

Circle the term that does not belong in each of the groups below and give a reason for your choice.

Atom Cell Tissue ~~Alive~~ Organ

Brain Stomach Heart Liver ~~Epithelium~~

Epithelium ~~Heart~~ Muscle tissue Nervous tissue Connective tissue

Human Digestive system Horse Pine tree Amoeba

Transverse ~~Distal~~ Frontal Sagittal

Lumbar Thoracic ~~Antecubital~~ Abdominal

Sural ~~Brachial~~ Femoral Popliteal

Epigastric Hypogastric Right iliac ~~Left upper quadrant~~

The following statements refer to homeostatic control systems. Complete each statement by inserting your answers in the answer blanks.

1. receptor
2. Control center
3. afferent
4. Control center
5. effector
6. efferent
7. negative
8. positive
9. negative

There are three essential components of all homeostatic control mechanisms: control center, receptor, and effector. The (1) senses changes in the environment and responds by sending information (input) to the (2) along the (3) pathway. The (4) analyzes the input, determines the appropriate response, and activates the (5) by sending information along the (6) pathway. When the response causes the initial stimulus to decline, the homeostatic mechanism is referred to as a (7) feedback mechanism. When the response enhances the initial stimulus, the mechanism is called a (8) feedback mechanism. (9) feedback mechanisms are much more common in the body.

A. Abdominal	E. Buccal	I. Inguinal	M. Pubic
B. Antecubital	F. Cervical	J. Lumbar	N. Scapular
C. Axillary	G. Femoral	K. Occipital	O. Sural
D. Brachial	H. Gluteal	L. Popliteal	P. Umbilical

1. axillary Armpit
2. femoral Thigh region
3. gluteal Buttock area
4. cervical Neck region
5. umbilical "Belly button" area
6. pubic Genital area
7. antecubital Anterior aspect of elbow
8. occipital Posterior aspect of head
9. inguinal Area where trunk meets thigh
10. lumbar Back area from ribs to hips
11. buccal Pertaining to the cheek

remember we are always talking about anatomical position

all are organisms

all are levels of organization

all are organs

all are types of tissue

all are planes

all are on the trunk

all are lower body landmarks

all abdominal pelvic regions

not on test

- A. Anterior D. Inferior • G. Posterior • J. Superior
- B. Distal • E. Lateral • H. Proximal K. Transverse
- C. Frontal • F. Medial
- I. Sagittal

not a surface
it is
a landmark

1. anterior
2. posterior
3. superior
4. medial
5. lateral
6. anterior
7. medial
8. proximal
9. distal
10. posterior
11. back

In the anatomical position, the face and palms are on the (1) body surface, the buttocks and shoulder blades are on the (2) body surface, and the top of the head is the most (3) part of the body. The ears are (4) to the shoulders and (5) to the nose. The heart is (6) to the spine and (7) to the lungs. The elbow is (8) to the fingers but (9) to the shoulder. In humans, the dorsal surface can also be called the (10) surface; however, in four-legged animals, the dorsal surface is the (11) surface.

