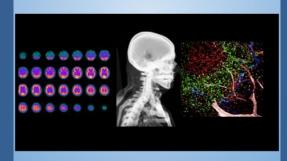
Organization and Homeostasis of the Human Body: Anatomical Terminology

Introduction to Human Anatomy & Physiology: A Multilingual Approach

An Open Educational Resource

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Portland Community College Oregon Institute of Technology

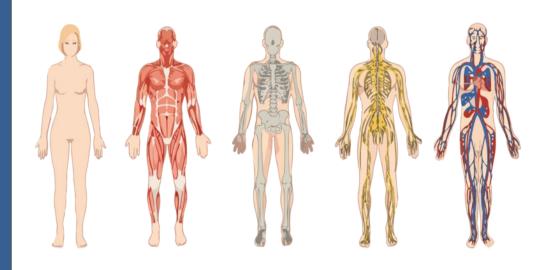


Figure 1.4 by OpenStax A&P

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Lesson 3: Anatomical Terminology Learning Outcomes

Learning Objectives:

- Locate various organs in the body using the basic anatomical terms for:

 - body position (anterior/posterior, supine/prone)
 direction (superior/inferior, lateral/medial, proximal/distal, superficial/deep)
 plane (sagittal/frontal/transverse)
 compartments (dorsal/ventral)
 body regions
 Identify the major body cavities, their membranes, and membrane

See the Body Organization & Homeostasis Wordlist!

- Can be found in accompanying materials to this lecture
- Materials are available in Spanish, Russian, Vietnamese, Filipino, East African French, Kiswahili (Swahili) and Chinese.

Module 1 Body Organization and Homeostasis Word List Otic

Palmar

Body Planes/Sections

Coronal Oblique Sagittal Transverse

Directional Terms

Anterior vs Posterio Deep vs Superficial Distal vs Proxima Dorsal vs Ventral Inferior vs Superior Lateral vs Medial

Body Regions

Abdominal Acromial Antecubital Axillary Brachial Buccal Carpal Cephalic Cervical Coxal Crural Cranial Digital Facial Femoral Fibular Frontal Genital Gluteal Hallux Inguinal Lumbar Mammary Mental Nasal Occipital

Orbital/Ocular

Patellar Pectoral Pedal Pelvic Perineal Plantar Popliteal Pollex Pubic Sacral Sternal Tarsal Thoracic

Vertebral Cavities

Umbilical

Dorsal Cavity Cranial Cavity Spinal Cavity Ventral Cavity Thoracic Cavity Mediastinum Pericardial Cavity Pleural Cavity Abdominopelvic Cavity Abdominal Cavity Pelvic Cavity Membranes Visceral vs Parietal

Peritoneum

Body Systems (general

function) Cardiovascular System Digestive System Endocrine System Integumentary System Lymphatic/Immune System

Muscular System Nervous System Reproductive System Respiratory System Skeletal System **Urinary System**

Homeostasis

Control Center Homeostasis Effector Negative Feedback Positive Feedback Receptor Set Point

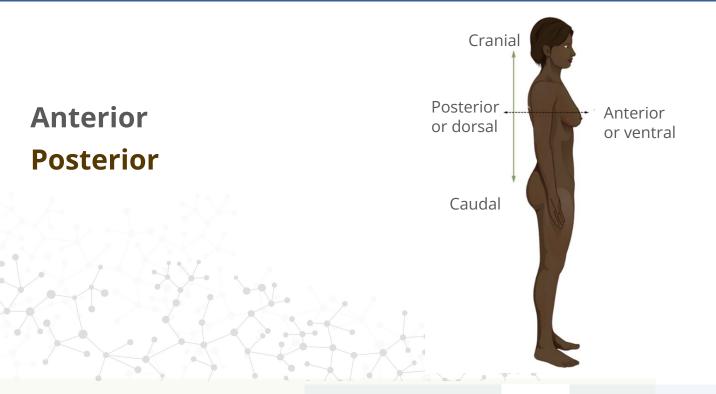
General Terminology

Anatomy Gross Anatomy Microscopic Anatomy Regional Anatomy Systemic Anatomy Physiology

