ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY LABORATORY
REVIEW SHEET EXERCISE #1 (The Language of Anatomy)

NAME: _____ **BLOCK:** _____ **DATE:**_____

SURFACE ANATOMY

1. Match each of the following description with a key equivalent, and record the key letter or term in front of the description.

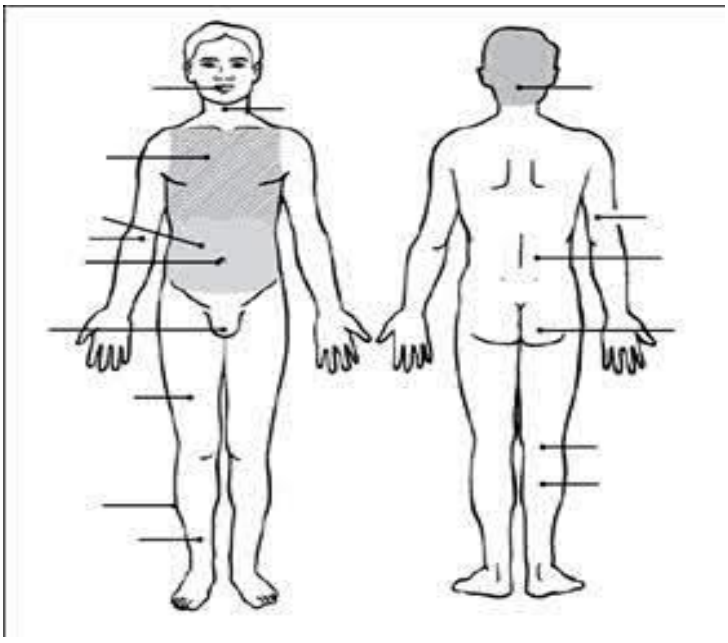
   Key:

   a. Buccal
   b. Calcaneal
   c. Cephalic
   d. Digital
   e. Pattelar
   f. Scapular

_____ 1. Cheek
_____ 2. Pertaining to the fingers
_____ 3. Shoulder blade region
_____ 4. Anterior aspect of knee
_____ 5. Heel of foot
_____ 6. Pertaining to the head

2. Indicate the following body areas on the accompanying diagram by placing the correct key letter at the end of each line.

   a. Abdominal
   b. Antecubital
   c. Brachial
   d. Cervical
   e. Crural
   f. Femoral
   g. Fibular
   h. Gluteal
   i. Lumbar
   j. Occipital
   k. Oral
   l. Popliteal
   m. Pubic
   n. Sural
   o. Thoracic
   p. Umbilical



3. Classify each of the terms in the key of question 2 above into one large body regions indicated below. Insert the appropriate key letters on the answer blanks.

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 1. Appendicular ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 2. Axial

BODY ORIENTATION, DIRECTION, PLANES, AND SECTIONS

4. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____.

5. Define SECTION:

   _____
   _____

6. Several incomplete statements are listed below. Correctly each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the key. Record the key letters and/or terms on the correspondingly numbered blanks below.

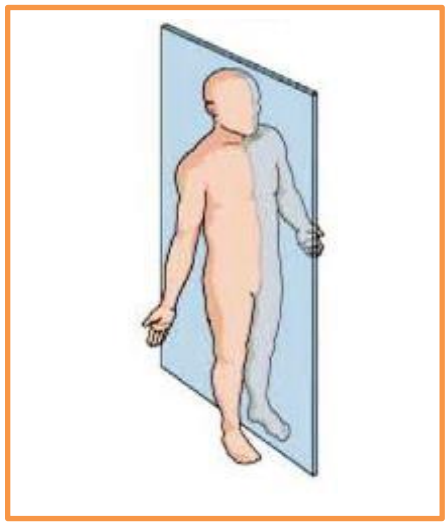
Key:

a. Anterior	d. Inferior	g. Posterior	j. Superior
b. Distal	e. Lateral	h. Proximal	k. Transverse
c. Frontal	f. Medial	i. Sagittal	

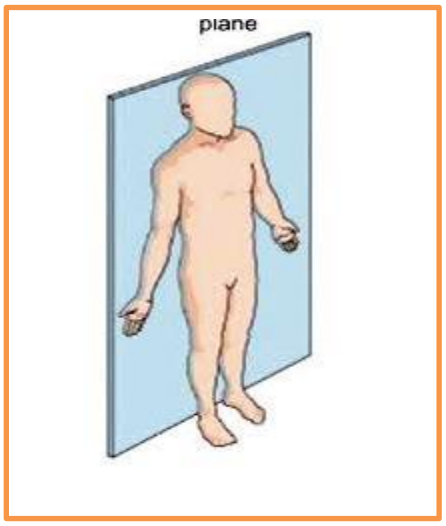
In the anatomical position, the face and the palms are on 1. _____ body surface; the buttocks and shoulder blades are on 2. _____ body surface; and the top of the head is the most 3. _____ part of the body. The ears are 4. _____ and 5. _____ to the shoulders and 6.. _____ to the nose. The heart is 7. _____ to the vertebral column (spine) and 8. _____ to the lungs. The elbow is 9. _____ to the fingers but 10. _____ to the shoulder. The abdominopelvic cavity is 11. _____ to the thoracic cavity and 12. ____ to the spinal cavity. In humans, the dorsal surface can also be called the 13. _____ surface; however, in quadruped animals, the dorsal surface is the 14. <u>SUPERIOR</u> surface.

