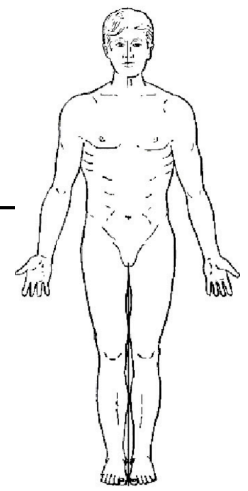


Anatomical Terms



I. Anatomic Variation

- Not everyone is exactly the same
- Different races, hair color, eye color, sex, height, body type, etc.
- People have _____ anatomy!

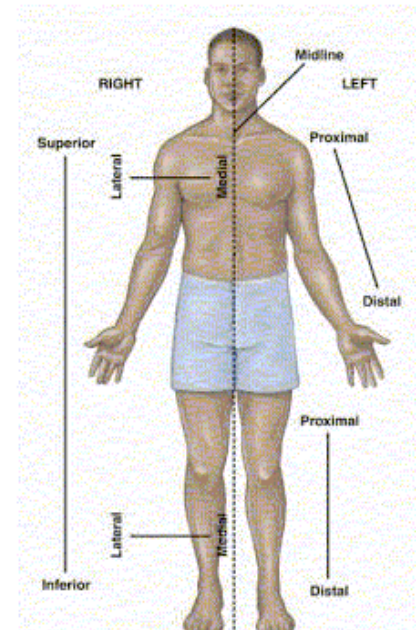
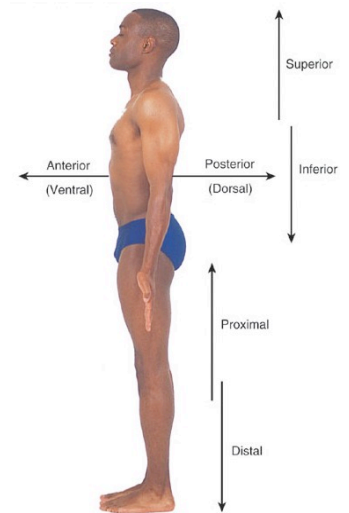
II. Directional Terms

- Used to describe the "_____ " or "_____ " of one organ compared to another
 - More "scientific" way of saying that your heart is "above your stomach, and in front of your lungs"

- _____
 - _____, feet flat on the ground, arms at your side, and palms facing _____
 - It is from this position that the rest of the anatomical terms will be derived

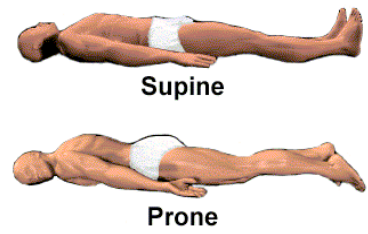
- _____: "above" something else
 - "Your brain is *superior* to your heart"
- _____: "below" something else
 - "Your kidneys are *inferior* to your lungs"
- _____: towards your front
 - Your nose is *anterior* to your ears.
- _____: towards your back
 - Your ears are *posterior* to your nose.
- _____: closer to the trunk or attachment point
 - The elbow is *proximal* to the shoulder.
- _____: farther from the point or attachment point
 - The wrist is *distal* to the shoulder.
- _____ - toward the brain or spinal cord
 - The spinal cord is central to the limbs
- _____ - away from the brain or spinal cord (toward the limbs)
 - The arms are peripheral to the spinal cord
- _____: Close to the body _____ (when looking from the inside towards the skin)
 - "You can see *superficial* scars and bruises because they're on the surface"
- _____: Closer to the _____ (farther from the surface of the body)
 - "Bones are *deep* to the muscle"
- _____: Towards the _____
 - "Your heart is *medial* to your lungs"
- _____: Away from the middle (toward _____)
 - "Your arms are *lateral* to your heart"

Anatomical Position



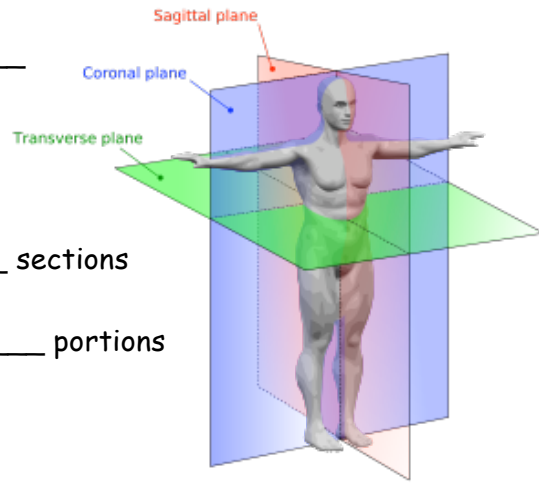
Unit 1: Intro to Anatomy
A&P Chapter 1.2

