

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

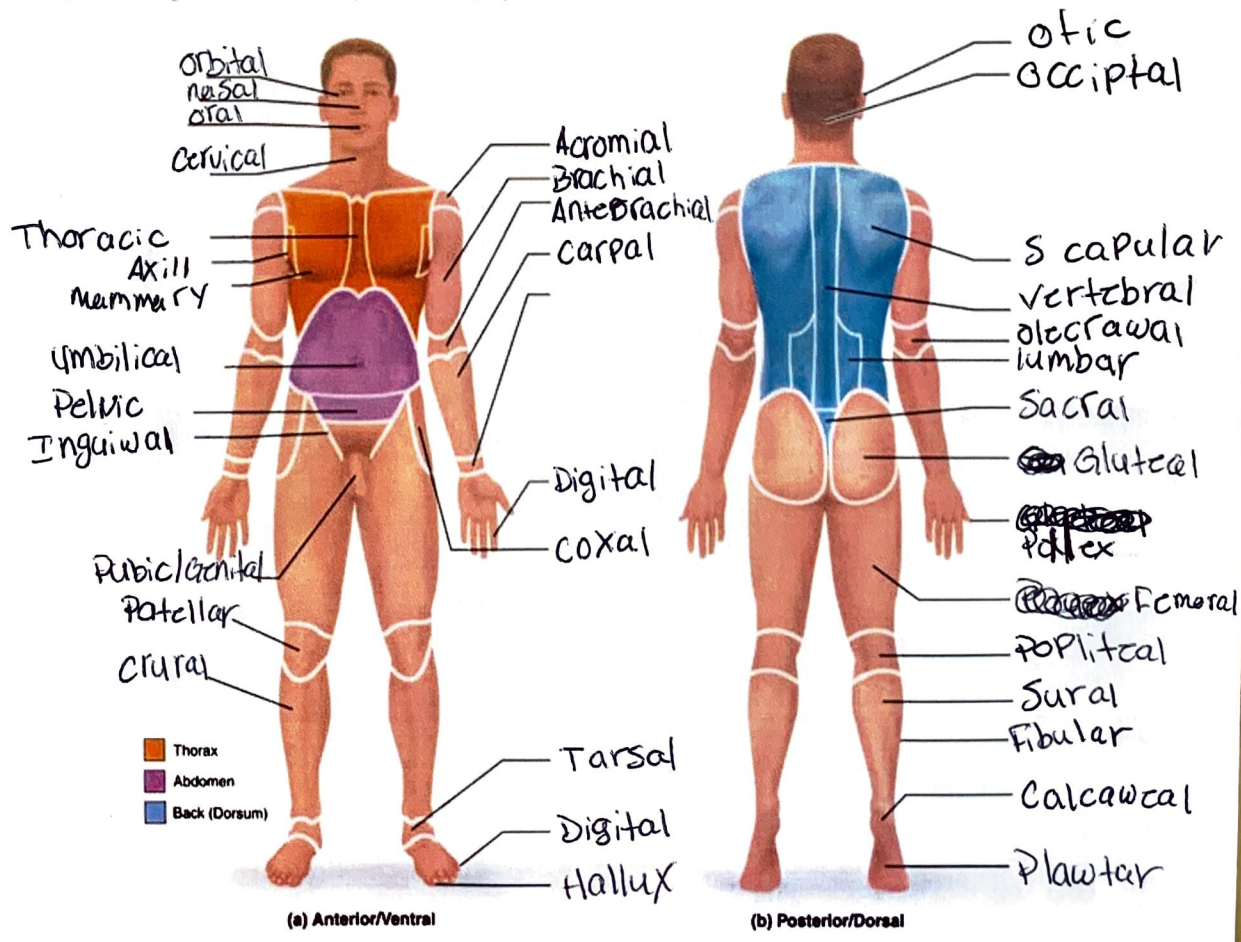
# 1 REVIEW SHEET

## EXERCISE The Language of Anatomy

Name Shani McGintyre Daniel Lab Time/Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The patient is in a standing position with palms facing forward, the feet are shoulder width apart and the arms are hanging down.
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



### Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

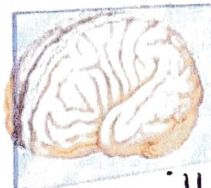
3. Define plane. Imaginary surface or line through an organ or body wall
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

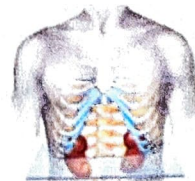
- The thoracic cavity is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
  - The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column.
  - The wrist is proximal to the hand.
  - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a sagittal plane of section was used.
  - The nose is medial to the cheekbones.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



(b) Parasagittal



(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/Pelvic 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 Liver
  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
  2. urinary bladder Hypogastric
  3. stomach (largest portion) epigastric
  4. cecum Right iliac
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. It compartments various organs to help prevent an infection from spreading
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? The Pleura membrane
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? The Peritoneum membrane
13. Using the key choices, identify the small body cavities described below.
- Key: a. middle ear cavity      c. oral cavity      e. synovial cavity  
 b. nasal cavity              d. orbital cavity
- |          |  |          |                        |
|----------|--|----------|------------------------|
| <u>D</u> | 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position | <u>C</u> | 4. contains the tongue |
| <u>A</u> | 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing   | <u>E</u> | 5. surrounds a joint   |
| <u>B</u> | 3. contained within the nose                     |          |                        |
14. **+** Name the body region that blood is usually drawn from. The 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. The Right iliac ~~region~~ region
16. **+** Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? The pelvic cavity
17. **+** Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? The 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? The Peritoneum membrane

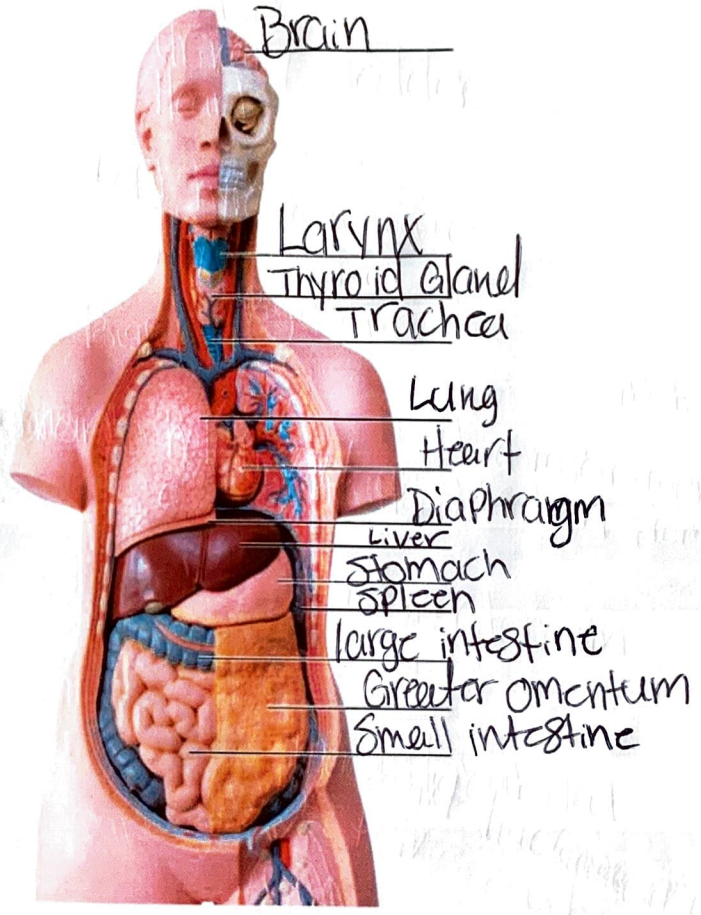
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# 2 REVIEW SHEET

## EXERCISE Organ Systems Overview

Name Sheeni M. Daniel Lab Time/Date \_\_\_\_\_

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. The Gametes cells :  
Ova (egg cells) and Testes which is sperm cells
4. List the four primary tissue types. Epithelial, Nervous tissue,  
Connective tissue and Muscular tissue.
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. The artery is lined with endothelial  
tissues and have a couple layers of smooth muscle.