

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
A & P

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ms. Hartnett

## Chapter 1, Part 2: Language of Anatomy

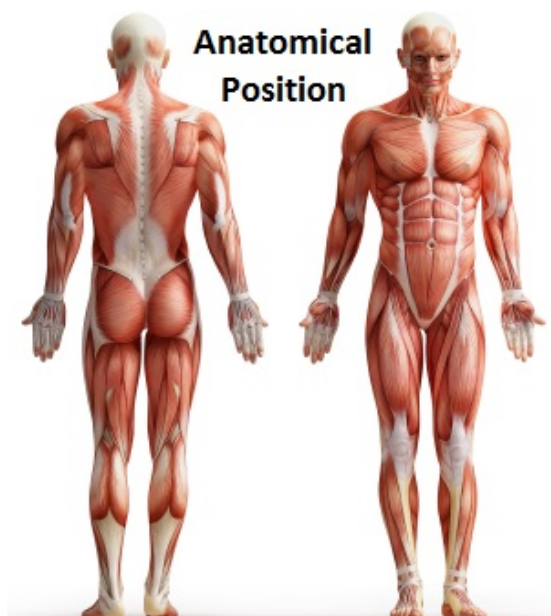
### I. LANGUAGE OF ANATOMY

- ☞ Why use a special kind of language?
- ☞ Why can't we just say things like, above or below?
- ☞ The human body has so many \_\_\_\_\_ shapes and areas to it that saying "above" or "below" is not \_\_\_\_\_ enough
- ☞ We need a special \_\_\_\_\_ in order to know \_\_\_\_\_ which \_\_\_\_\_ someone is talking about

### II. ANATOMICAL POSITION

- ☞ Most body \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the body when it is in \_\_\_\_\_
- ☞ \_\_\_\_\_ position = body is \_\_\_\_\_, feet \_\_\_\_\_, and arms hang at the side with palms facing \_\_\_\_\_ (thumbs pointing away from the body)

### **Anatomical Position**

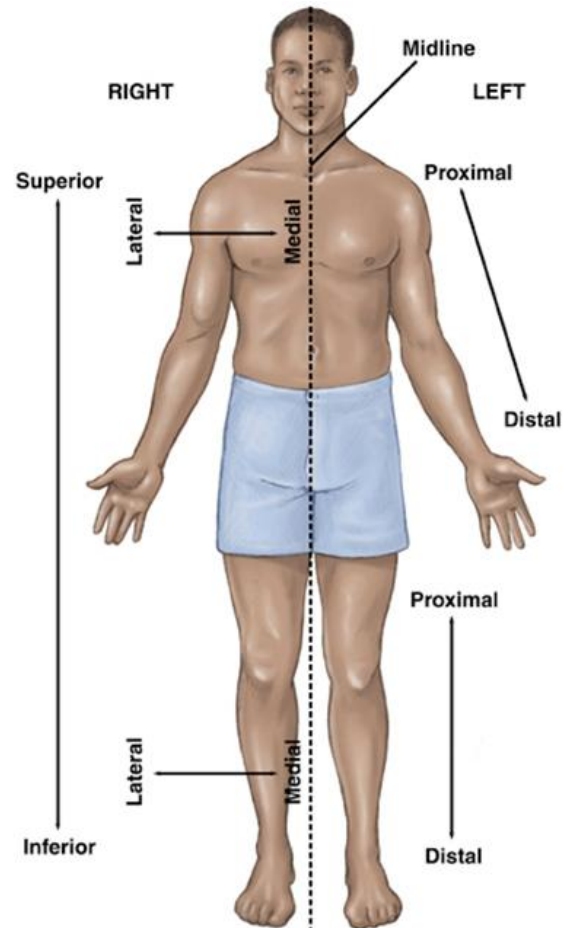


### III. DIRECTIONAL TERMS

- ☞ \_\_\_\_\_ terms = allow \_\_\_\_\_ and medical personnel to explain where one body structure is in \_\_\_\_\_ to another
- ☞ How would YOU describe where your ears are in relation to your nose?
- ☞ Anatomists would say the ears are \_\_\_\_\_ to the nose

#### Directional Terms

- \_\_\_\_\_ (cranial or cephalad) = \_\_\_\_\_, toward the head
- \_\_\_\_\_ (caudal) = \_\_\_\_\_, towards lower part of body
- \_\_\_\_\_ (anterior) = in \_\_\_\_\_ of, on the front side of the body
- \_\_\_\_\_ (posterior) = \_\_\_\_\_, on the backside of the body
- \_\_\_\_\_ = towards the \_\_\_\_\_ of the body
- \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ from the midline of the body
- \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ a more medial and a more lateral structure
- \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ to the trunk of the body
- \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ from the trunk of the body
- \_\_\_\_\_ = towards or at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the body
- \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ from the surface, internal



## Practicing Directional Terms

☞ Using the definitions above or Table 1.1 on pg. 15 of your text, use the correct direction term to complete the sentence.

