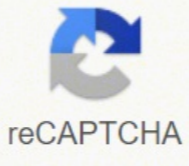


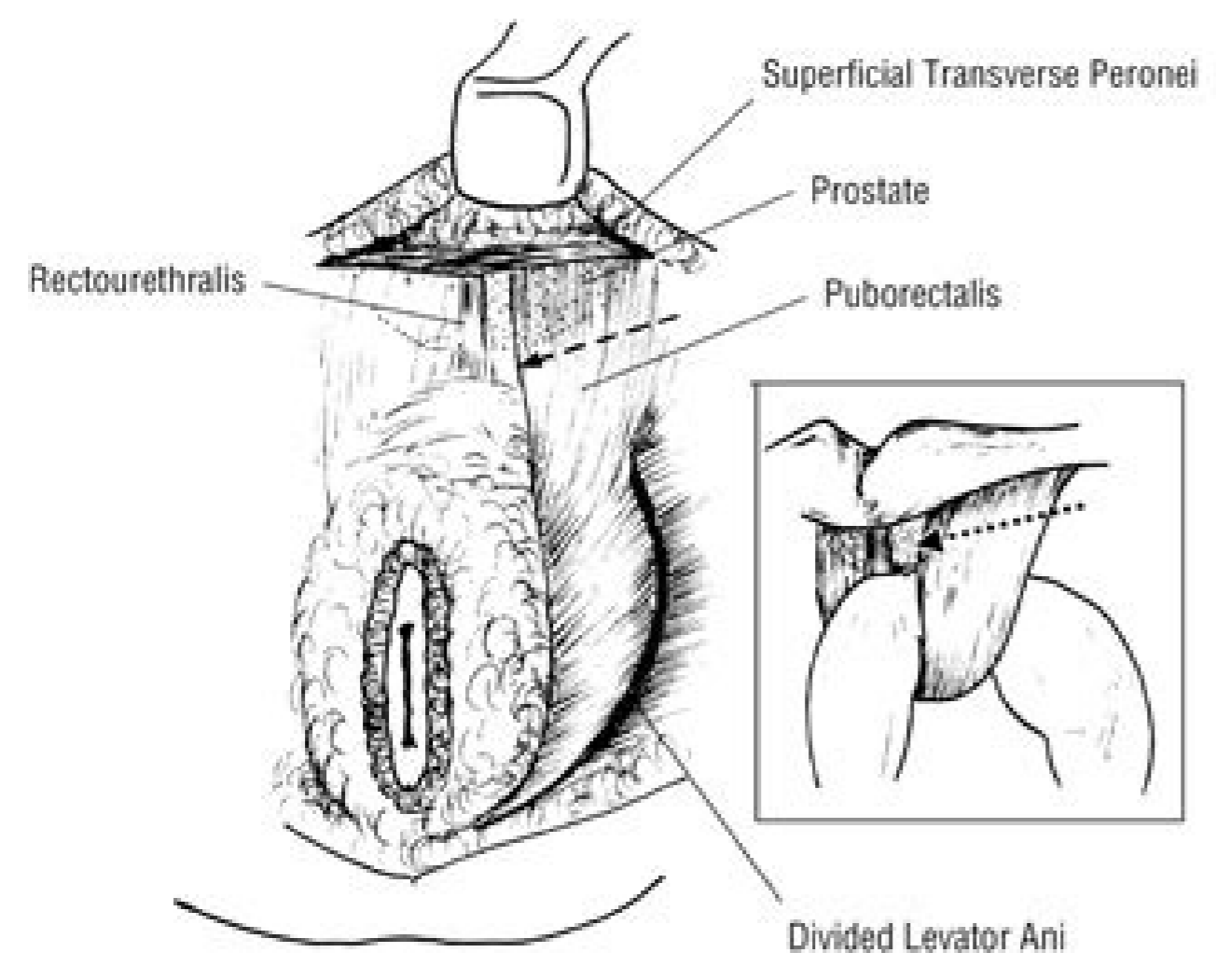
