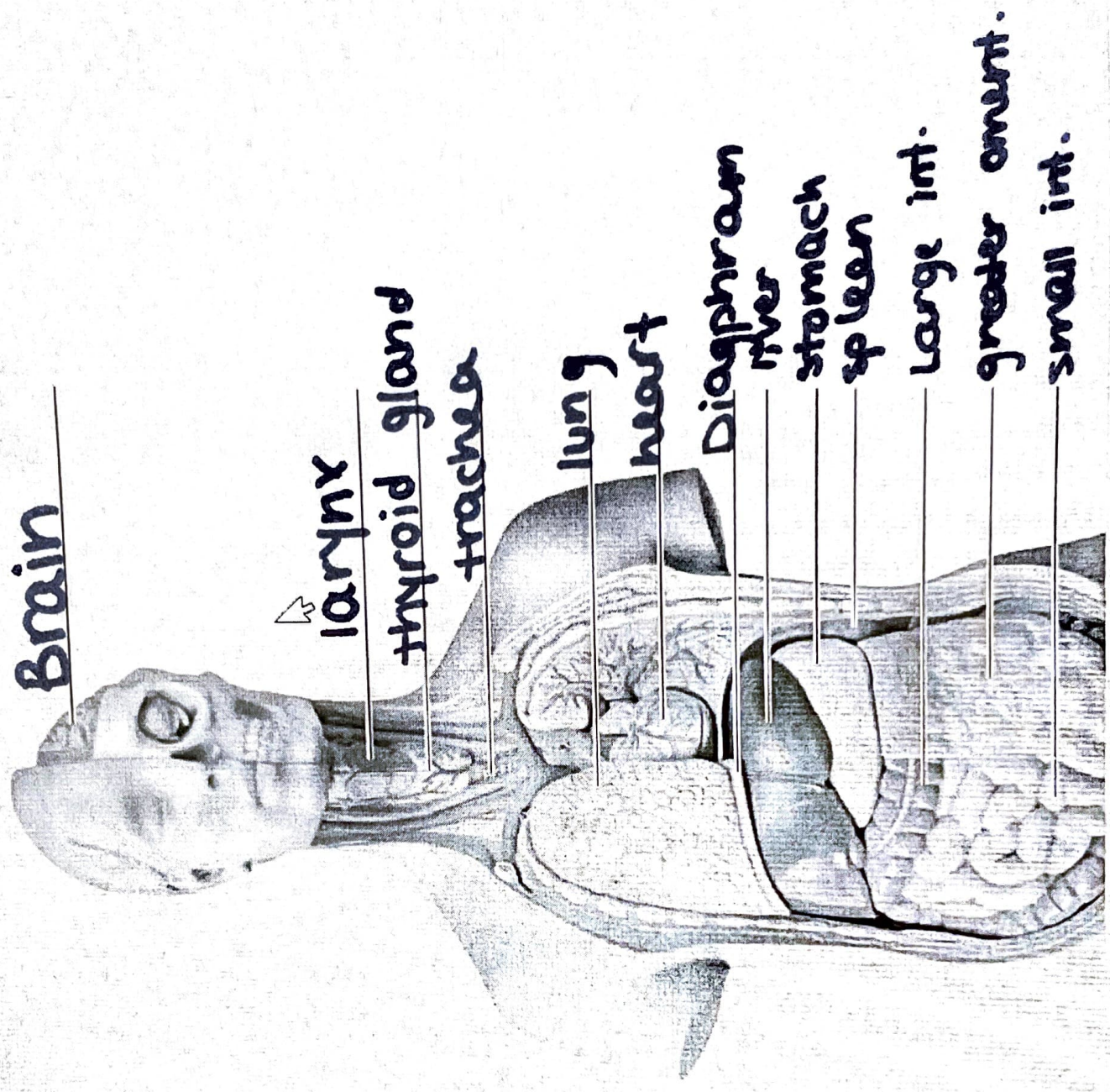
17. Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? synovial cavity

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.

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. ~~testes produce~~

Gametes (Reproductive cells)

4. List the four primary tissue types. connective, epithelial, muscle & nervous

5. Explain why an artery is an organ. Because its made up of different tissues to

perform a function.

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