☞ The breastbone is \_\_\_\_\_ to the spine.

☞ The brain is \_\_\_\_\_ to the spinal cord.

☞ The ankle is \_\_\_\_\_ to the foot.

☞ The skin is \_\_\_\_\_ to the muscles.

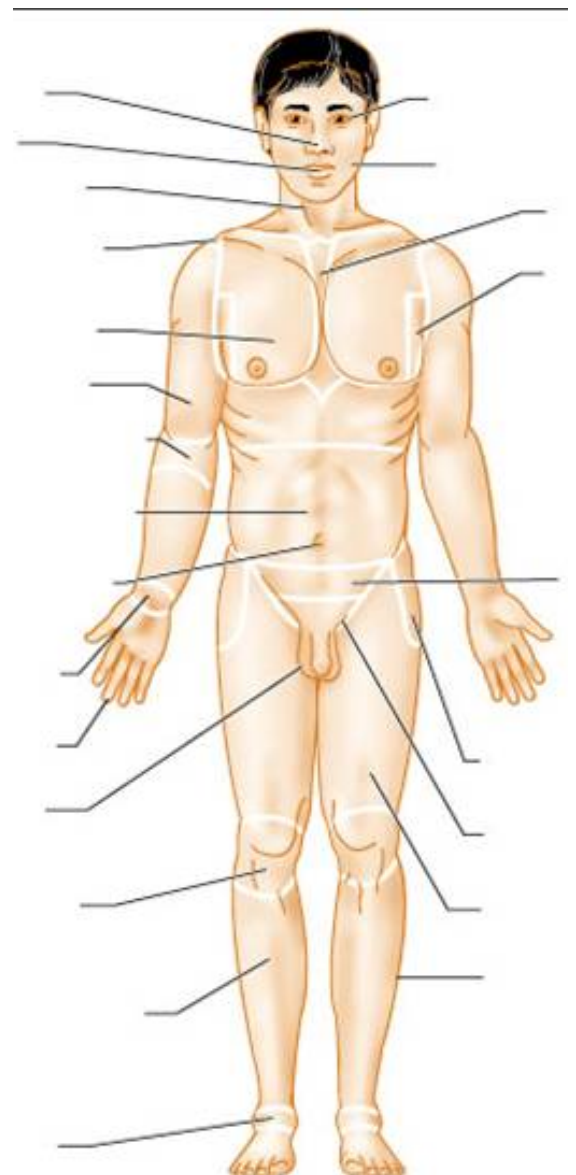
## IV. REGIONAL TERMS

☞ \_\_\_\_\_ terms are used point to \_\_\_\_\_ parts on the surface of the body

☞ To make it slightly easier, we will split the regional terms up into two groups: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

### Anterior Body Landmarks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ = anterior body trunk, inferior to ribs
2. Acromial = \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ = forearm
4. Antecubital = anterior surface of \_\_\_\_\_
5. Axillary = \_\_\_\_\_
6. Brachial = \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ = cheek
8. Carpal = \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ = neck
10. Coxal = \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_ = leg