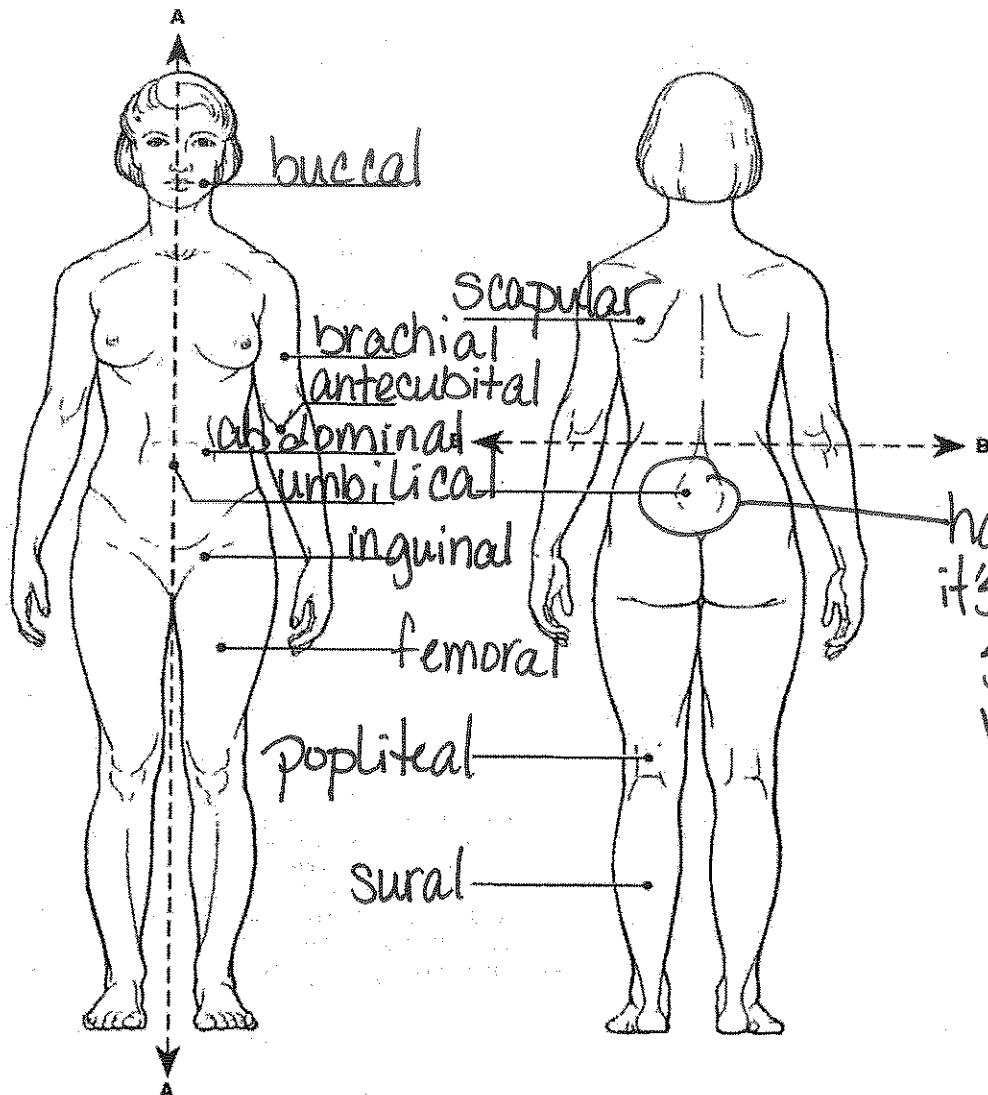
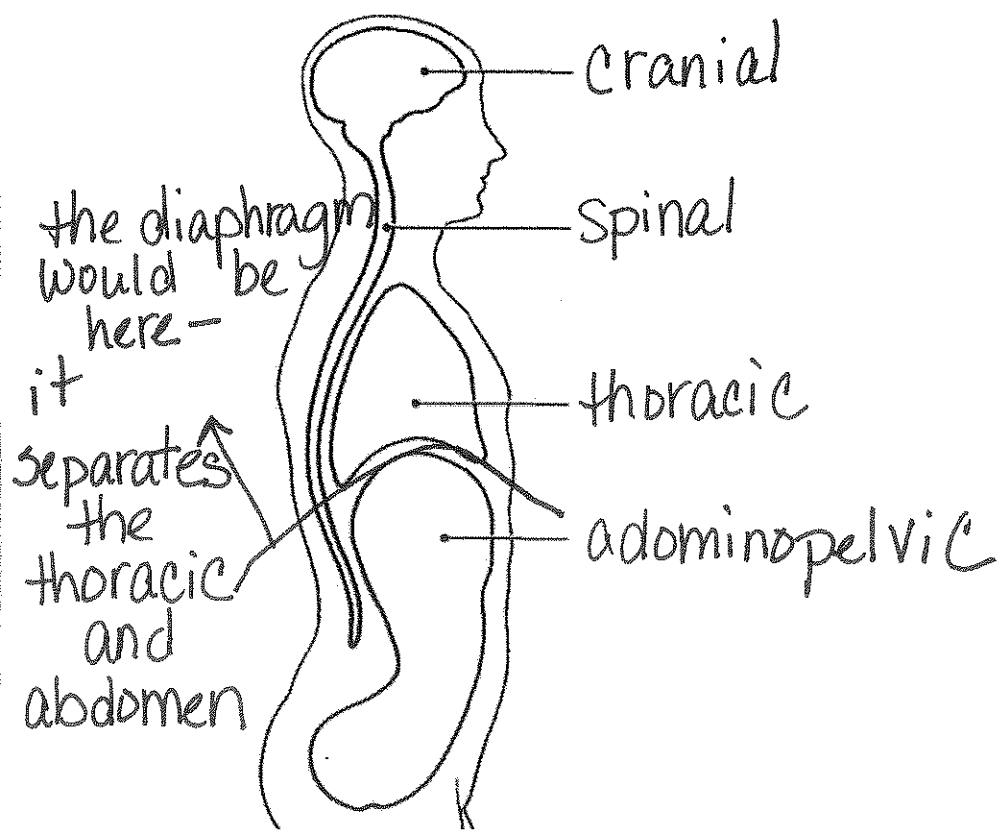
don't ask - they didn't
give this as a choice

- A. Anterior D. Inferior G. Posterior J. Superior
- B. Distal E. Lateral H. Proximal K. Transverse
- C. Frontal F. Medial I. Sagittal

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

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CAVITIES



hard to tell if it's lumbar, sacral or lower vertebral - will be much clearer on the test

A&P Chap 1
Dissection terms

For each of the following directions indicate what you would do if you dissecting a human. The key dissection terms are underlined.

1. Cut superficially on the ventral side of the femoral region.

at the surface of the front thigh

2. Probe the organ dorsal to the stomach.

behind

3. Make a deep incision in the left lumbar iliac region.

cut deep into left back of hip

4. Cut open the pericardial membrane.

cut open membrane upon the heart

5. Remove the skin distally along the radius.

skin the forearm

6. Scrap along the sagittal plane of the bicep.

space between the 2 heads of the bicep

7. ~~Identify the greater omentum in covering the intestines in the umbilical region.~~

8. Look for the gall bladder laterally to the liver and inferior to the diaphragm.

next two

below

9. Spinal nerves found in the lumbar region.

lower back

10. Work proximally along the brachial region until you reach the axillary nerve.

from top of arm to armpit

11. Located intermediate to the bicep and triceps muscles.

between

12. Locate the gland anterior to the trachea.

in front of

13. The organ is found in the dorsal cavity.

back

14. Superior to the transverse plane.

above the horizontal cut

15. Probe the lateral side of the stomach.

outer

16. Make a superficial incision to the buccal region

skin deep to cheek

17. Locate the pancreas superior to the small intestine and deep to the stomach

below

↓
under

18. Find the popliteal muscle posterior to the femur and tibia

back of knee
muscle behind