Name: _	Date:	
A & P		Ms. Hartnett

Chapter 1, Part 2: Language of Anatomy

	I. LANGUAGE (OF ANATOMY		
બ્ર	Why use a special kind	l of language?		
બ્ર	Why can't we just say	things like, above or b	elow?	
બ્ર	The human body has s	o many	shapes and areas	to it that saying
	"above" or "below" is	not	enough	
બ્ર	We need a special	in o	rder to know	which
	SO	meone is talking abou	t	
	II. ANATOMICA			
C3	Most body	refers to	o the body when it is in _	
બ્ર		position = body is	, feet	, and
	arms hang at the side v	vith palms facing	(thumbs poi	inting away from the
	body)			

Anatomical Position



III. DIRECTIONAL TERMS

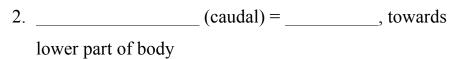
terms = allow ______ and medical personnel to
explain where one body structure is in _____ to another

Real How would YOU describe where your ears are in relation to your nose?

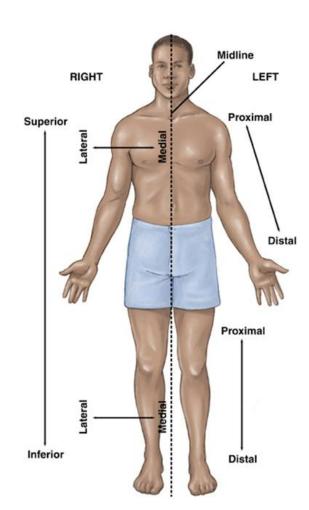
Real Anatomists would say the ears are to the nose

Directional Terms

1.		(cranial or cephalad) =	
	toward the head		



- 3. _____ of, on the front side of the body
- 4. ______ (posterior) = ______, on the backside of the body
- 5. _____ = towards the _____ of the body
- 6. _____ = ____ from the midline of the body
- 7. _____ = ____ a more medial and a more lateral structure
- 8. _____ = ____ to the trunk of the body
- 9. _____ = ____ from the truck of the body
- 10._____ = towards or at the _____ of the body
- 11. ____ = ___ from the surface, internal



Practicing	Directional	Terms
	Directiona	

બ્ર	Using the definition	s above or Table 1.1 on pg.	15 of your text, use the correct direction	n term
	to complete the sent	tence.		
બ્ર	The breastbone is	to the spi	ine.	
		to the spina		
		to the foot.		
		to the muscle	es.	
	IV. REGIONAL	TERMS		_
બ્ર		terms are used point to _	parts on the surface of	of the
	body			
બ્ર	To make it slightly	easier, we will split the region	onal	
	terms up into two gi	roups: an	nd	
		-		
An	iterior Body Landn	narks		
	-	= anterior body trunk,		
	inferior to ribs		I. 3. 1	1
	2. Acromial =			1
	3			
		terior surface of		de
	5. Axillary =			MP
	6. Brachial =			_
	7			
				3
	8. Carpal =			-
	9			-
	10.Coxal =			
	11	= leg		
			(UASO) CHAN	

(a) Anterior

13.	12	= curve of	made by the deltoid muscle
15 = lateral part of leg	13	= fingers and toes	
16.Frontal =	14.Femoral =		
17 = area where thigh meets body trunk, groin 18.Mental =	15	= lateral part of leg	
17 = area where thigh meets body trunk, groin 18.Mental =	16.Frontal = _		
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			y trunk, groin
20. Oral = = eye area 21 = eye area 22. Patellar = anterior = area overlying the pelvis 24 = genital region 25. Sternal = area 26 = ankle region 27. Thoracic = = navel Posterior Body Landmarks 1 = heel of foot 2. Cephalic = = thigh 4. Gluteal = = area of back between ribs and hips 6 = posterior surface of head, base of skull	18.Mental = _		
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Posterior Body Landmarks 1 = heel of foot 2. Cephalic = = thigh 4. Gluteal = = area of back between ribs and hips 6 = posterior surface of head, base of skull	26	= ankle region	
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	27.Thoracic =	: 	(4) (4)
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	28	= navel	
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 2. Cephalic =	Posterior Body I	Landmarks	
3 = thigh 4. Gluteal = 5 = area of back between ribs and hips 6 = posterior surface of head, base of skull	1	= heel of foot	
 4. Gluteal =	2. Cephalic =	·	Gind link
5 = area of back between ribs and hips 6 = posterior surface of head, base of skull	3	= thigh	and alle
and hips 6 = posterior surface of head, base of skull	4. Gluteal = _		
6 = posterior surface of head, base of skull	5	= area of back between ribs	
base of skull	and hips		
	6	= posterior surface of head,	
7 = posterior surface of elbow	base of sku	ıll	
	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