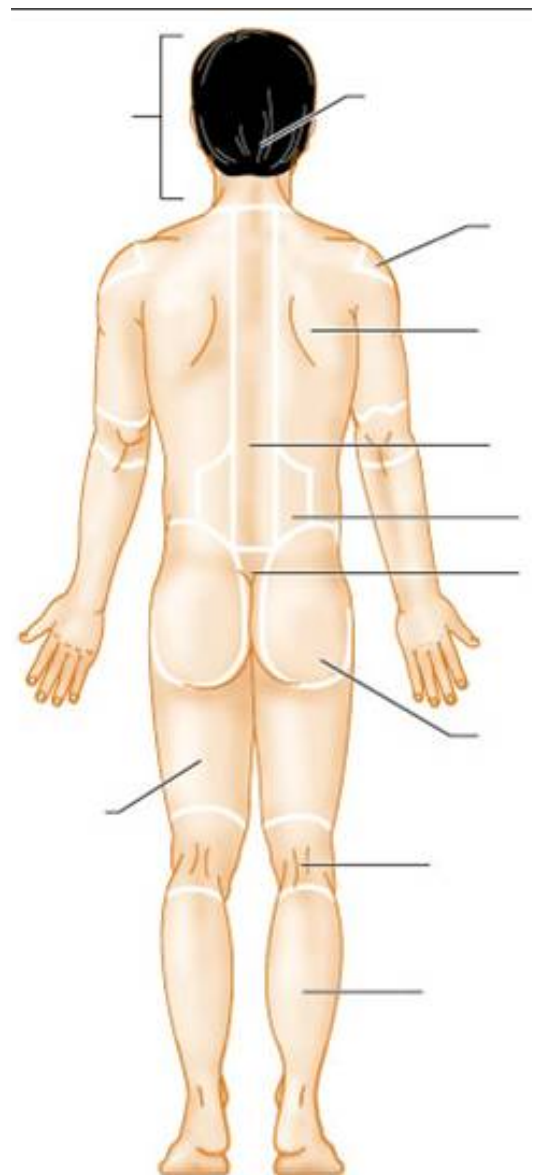


**(a) Anterior**

12. \_\_\_\_\_ = curve of \_\_\_\_\_ made by the deltoid muscle
13. \_\_\_\_\_ = fingers and toes
14. Femoral = \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_ = lateral part of leg
16. Frontal = \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_ = area where thigh meets body trunk, groin
18. Mental = \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_ = nose area
20. Oral = \_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_ = eye area
22. Patellar = anterior \_\_\_\_\_
23. \_\_\_\_\_ = area overlying the pelvis
24. \_\_\_\_\_ = genital region
25. Sternal = \_\_\_\_\_ area
26. \_\_\_\_\_ = ankle region
27. Thoracic = \_\_\_\_\_
28. \_\_\_\_\_ = navel

### Posterior Body Landmarks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ = heel of foot
2. Cephalic = \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ = thigh
4. Gluteal = \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ = area of back between ribs and hips
6. \_\_\_\_\_ = posterior surface of head, base of skull
7. \_\_\_\_\_ = posterior surface of elbow

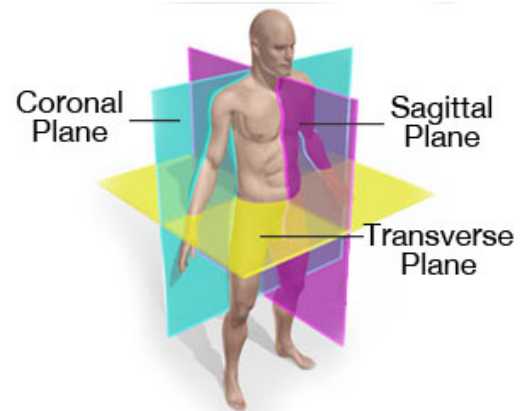


**(b) Posterior**

- 8. Plantar = sole of \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ = posterior knee area
- 10. Sacral = area between \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_ = shoulder blade region
- 12. Sural = posterior surface of leg, the \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_ = area of spinal column

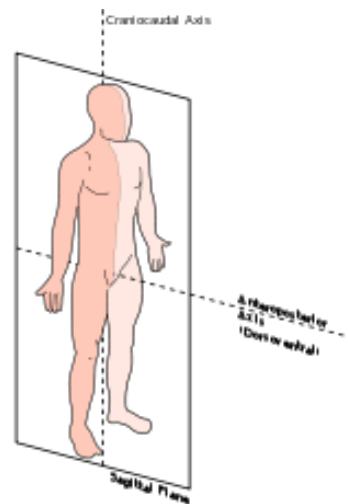
**V. BODY PLANES and SECTIONS**

- ☞ Section = \_\_\_\_\_
- ☞ \_\_\_\_\_ = imaginary \_\_\_\_\_ in which a section is made through the \_\_\_\_\_ wall or \_\_\_\_\_
- ☞ Three main types of sections:
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_



