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Ma Dandall Anatomy and Dhysialaas			

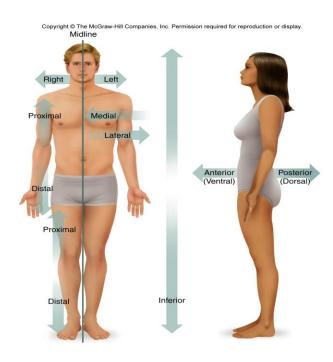
Ms. Randall Anatomy and Physiology **Activity: Human Body Organization**

Introduction: This activity will help you to learn the vocabulary describing the human body. This vocabulary consists of directional terms, body sections and planes and body cavities. All the terms are used relative to the anatomical position which provides us with reference for describing the body. This means the person is standing and facing the observer. The arms are at the sides of the body with the palms facing forward.

Objective: To learn and understand the terminology used to describe the organization of the human body.

Material: gummy bears, razor or knife,

Procedure:



PART I: Directional terms. There are six pairs most commonly used, each term in a pair is the opposite.

Superior-Inferior Superficial-Deep Medial-Lateral Anterior-Posterior Proximal-Distal Right-Left

(Ventral-Dorsal)

Also, the following terms are used to define the location of specific parts of the body in relation to each other.

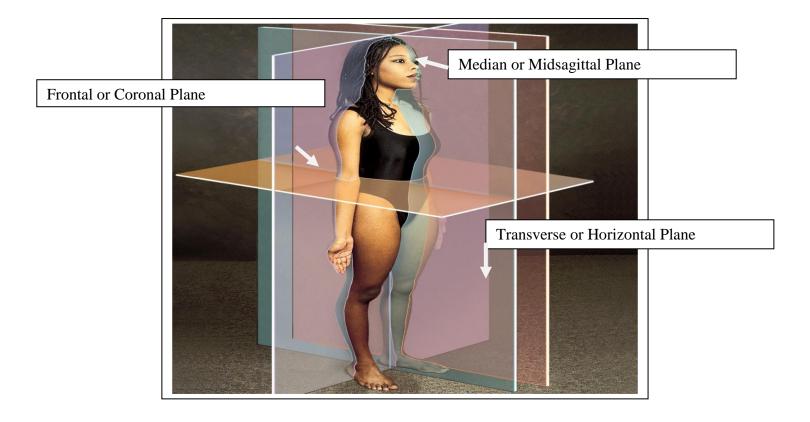
Bilateral-Ipsilateral-Contralateral

1. Write a statement for each of the six pairs of directional terms. The statements should show the relationship of each pair.

Example: "The wrist is **distal** to the elbow, but the shoulder is **proximal** to the elbow."

PART II: Body sections and planes. The word anatomy is derived from the Greek prefix "meaning to cut up". The sections are planes produced in the body to reveal its internal anatomy. There are three main sections:

Median/Midsagittal Frontal or Coronal Transverse or Horizontal



1. Take one gummy bear and a blade. Cut through the median/midsagittal plane of the bear. Draw a picture of the two parts of the gummy bear after it has been cut and label them **Diagram A-Median/Midsagittal**.

2.	Take a second gummy bear. Now make a cut through the frontal or coronal plane. Draw a diagram including the two parts of the gummy bear and label them Diagram B-Frontal/Coronal .
3.	Take a third gummy bear and cut a transverse or horizontal plane. Label these Diagram C-Transverse/Horizontal .
4.	Give a description of the cuts you made for each of the planes: median/midsagittal, frontal/coronal and transverse/horizontal under each diagram.

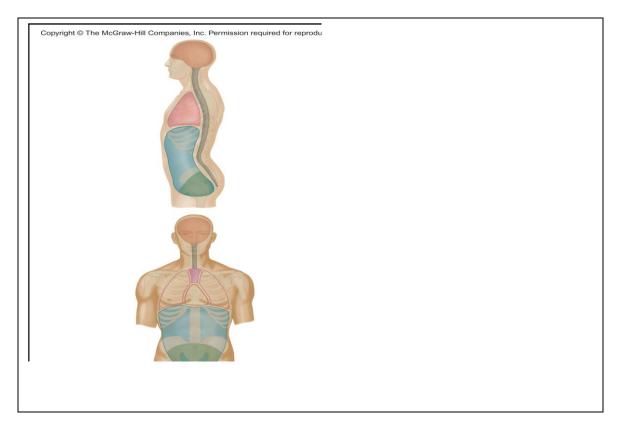
PART III: Body Cavities. There are two principle body regions and these are broken up into smaller cavities.

1.) Axial portion

- Cranial cavity
- Vertebral canal
- Thoracic cavity
 - Right and left pleural cavities
 - Pericardial cavity
- Abdominopelvic cavity
 - Abdominal cavity
 - Pelvic cavity

2.) Appendicular portion

- Limbs
- 1. Label the diagrams below each using the terms above. You should also include the **diaphragm** and the **mediastinum**.



	_	vhich principle body cavity ea= thoracic cavity	each structure below would be found in
	Brain		
	Stomach		
	Lungs		
	Liver		
	Bladder		
	spinal cord		
	Uterus		
	Esophagus		
DΔ	RT IV: Practice		
1 11	in ivi i i decice		
1.	Fill in the approp	oriate word choice.	
(sı	aperior or inferi	orl	
-	•	vs. pectoral region_	
		vs. poeteral region_	
		vs. tail bone	
(aı	nterior/ventral o	or posterior/dorsal)	
•	•	_vs. ear	
		vs. palm	
		vs. toes	
(m	edial or lateral)		
		vs. ulna bone	
		vs. big toe	
		vs. ear	
(n	roximal or distal	n	
j.		vs. carpal region	
•		vs. carpar region vs. clavicle	
		vs. thigh	
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