Techniques

Palpation Auscultation Percussion

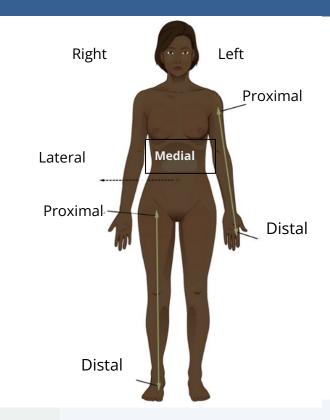
Body Position: Anterior and Posterior



Directional: Superior & Inferior

Superior

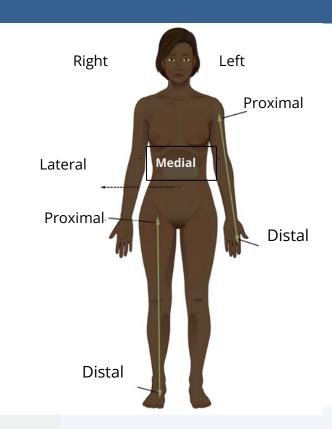
Inferior



Directional: Proximal and Distal

Proximal

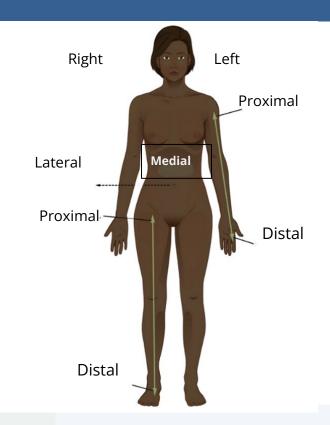
Distal



Directional: Lateral and Medial

Lateral

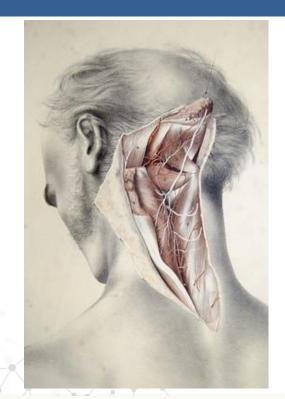
Medial



Directional Terms: Superficial and Deep

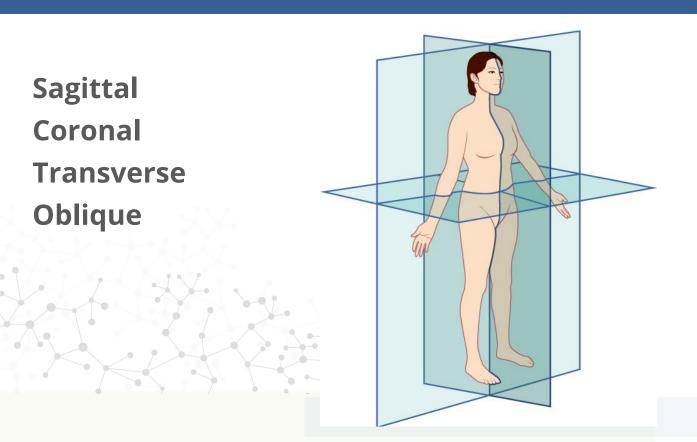
Superficial

Deep



"Deep view of the back of the neck" by liverpoolhls is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.

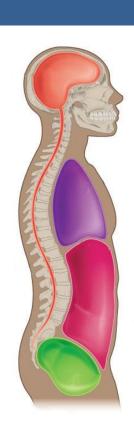
Planes: Sagittal, Coronal, Transverse, Oblique

