Anatomical Terminology
Body Orientation Quiz

Which way is "up"?

From: http://www.wikidoc.org/index.php/Ventral
Instructions for Online Laboratory Quizzes…

1. Study the material for the lab until you are confident you know it.

2. Print the Answer Sheet for the Lab Quiz (available online where you go this quiz).

3. The first half of the slides contain the questions for you to answer.
4. Start at the slide with question #1.

5. Write your answers to the questions on the Answer Sheet you printed before (item 2 above).

6. The second half of the slides contains the answers.

7. Check your answers, and also CHECK YOUR SPELLING.
Use the figure to the right to answer the following questions. Remember, your answers must use anatomical, not common, terminology.

1. What area is indicated by 6?
2. What area is indicated by 2?
3. Area 6 is ______ to area 2. (Use terms of relative position to answer.)

4. What area is indicated by 7?
5. What area is indicated by 8?
6. Area 7 is ______ to area 8.

7. What area is indicated by 23?
8. What area is indicated by 26?
9. Area 23 is ______ to area 26.
10. Area 26 is ______ to area 23.

11. What is the name of the digit indicated by 20?
12. What is the name of the digit indicated by 29?
Use the figure to the right to answer the following questions. Remember, your answers must use anatomical, not common, terminology.

13. What area is indicated by 32?
14. What area is indicated by 35?
15. Area 35 is ______ to area 32. (Use terms of relative position to answer.)

16. What area is indicated by 44?
17. What area is indicated by 45?
18. Area 44 is ______ to area 45.

19. What area is indicated by 48?
20. What area is indicated by 47?

21. What area is indicated by 36?
22. What area is indicated by 38?
23. Area 38 is ______ to area 36.
24. Area 36 is ______ to area 38.
Use the figure to the right to answer the following questions.

25. What type of section (plane) is indicated by letter A?

26. What type of section (plane) is indicated by letter B?

27. What type of section (plane) is indicated by letter C?

28. Which TWO types of sections/planes would be used to create the divisions shown below, and how many of each?
Use the figure above to answer the following questions.

29. What cavity is indicated by number 1?
30. What cavity is indicated by number 4?
31. What structure is indicated by number 8?
32. What cavity is indicated by number 6?
33. What space is indicated by number 5?
34. What organ(s) is(are) contained in cavity 6?
35. Organs of what system are contained in cavity 2?
Use the figure to the right to answer the following questions. Remember, your answers must use anatomical, not common, terminology:

1. Area 6 is Cervical.
2. Area 2 is Nasal.
3. Area 6 is inferior to area 2.
4. Area 7 is Sternal.
5. Area 8 is Axillary.
6. Area 7 is medial to area 8.
7. Area 23 is Patellar.
8. Area 26 is Tarsal.
9. Area 23 is proximal to area 26.
10. Area 26 is distal to area 23.
11. The digit indicated by 20 is the Pollex (thumb).
12. The digit indicated by 29 is the Hallux (great toe).
Use the figure to the right to answer the following questions. Remember, your answers must use anatomical, not common, terminology.

13. Area 32 is Olecranal.
14. Area 35 is Digital.
15. Area 35 is distal to area 32. (Use terms of relative position to answer.)

16. Area 44 is Scapular.
17. Area 45 is Vertebral?
18. Area 44 is lateral to area 45.

19. Area 48 is Gluteal?
20. Area 47 is Sacral?

21. Area 36 is Femoral?
22. Area 38 is Sural?
23. Area 38 is distal to area 36.
24. Area 36 is proximal to area 38.
Use the figure to the right to answer the following questions.

25. The Coronal/Frontal section (plane) is indicated by letter A.

26. The Sagittal (MIDSAGITTAL) section (plane) is indicated by letter B.

27. The Transverse/Horizonal section (plane) is indicated by letter C.

28. The divisions in the figure below would be created by two transverse and two parasagittal planes.
Use the figure above to answer the following questions.

29. Cavity 1 is the cranial cavity (containing brain).
30. Cavity 4 is the thoracic cavity (containing heart and lungs).
31. The structure indicated by number 8 is the diaphragm.
32. Cavity 6 is the pleural cavity (containing lungs).
33. The space is indicated by number 5 is the mediastinum (remember, this is NOT a membrane bound cavity).
34. Cavity 6 contains the lungs.
35. Cavity 2 is the dorsal cavity and contains the brain and spinal cord, i.e., organs of the nervous system.
Complete, Labeled Figures
Follow...
Figure 1.7b Regional terms used to designate specific body areas.

- **Cephalic**
  - Frontal
  - Orbital
  - Nasal
  - Oral
  - Mental
- **Cervical**
- **Thoracic**
  - Sternal
  - Axillary
  - Mammary
- **Abdominal**
  - Umbilical
- **Pelvic**
  - Inguinal (groin)
- **Pubic** (genital)

- **Upper limb**
  - Acromial
  - Brachial (arm)
  - Antecubital
  - Antebrachial (forearm)
  - Carpal (wrist)

- **Manus (hand)**
  - Pollex
  - Palmar
  - Digital

- **Lower limb**
  - Coxal (hip)
  - Femoral (thigh)
  - Patellar
  - Crural (leg)
  - Fibular or peroneal

- **Pedal (foot)**
  - Tarsal (ankle)
  - Metatarsal
  - Digital
  - Hallux

(a) Anterior/Ventral

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Figure 1.7b Regional terms used to designate specific body areas.

**Upper limb**
- Acromial
- Brachial (arm)
- Olecranal
- Antebrachial (forearm)

**Manus (hand)**
- Metacarpal
- Digital

**Lower limb**
- Femoral (thigh)
- Popliteal
- Sural (calf)
- Fibular or peroneal

**Pedal (foot)**
- Calcaneal
- Plantar

**Back (dorsal)**
- Scapular
- Vertebreal
- Lumbar
- Sacral
- Gluteal
- Perineal (between anus and external genitalia)

**Regional terms**
- Cephalic
- Otic
- Occipital (back of head)
- Cervical
- (b) Posterior/Dorsal

Back (Dorsum)
Figure 1.9 Dorsal and ventral body cavities and their subdivisions.

- Cranial cavity (contains brain)
- Thoracic cavity (contains heart and lungs)
- Vertebral cavity (contains spinal cord)
- Diaphragm
- Abdominal cavity (contains digestive viscera)
- Pelvic cavity (contains urinary bladder, reproductive organs, and rectum)
- Abdominopelvic cavity (thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities)