

# 1 EXERCISE

## REVIEW SHEET

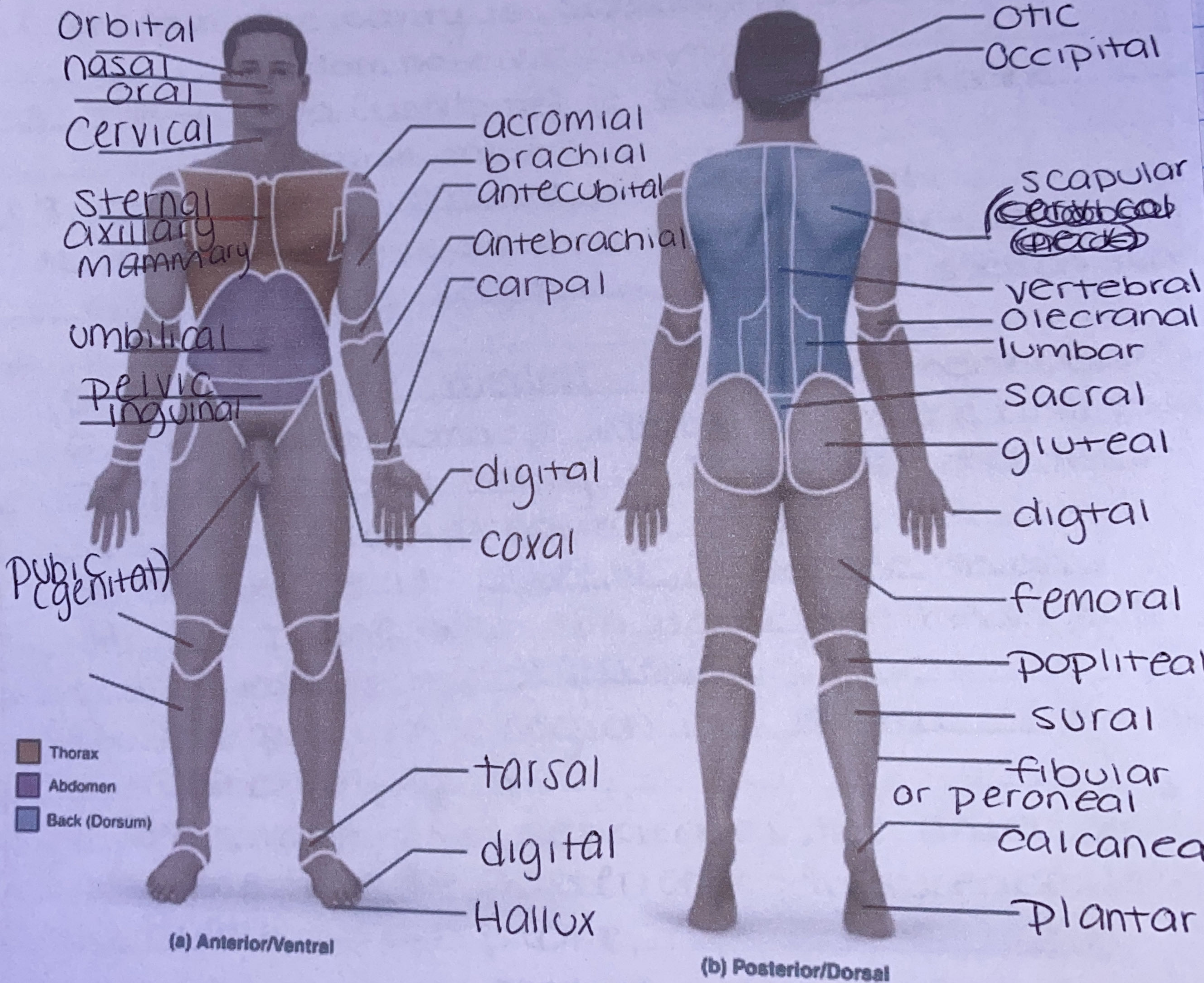
### The Language of Anatomy

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#### Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. is standing upright, feet shoulder width apart with palms facing forward.
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.





## ESmy Farfan Review 1

### 3. Define plane

When the section is made through the body wall or through an organ it is made along an imaginary surface or a line. (page 5 ~~para~~<sup>par 1</sup> line 2)

### 4.

~~to determine~~

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~~ thumb is lateral to the ring finger.

7. The vertebral cavity is posterior to the cranial cavity.

8. The knee is inferior to the thigh.

9. The plane that separates the head from the neck is the transverse plane.

10. The popliteal region is distal to the patellar region.

11. The plane that separates the anterior body surface from the posterior body surface is the frontal plane.

5. a) frontal plane    b) median midsagittal plane    c) transverse plane



6. Name the muscle that ~~separates~~ <sup>subdivides</sup> that ventral body cavity  
~~Diaphragm~~ Diaphragm

7. Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures?  
Abdominal cavity

- 8.
1. cranial cavity : brain
  2. vertebral cavity : spinal cord
  3. thoracic cavity : heart and lungs
  4. abdominal cavity : digestive organs (small & large intestines) gall bladder
  5. pelvic cavity : urinary bladder, vagina
  6. mediastinum : heart, esophagus

- 9.
1. spleen : left hypochondriac region
  2. urinary bladder : pubic (hypogastric) region
  3. stomach (largest portion) : epigastric region
  4. cecum : right inguinal (iliac) region

10. Explain how ~~serous~~ <sup>serous</sup> membranes protect organs from infection  
The serosa lining the abdominal cavity and covering its organs is the peritoneum, the serosa enclosing the lungs is the pleura and the serosa around the heart is the pericardium

11. Which serous membrane are found in the thoracic cavity?  
heart, parietal pericardium, pericardial cavity with serous fluid, visceral pericardium

12. Which serous membrane are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? liver, visceral peritoneum, peritoneal cavity (with serous cavity) etal peritoneum, stomach, kidney (retroperitoneal), wall of body trunk