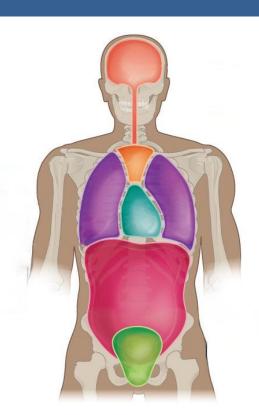


Body Cavities: Dorsal and Ventral

Dorsal Ventral

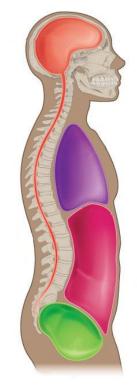


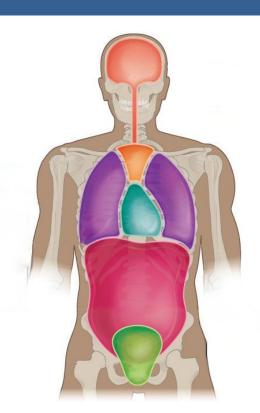




Dorsal Body Cavities: Cranial and Spinal

Cranial Spinal





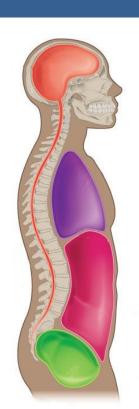
Ventral Body Cavities: Thoracic Cavity

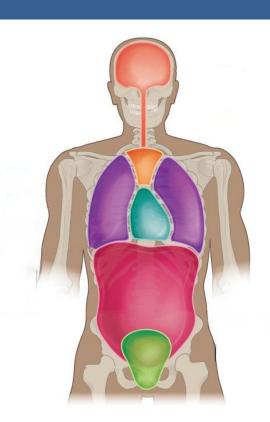
Thoracic Cavity

Mediastinum

Pleural Cavity

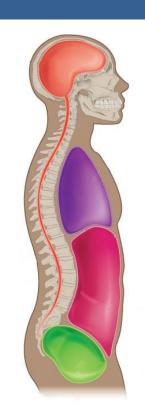
Pericardial Cavity

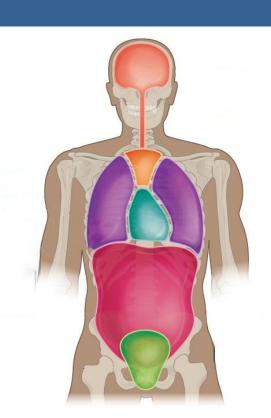




Ventral Body Cavities: Abdominal and Pelvic Cavities

Abdominopelvic Cavity Abdominal Pelvic Cavity





Membranes:

Epithelial Membranes

Mucous membrane

Serous membrane

Cutaneous membrane

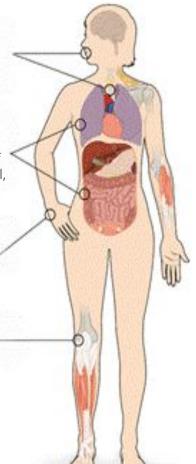
Connective Tissue Membrane
Synovial membrane

Mucous membranes line the digestive, respiratory, urinary, and reproductive tracts. They are coated with the secretions of mucous glands

Serous membranes line body cavities closed to the exterior of the body: the peritoneal, pleural, and pericardial cavities

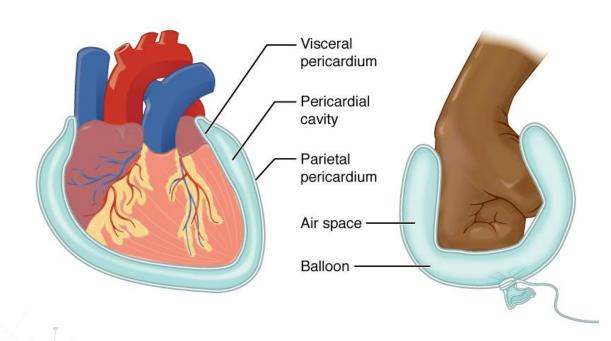
Cutaneous membrane, or the skin, covers the body surface.

Synovial membranes line joint cavities and produce the fluid within the joint.