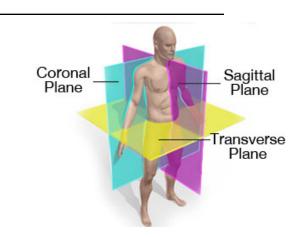
V. BODY PLANES and SECTIONS

ω	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

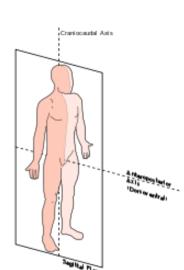
○ Divides the body into _____ and ____ parts

(midsagittal) section = sagittal cut directly down

the _____ of the body, making equal right and left _____

Any sagittal section that is _____ median, is _____

∞ Para = _____



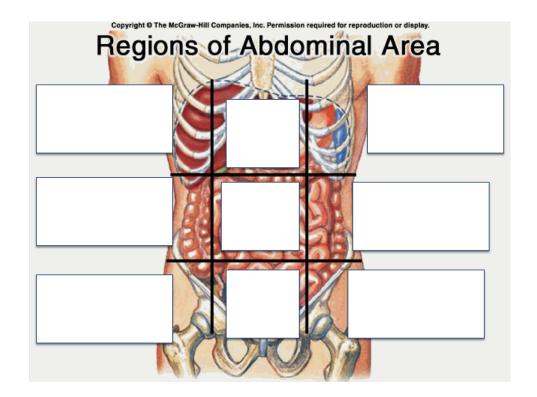
Frontal Section			Ventred Post
CS	section =	cut that	(Emterior)
divides the body	y (or organ) into	and	
	parts		
ca Can also be call	led as	ection	
T			TRANSVERSE
Transverse Sectio			
	section = a cut along	_	nne
that divides the	body or organ into	and	(+ 4)
	parts		
ৰে Can also be call	led a section		2/1
VI. BODY C	SAVITIES		
Two main body			
1			Cranial cavity
2			Thoracic cavity:
		Dorsal body cavity	Superior mediastinum Pleural cavity Pericardial cavity within
	rsal and ventral) also contain		the mediastinum Diaphragm —
cavities and reg	ions		cavity Abdominal cavity
Dorsal Cavity			Pelvic cavity ——
•	auhdivisions:		Lateral view
○ Has		. h	Cranial
	cavity = space inside the		Dorsal
	is protected in this ca	-	cavity
	cavity = extends from the	•	Spinal
end of the	column		
α	is protec	ted in this cavity by	

the _____

Frontal Plane =

Ventral Cavity

∞ M	uch	than the dorsal cavity	•		A
cs Co	ontains all structures	within and	l		Cranial cavity Vertebral
ca Th	ree subdivisions:		-	Thoracic cavity: Superior	cavity
1.	-	_ cavity = contains		mediastinum Pleural cavity Pericardial cavity within the mediastinum	
	, trac	hea		Diaphragm	Ventral body cavity (both thoracic
	Separated from ■	m the other two cavitie	es by the	Abdominal cavity Pelvic cavity	Abdomino- pelvic cavity
2.	_	cavity = conta	ins	Anterior vie	w
		_, liver,	, pancreas	5,	, spleen
3.	cavity	= contains	orga	ans, bladder, and	
∞ Al	odominal and pelvic	cavitiesa	ctually separate	d by anything, so	they are
us	ually referred to as th	e	cavit	Ţ	
	ominopelvic Cavity	n can be separated into	au a	drants or	ragions
	_	n can be separated into	oqua	urants or	regions
	ne nine regions are:		. 1		
		region = center			
2.		region =		_ to umbilical reg	ion
3.		region =		to the umbilical	region
4.	Right and left	regions =		_ to hypogastric r	region
5.	Right and left	region	ns =	to the un	nbilical region
6.	Right and left		regions =	t	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