If an incision cuts the heart into the right and left parts, the section is a 15. _____; but if the heart is cut so the superior and inferior portions result, the section is a 16. _____ section. You are told to cut a dissection animal along two planes so that both kidney are observable in each section. The two section S that will always meet this requirements are the 17. _____ and 18. _____ sections. A section that demonstrates the continuity between the spinal and cranial cavities is a 19. _____ section.

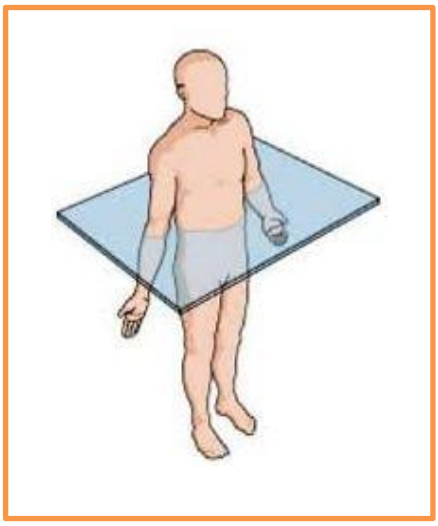
7. Correctly identify each of the body planes by inserting the appropriate term for each on the answer line below the drawing.



a._____



b. _____

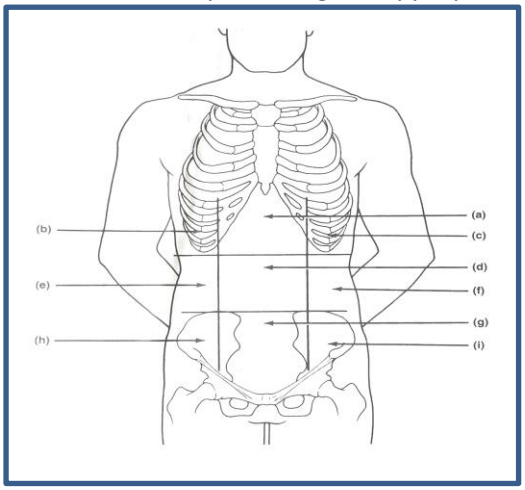


c. _____

8. Draw a kidney as is appeared when sectioned in each of the here different planes.

	Transverse Section	Sagittal Section	Frontal Section

9. Correctly identify each of the nine areas of the abdominal surface by inserting the appropriate term for each of the letters indicated in the drawing.
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____
   f. _____
   g. _____
   h. _____
   i. _____



BODY CAVITIES

10. Which body cavity would have to be opened for the following types of surgery procedures? (insert letter of the key choice in same-numbered blank. More than one choice may apply)

Key:

a. Abdominopelvic	c. Dorsal	e. Thoracic
b. Cranial	d. Spinal	f. Ventral

_____ 1. Surgery to remove a cancerous lung lobe
_____ 2. Removal of the uterus, or woumb
_____ 3. Removal of brain tumor
_____ 4. Appendectomy
_____ 5. Stomach ulcer operation
_____ 6. Delivery of pre-operative "saddle" anesthesia

11. Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity? _____
12. Which organ system would not represented in any of the body cavities? _____
13. What are the bony landmarks of the abdominopelvic cavity?

    _____

14. Which body cavity affords the least protection to its internal structures? _____
15. What is the function of serous membranes of the body?

    _____

16. 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	

_____ 1. Holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position
_____ 2. Houses three tiny bones involved in hearing
_____ 3. Contained within the nose
_____ 4. Contains the tongue
_____ 5. Lines a joint cavity

17. On the incomplete flowchart provided below:
    - Fill in the cavity names as appropriate to boxes 3-8.
    - Then, using either of the cavity or the box numbers, identify the descriptions in the list that follows.

BODY CAVITIES

1. Dorsal body cavity

2. Ventral body cavity

3. _____cavity (Superior)

4. _____ cavity (Inferior)

5. _____cavity (Superior)

6. _____cavity (Inferior)

7. _____cavity (Superior)

8. _____cavity (Inferior)

_____ a. Contained within the skull and vertebral column

_____ b. houses female reproductive organs

_____ c. the most protective body

_____ d. its name means belly

_____e. contains the heart

_____ f. contains the small intestine

_____ g. bounded by the ribs

_____ h. its walls are muscular