- _____ = body laying _____
 - "When you are laying on your back, you are supine"
- _____ = body laying _____
 - "When you are laying on stomach, you are prone"



III. Planes of the Body

- A. _____ (Median) Plane
 - Divides into _____
 - Midsagittal Plane - passes through the midline
 - Parasagittal Plane - passes through to one side of the midline
- B. _____ (Coronal) Plane
 - Divides body into _____ sections
- C. _____ (Horizontal) Plane
 - Divides the body into _____ portions



IV. Regions of the Body

A. Axial Region - Cephalic (Head)



ANTERIOR

- _____ - head
- _____ - forehead
- _____ - eye
- _____ - cheek
- _____ - chin
- _____ - limited to your face

POSTERIOR

_____ - the back of your head



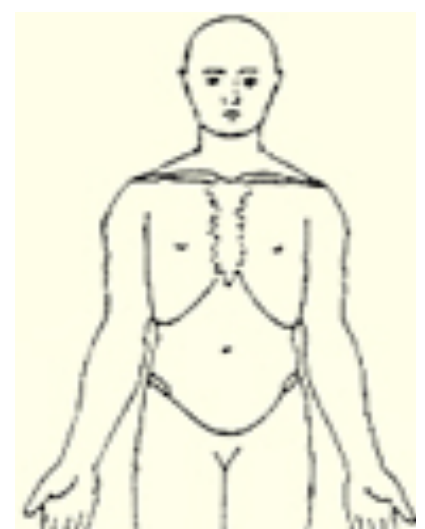
Axial Region - Cervical (Neck)

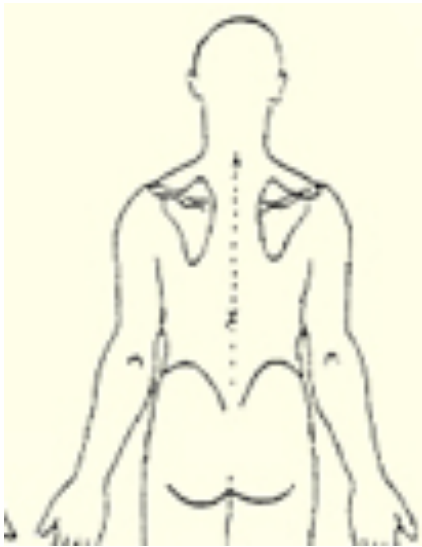
- _____: front of your neck
- _____: back of your neck

Axial Region - Torso or Thoracic (Chest)

ANTERIOR

- _____ - abdomen
- _____ - breast
- _____ - area in the center of your chest, the sternum
- _____ - area around your breast
- _____ - ribs
- _____ - groin
- _____ - reproductive organs
- _____ - hip

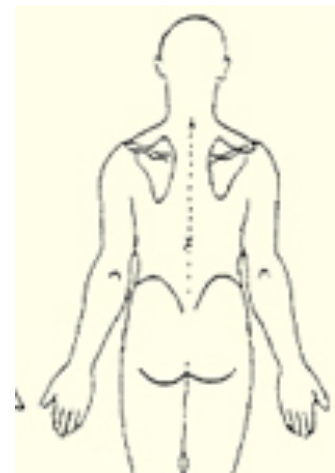




Axial Region - Torso or Thoracic (chest)

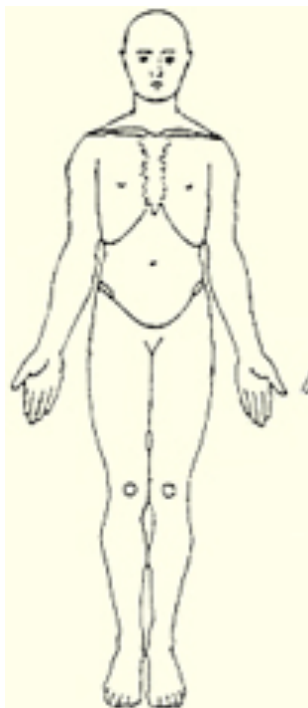
POSTERIOR

- _____ - the back
- _____ - area of your spine (on your back)
- _____ - area between both of your shoulder blades (on your back)
- _____ - lower back
- _____ - between hips
- _____: between the anus and the pubic arch