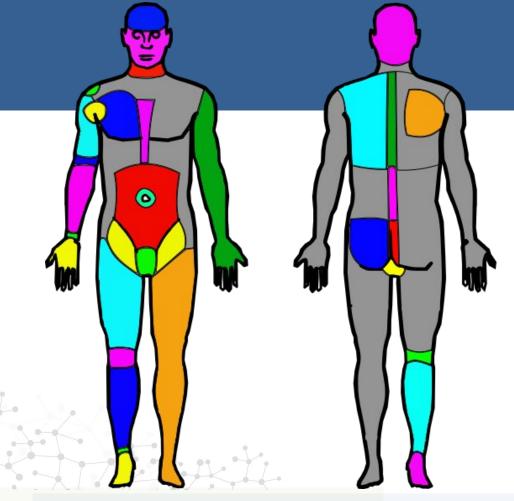


Serous Membranes have visceral and parietal layers

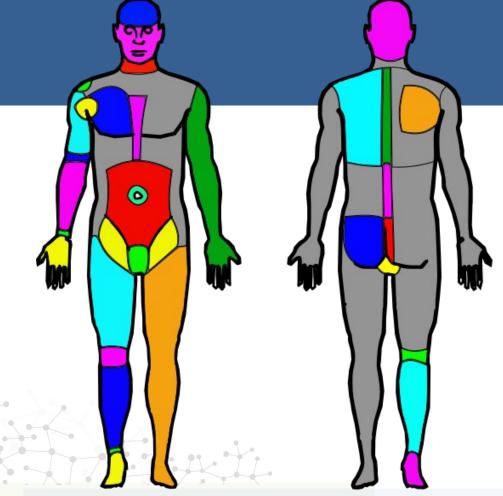
Pleura Visceral pleura **Parietal pleura Pericardia** Visceral pericardium Parietal pericardium **Peritoneum** Visceral peritoneum Parietal peritoneum



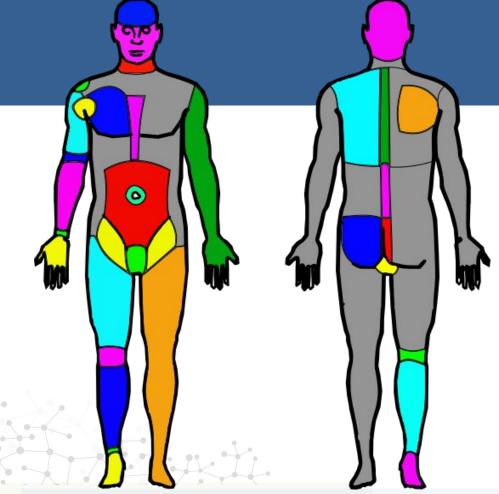
Abdominal Acromial Antecubital Axillary



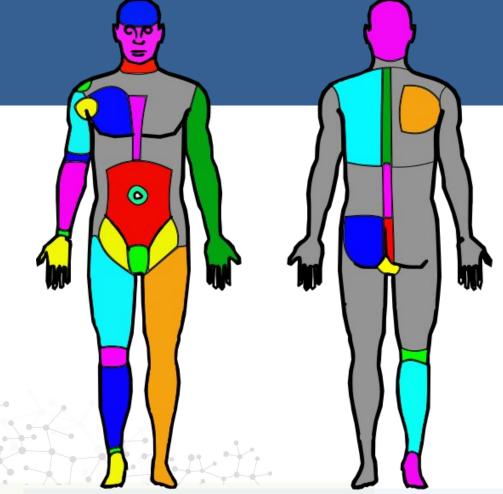
Brachial Buccal Carpal Cephalic



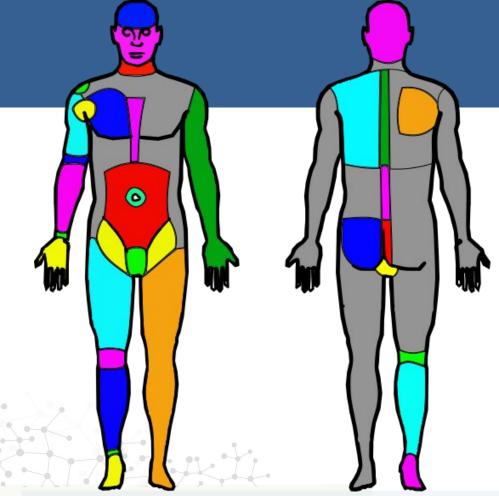
Cervical Coxal Crural Cranial



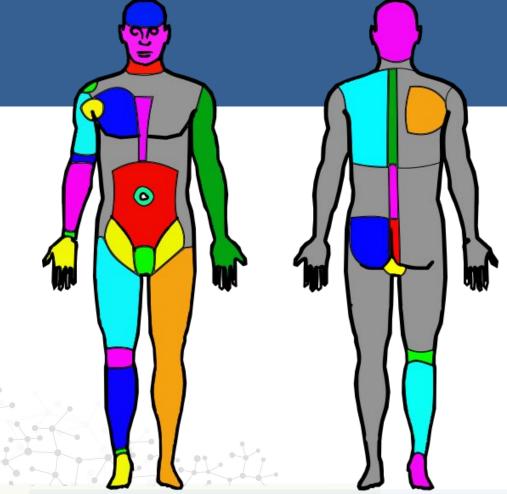
Digital
Facial
Femoral
Fibular



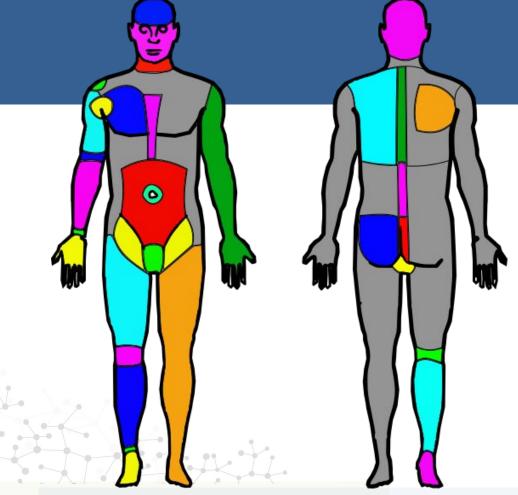
Frontal Genital Gluteal Hallux



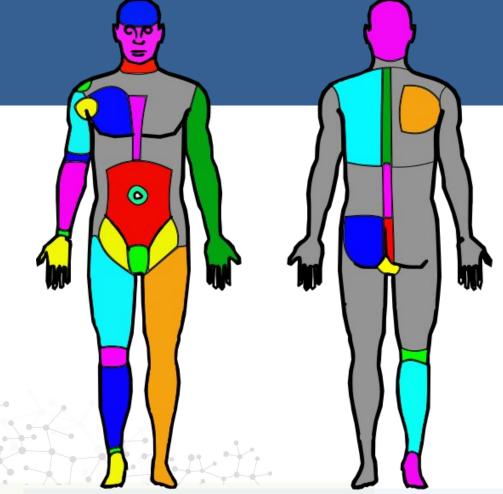
Inguinal Lumbar Mammary Mental



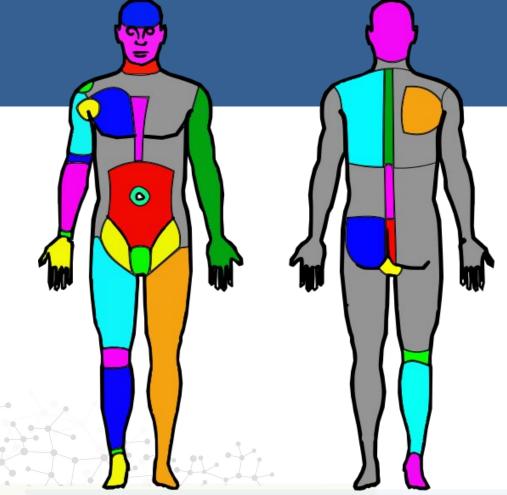
Nasal Occipital Oral Orbital/Ocular



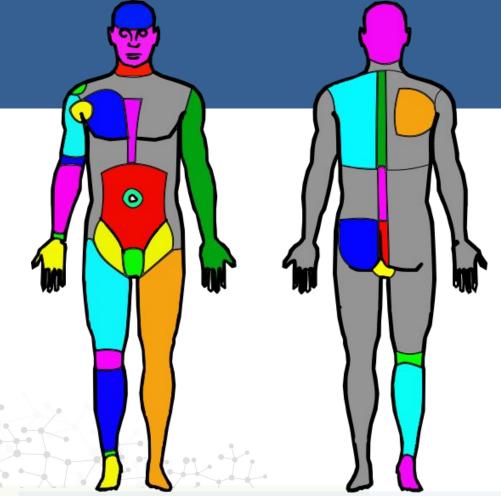
Otic Palmar Patellar Pectoral



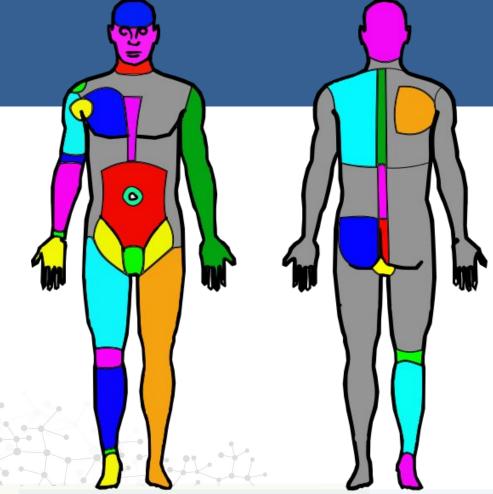
Pedal Pelvic Perineal Plantar



Popliteal Pollex Pubic Sacral



Sternal
Tarsal
Thoracic
Umbilical
Vertebral



Allied Health Anatomy: Body Exams





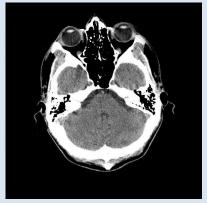


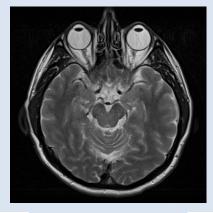


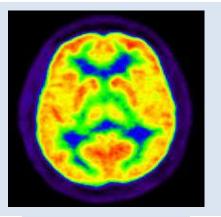
Magnifying Glass and Knife by Inkie30, CC0 1.0 Universal, Touch push finger 2 and Zoom-in-finger by Jammi Evil, CC0 1.0 Universal, Ear by CCx, CC0 1.0 Universal, Simple Eve Line Art by GDJ, CC0 1.0 Universal

Allied Health Anatomy: Medical Imaging









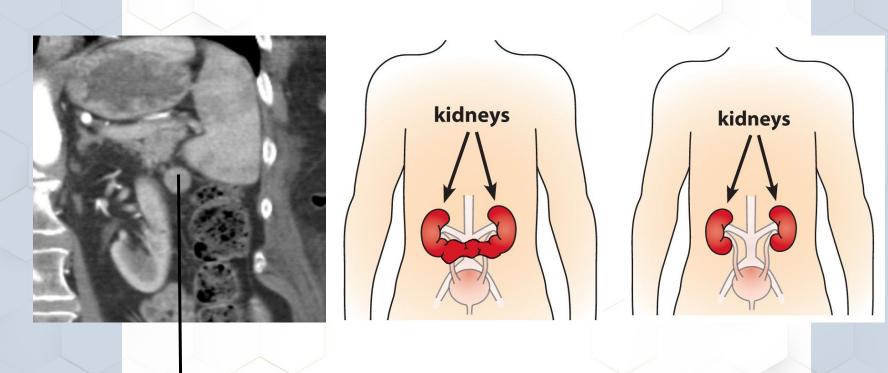
Radiography

Computed tomography (CT scan)

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

Positron emission tomography (PET scan)

Anatomical Variation



Accessory spleen

"CT scan of an accessory spleen" by Mikael Häggström is licensed under CCO 1.0, "Diagram of figure with kidneys labeled" by NIH Image Gallery is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0

Physiology = Function

Structure

determines what functions can occur

Even more variable than anatomy!