**Sagittal Section**

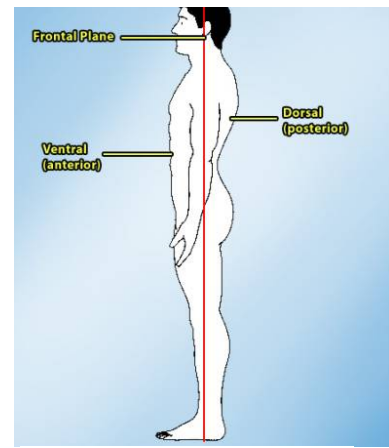
- ☞ \_\_\_\_\_ section = cuts along the \_\_\_\_\_ plane of the body
  - ☞ Divides the body into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ parts
- ☞ \_\_\_\_\_ (midsagittal) section = sagittal cut directly down the \_\_\_\_\_ of the body, making equal right and left \_\_\_\_\_
- ☞ Any sagittal section that is \_\_\_\_\_ median, is \_\_\_\_\_
  - ☞ Para = \_\_\_\_\_



## Frontal Section

☞ \_\_\_\_\_ section = \_\_\_\_\_ cut that divides the body (or organ) into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ parts

☞ Can also be called a \_\_\_\_\_ section

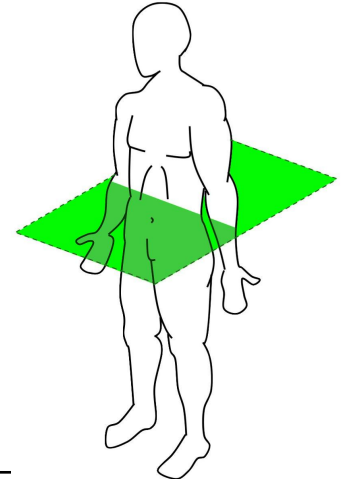


## TRANSVERSE

## Transverse Section

☞ \_\_\_\_\_ section = a cut along a \_\_\_\_\_ plane that divides the body or organ into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ parts

☞ Can also be called a \_\_\_\_\_ section

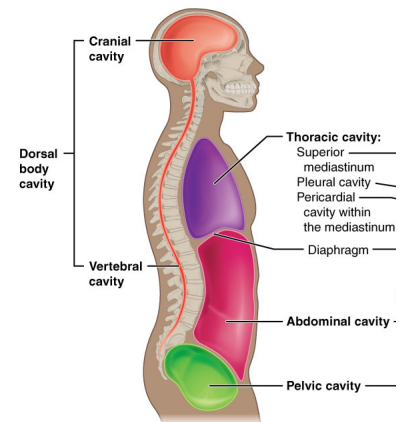


## VI. BODY CAVITIES

☞ Two main body cavities:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

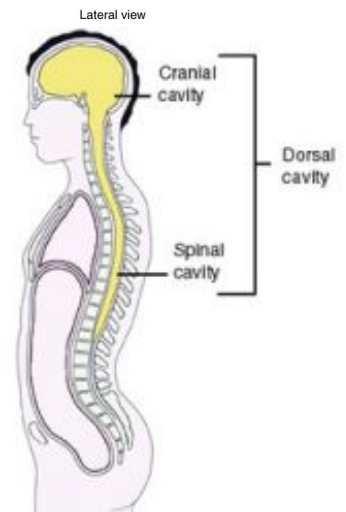
☞ Each cavity (dorsal and ventral) also contains \_\_\_\_\_ cavities and regions



## Dorsal Cavity

☞ Has \_\_\_\_\_ subdivisions:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ cavity = space inside the bony \_\_\_\_\_  
☞ \_\_\_\_\_ is protected in this cavity
2. \_\_\_\_\_ cavity = extends from the cranial cavity to the end of the \_\_\_\_\_ column  
☞ \_\_\_\_\_ is protected in this cavity by the \_\_\_\_\_



## Ventral Cavity

☞ Much \_\_\_\_\_ than the dorsal cavity

☞ Contains all structures within \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

☞ Three subdivisions:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ cavity = contains \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, trachea

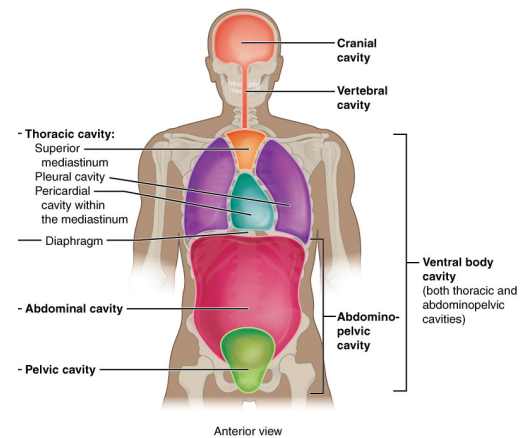
☞ Separated from the other two cavities by the \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ cavity = contains

\_\_\_\_\_, liver, \_\_\_\_\_, pancreas, \_\_\_\_\_, spleen

3. \_\_\_\_\_ cavity = contains \_\_\_\_\_ organs, bladder, and \_\_\_\_\_

☞ Abdominal and pelvic cavities \_\_\_\_\_ actually separated by anything, so they are usually referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ cavity



## Abdominopelvic Cavity

☞ Abdominopelvic region can be separated into \_\_\_\_\_ quadrants or \_\_\_\_\_ regions

☞ The nine regions are:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ region = center region, around \_\_\_\_\_

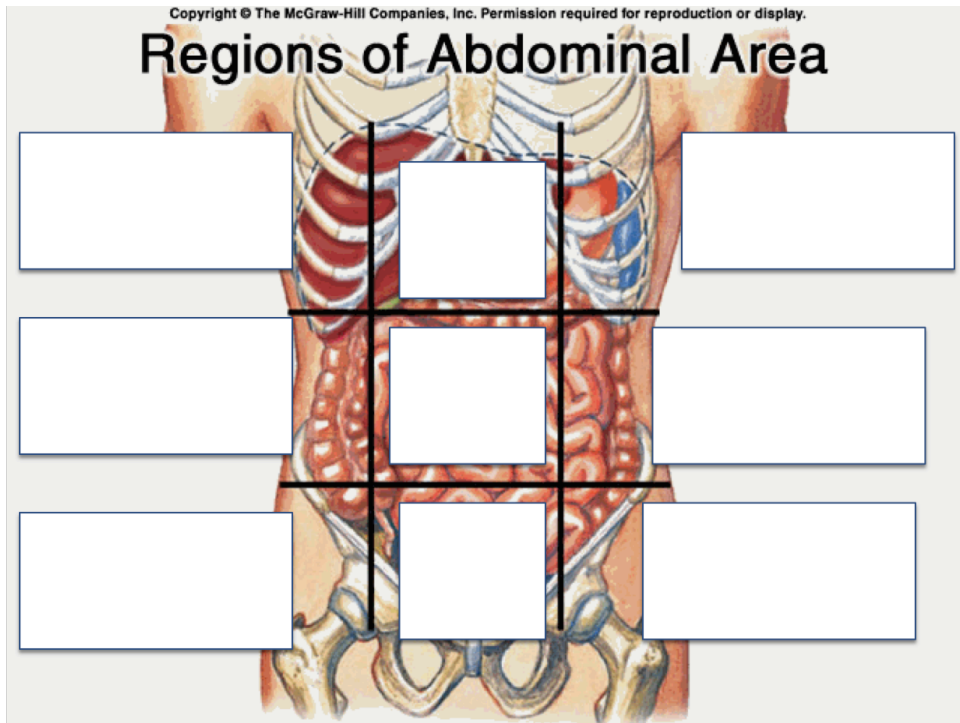
2. \_\_\_\_\_ region = \_\_\_\_\_ to umbilical region

3. \_\_\_\_\_ region = \_\_\_\_\_ to the umbilical region

4. Right and left \_\_\_\_\_ regions = \_\_\_\_\_ to hypogastric region

5. Right and left \_\_\_\_\_ regions = \_\_\_\_\_ to the umbilical region

6. Right and left \_\_\_\_\_ regions = \_\_\_\_\_ to the epigastric region



### Other Body Cavities

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and digestive cavities = \_\_\_\_\_ and digestive organs leading to the \_\_\_\_\_, which opens to the exterior
2. \_\_\_\_\_ cavity = within and posterior to the nose, part of the \_\_\_\_\_ system
3. \_\_\_\_\_ cavities = contain the \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ cavities = \_\_\_\_\_ to the ear drums, contain our body's three \_\_\_\_\_ bones