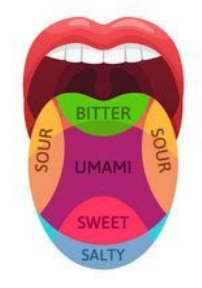
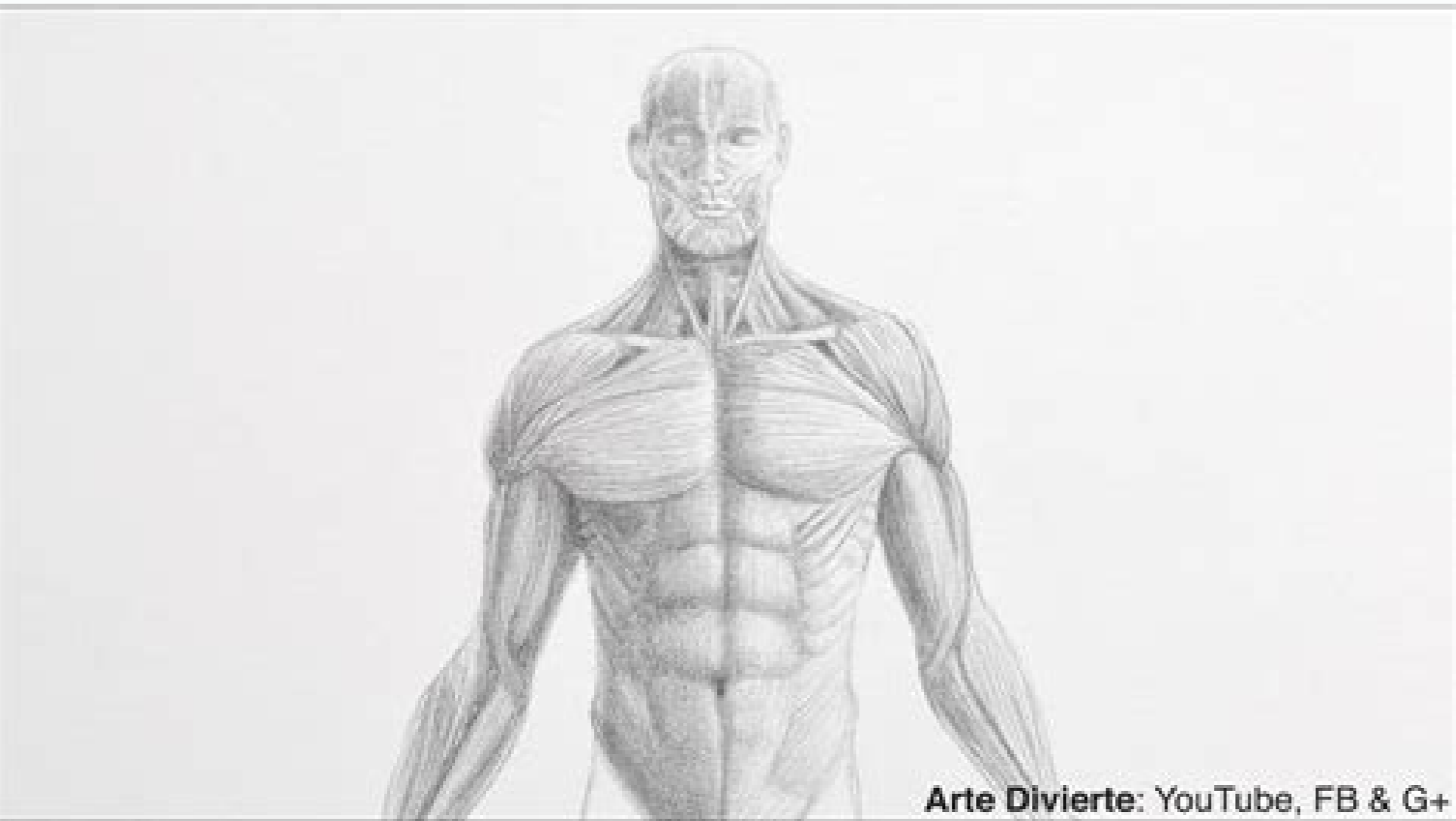
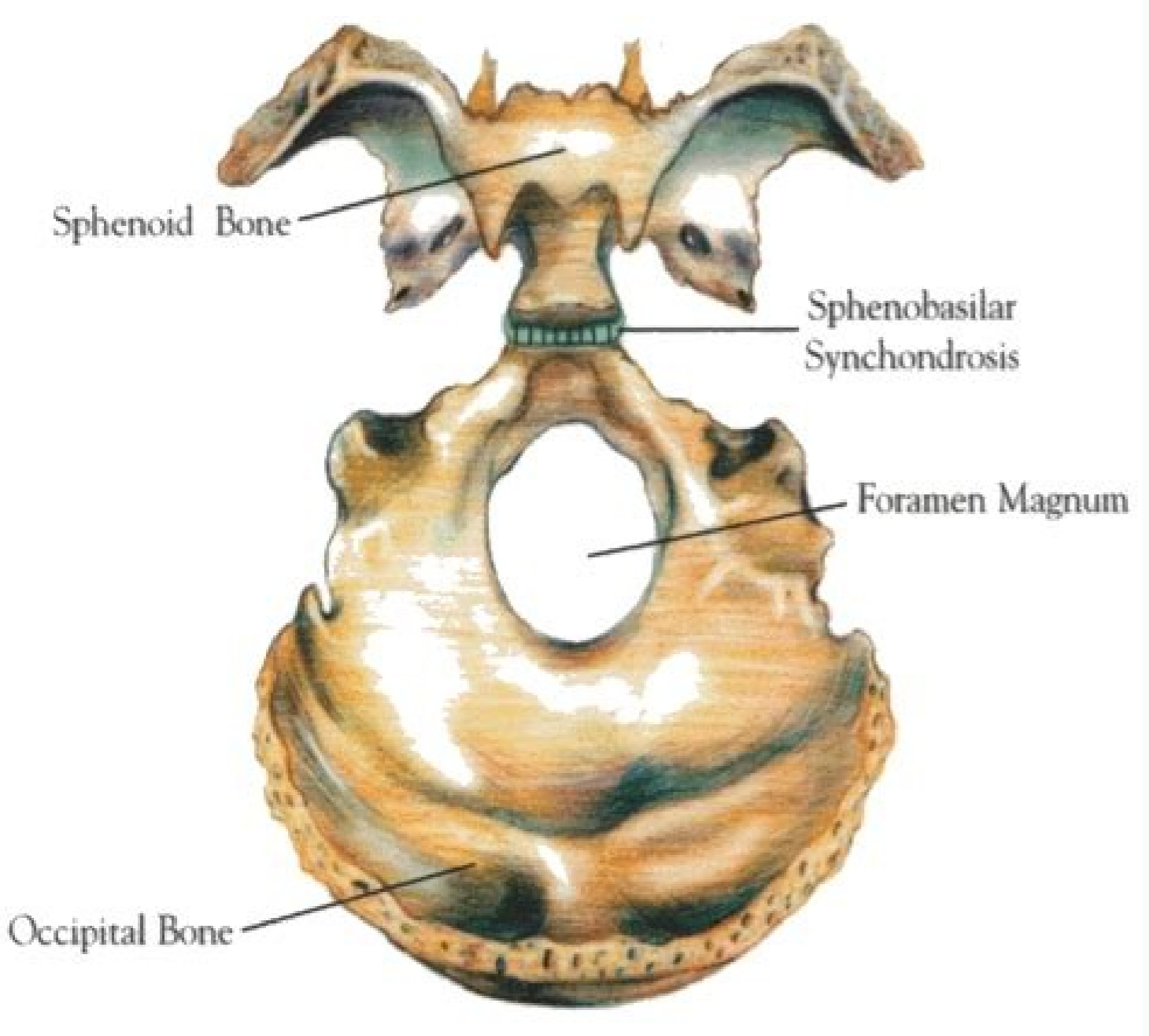