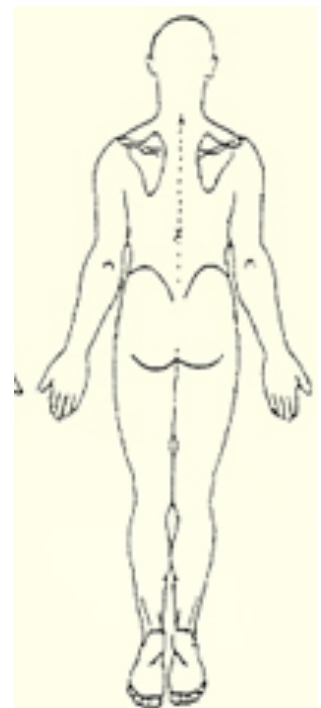
B. Appendicular Region - Upper Limb

- _____ - point of shoulder
- _____ - arm
- _____ - front of elbow
- _____ - elbow
- _____ - forearm
- _____ - palm
- _____ - Armpit
- _____ - fingers



Appendicular Region - Lower Limb

- _____ - buttocks
- _____ - thigh
- _____ - back of knee
- _____ - knee
- _____ - leg
- _____ - sole of foot
- _____ - foot

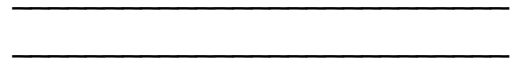
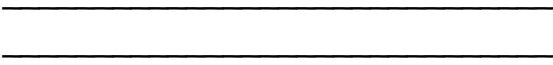


V. Body Cavities

2 Main Body Cavities

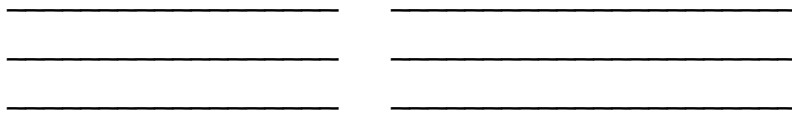
Posterior (Dorsal) Cavity

Anterior (Ventral) Cavity



Cranial Cavity

Vertebral Cavity



Thoracic Cavity

Abdominopelvic Cavity

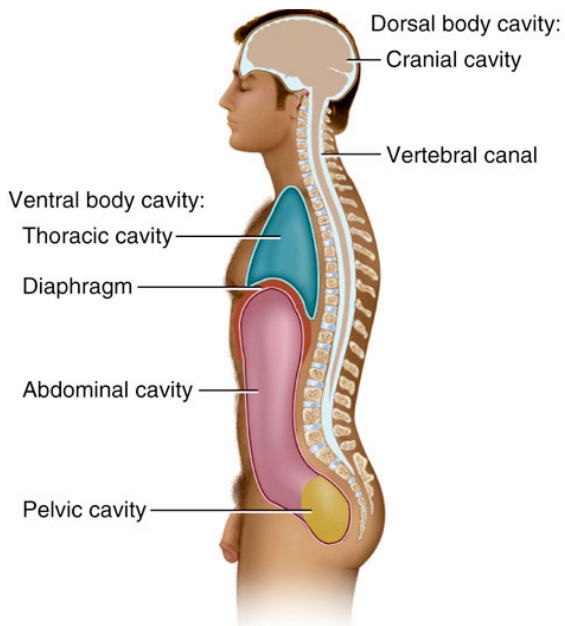
* _____ Cavity - _____

* Abdominal Cavity - _____

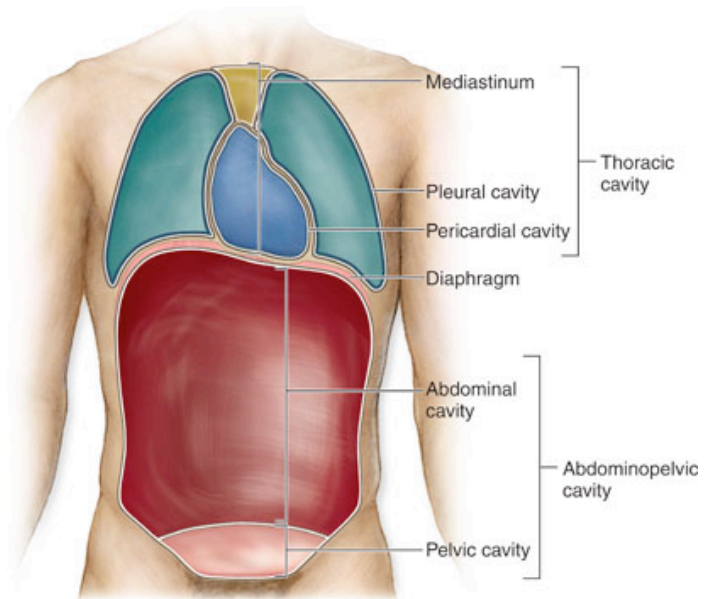
* _____ Cavity - _____

* Mediastinum- thymus, vessels from heart

* Pelvic Cavity - _____



(a) Left lateral view



(b) Coronal (frontal) view