Anatomy & Physiology

Chapter 1: The Human Body: An Orientation Review

1. Define the levels of organization from simplest to most complex- defining each
2. What is the basic function of each of these systems?
   1. Cardiovascular
   2. Digestive
   3. Endocrine
   4. Integumentary
   5. Lymphatic
   6. Muscular
   7. Nervous
   8. Reproductive
   9. Respiratory
   10. Skeletal
   11. Urinary
3. Define homeostasis and why it is necessary.
4. Identify these body landmarks and designate whether it’s anterior or posterior:
5. Antecubital

b. axillary

c. brachial

d. buccal

e. calcaneal

f. caudal

g. cephalic

h. cervical

1. deltoid
2. digital
3. femoral
4. gluteal
5. lumbar
6. occipital
7. patella
8. plantar
9. popliteal
10. pubic
11. scapular
12. sternal
13. sural
14. umbilical
15. vertebral
16. Identify which body cavities are dorsal and which are ventral body cavities.
17. Which takes up more space, the dorsal or ventral cavity?
18. Define the four body planes and tell whether it is a vertical or horizontal plane.
19. Define positive and negative feedback. Which is more common in the body?
20. What is the relationship of anterior, ventral, posterior, and dorsal.
21. Define these orientation terms:

a. Deep

b. Distal

c. Inferior

d. Intermediate

e. Lateral

f. Medial

g. Proximal

h. Superficial

1. Superior
2. Draw and label the 9 regions of the abdominopelvic area.
3. Define the four quadrants and the main organs found in each.
4. Name the primary organs of each of these systems:

Digestive

Endocrine

Lymphatic

Muscular

Reproductive

Skeletal

Urinary

1. Define anatomy and physiology.
2. Define anatomical position.
3. Label the body cavities in the diagram below:

