

# HBS - SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

## Anatomical Terminology

Name:

Date:

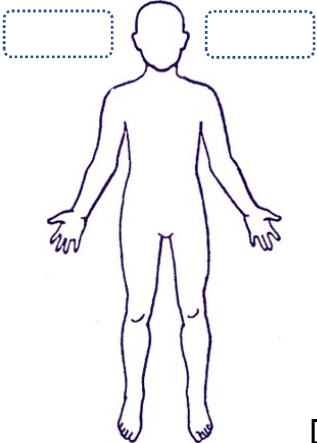
Period:

**Background Information:** Anatomy is the study of the structures of the human body, while physiology is the study of the functions of these structures. A solid understanding of both is crucial for effective medicine and patient care. In addition to knowing anatomy & physiology, it is also important to be able to speak a common language among healthcare professionals. There are times when a physician, nurse, or therapist must document in medical records or communicate to other healthcare workers about the condition and/or treatment of a patient. To avoid confusion, standard anatomical terms are used to describe positions and reference points on the human body.

**Objective:** Research the following anatomical terminology and complete. Review common anatomical language used to describe relative positions, body sections, and body regions. Use anatomical terminology correctly to effectively communicate information about patients in the healthcare field.

**Let's begin by asking the question...** Why use anatomical terminology, a unique and specific "language" for describing the human body?

### [ PART 1 ] Understanding the ANATOMICAL POSITION as a universal reference point



Circle or highlight the correct answer. In the Anatomical Position...

The **body** is in the ( supine / prone / erect ) position.

The **arms** are ( above the head / at side / in a straight line with shoulders ).

**Palms** are facing ( forward / backward ).

● In the image to the left, correctly place the terms "LEFT" and "RIGHT"

### [PART 2 ] Identifying DIRECTIONAL TERMS in order to describe relative location.

Match the definition with the correct Directional Term.

**Farther** from the point of *limb attachment* to the body trunk. \_\_\_\_\_

Toward the midline of the body; on the **inner side** of. \_\_\_\_\_

Away from the body surface; more **internal**. \_\_\_\_\_

Toward the **head** end; above. \_\_\_\_\_

Toward the **front** of the body; in front of. \_\_\_\_\_

Away from the midline of the body; on the **outer side** of. \_\_\_\_\_

Toward the **lower part** of the body; below. \_\_\_\_\_

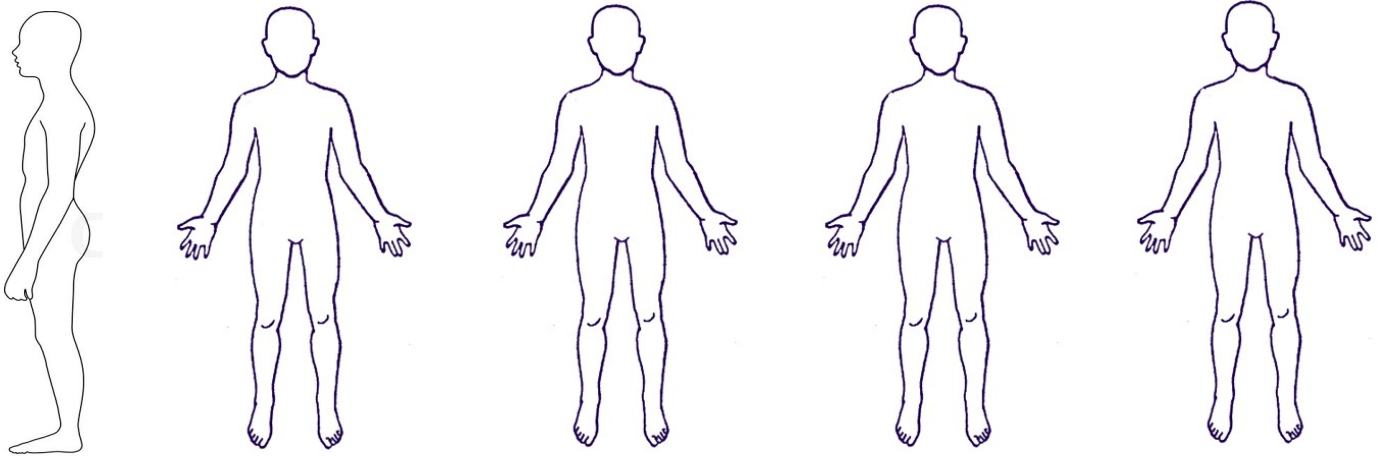
Toward the body surface; more **external**. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Anterior (or Ventral)
- B. Posterior (or Dorsal)
- C. Superior (or Cranial)
- D. Inferior (or Caudal)
- E. Medial
- F. Lateral
- G. Proximal
- H. Distal
- I. Superficial (or External)
- J. Deep (or Internal)

[ PART 3 ] Labeling DIRECTIONAL TERMS in order to describe relative location.

Use ARROWS and correctly label the following directional terms on the figures below:

Anterior (Ventral), Posterior (Dorsal), Superior (Cranial), Inferior (Caudal), Medial, Lateral, Proximal, Distal, Superficial, Deep



[ PART 4 ] Applying DIRECTIONAL TERMS in order to describe relative location.

Study a model, diagram, or your own body and **apply the correct anatomical terminology** in order to specify the relationship between the following structures in the anatomical position.

The wrist is \_\_\_\_\_ to the hand.

The trachea (windpipe) is \_\_\_\_\_ to the spine.

The heart is \_\_\_\_\_ to the lungs.

The brain is \_\_\_\_\_ to the spinal cord.

The kidneys are \_\_\_\_\_ to the liver.

The elbow is \_\_\_\_\_ to the shoulder.

The thorax is \_\_\_\_\_ to the abdomen.

The skin is \_\_\_\_\_ to the skeleton.

The ears are \_\_\_\_\_ to the mouth.

Keep in mind, some of the directional terms may be used more than once or not at all!

[ PART 5 ] Applying DIRECTIONAL TERMS in the medical field to communicate patient information.

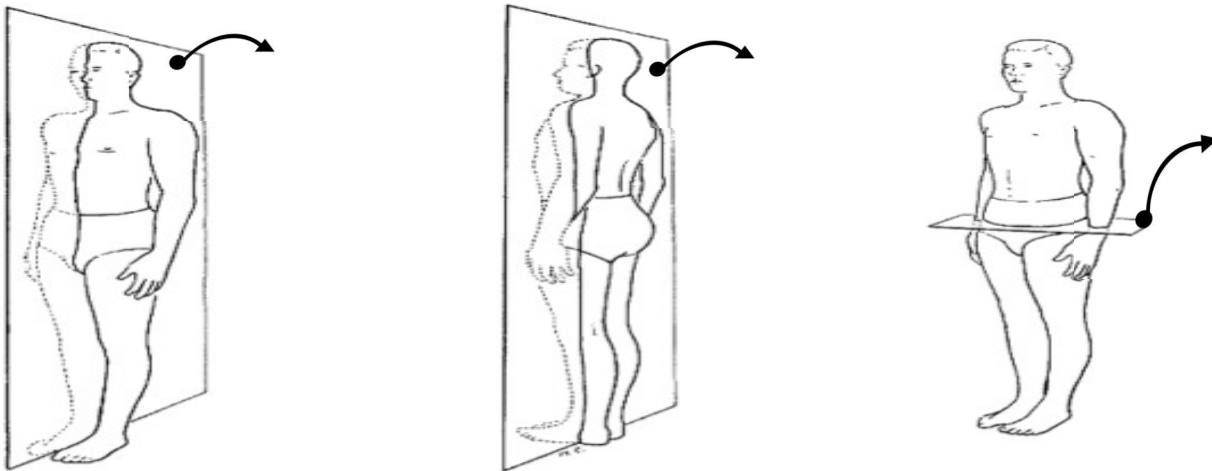
Rewrite each statement using **common terminology**. You may need to do a little research!

The patient is reporting deep pain in the pelvic region with numbness extending inferior and laterally throughout the femoral region.

The patient has inflammation and a significant laceration located superficially on the right thorax 4 cm lateral to the midsagittal plane.

[ PART 6 ] Identifying the PLANES OF THE BODY for anatomical study.

*LABEL and DESCRIBE the planes of the body. Your description should include how the body is divided by the section.*

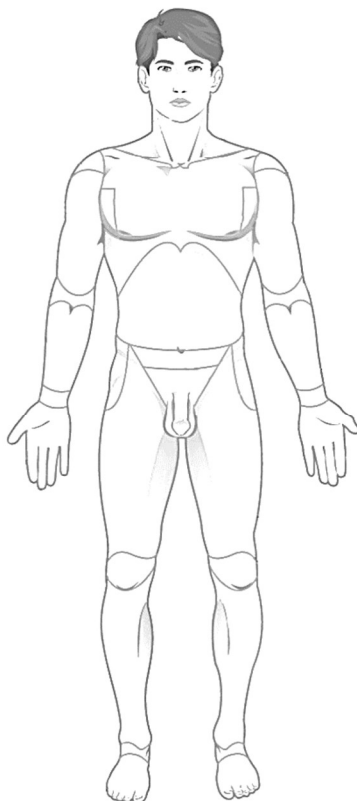


[ PART 7 ] Identifying the REGIONS OF THE BODY as a way to designate specific areas.

*Label the body regions listed below. Highlight appendicular regions in PINK and axial regions in YELLOW.*

**Anterior:**

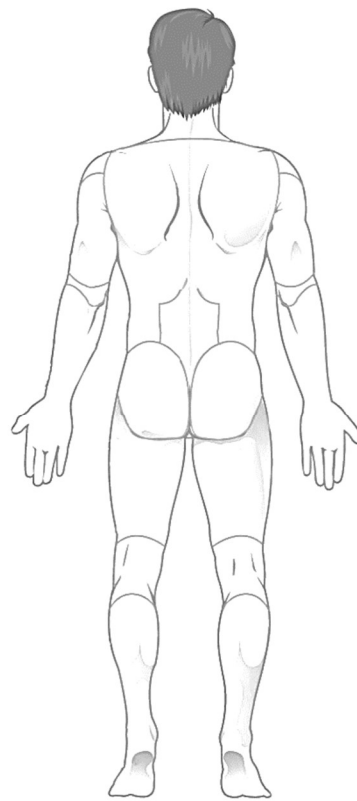
Frontal  
Nasal  
Oral  
Orbital  
Buccal  
Cervical  
Mental  
Acromial  
Sternal  
Axillary  
Thoracic  
Mammary  
Abdominal  
Antecubital  
Antebrachial  
Umbilical  
Pelvic  
Carpal  
Palmar  
Digital  
Coxal  
Inguinal  
Pubic  
Femoral  
Patellar  
Crural  
Pedal  
Tarsal  
Fibular



(a) Anterior view

**Posterior:**

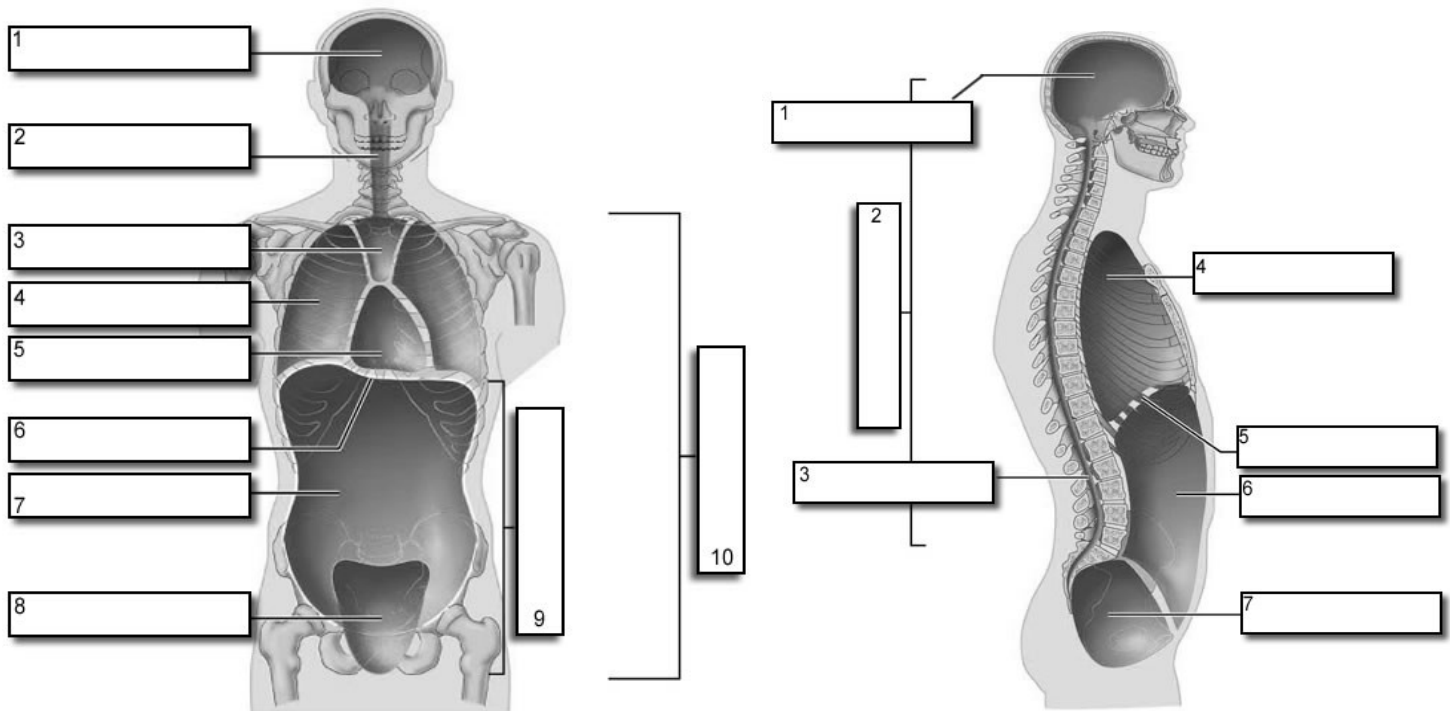
Cephalic  
Otic  
Occipital  
Vertebral  
Scapular  
Brachial  
Dorsal  
Olecranal  
Lumbar  
Sacral  
Gluteal  
Perineal  
Popliteal  
Sural  
Calcaneal  
Plantar



(b) Posterior view

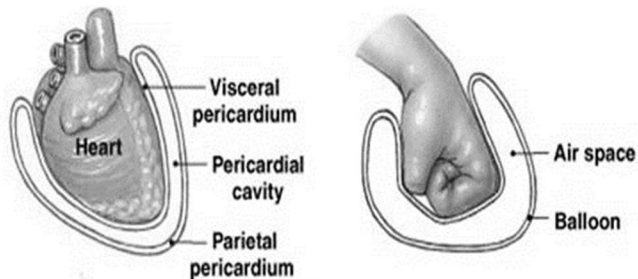
[ PART 8 ] Understanding how **BODY CAVITIES** maintain the internal organization of the body.

Label the two major **body cavities**, dorsal and ventral, and their subdivisions.



[ PART 9 ] Examining the **SEROUS MEMBRANES** of the Ventral Body Cavity.

Demonstrate your understanding of the **serosa** by comparing them to a balloon being pushed in by a hand.



**Balloon Comparison Summary:**

[ PART 10 ] Identifying the quadrants and regions of the large **ABDOMINOPELVIC CAVITY**.

Label the four **QUADRANTS** and the nine **REGIONS** of the organ-filled **abdominopelvic cavity**.