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### Spheno-occipital Junction



# The Language of Anatomy

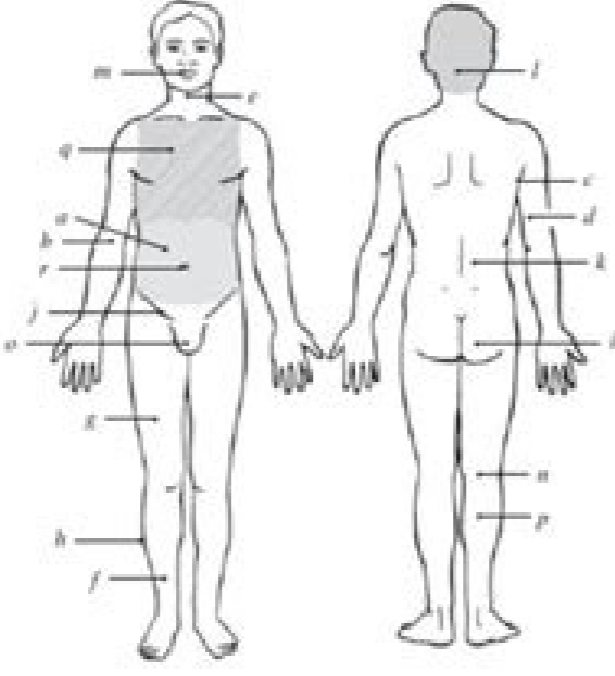
## Surface Anatomy

1. Match each of the following descriptions with a key equivalent, and record the key letter or term in front of the description.

- Key: a. buccal c. cephalic e. patellar  
b. calcaneal d. digital f. scapular
- a. buccal \_\_\_\_\_ 1. cheek e. patellar \_\_\_\_\_ 4. anterior aspect of knee  
d. digital \_\_\_\_\_ 2. pertaining to the fingers b. calcaneal \_\_\_\_\_ 5. heel of foot  
f. scapular \_\_\_\_\_ 3. shoulder blade region c. cephalic \_\_\_\_\_ 6. pertaining to the head

2. Indicate the following body areas on the accompanying diagram by placing the correct key letter at the end of each line.

- Key:  
a. abdominal  
b. antecubital  
c. axillary  
d. brachial  
e. cervical  
f. cranial  
g. femoral  
h. fibular  
i. gluteal  
j. inguinal  
k. lumbar  
l. occipital  
m. oral  
n. popliteal  
o. pubic  
p. sural  
q. thoracic  
r. umbilical



3. Classify each of the terms in the key of question 2 above into one of the large body regions indicated below. Insert the appropriate key letters on the answer blanks.

- h, c, d, f, g, k, n, p \_\_\_\_\_ 1. appendicular u, e, i, j, k, l, m, o, q, r \_\_\_\_\_ 2. axial

## Body Orientation, Direction, Planes, and Sections

4. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. Standing erect, feet together, head and toes pointed forward, arms hanging at sides with palms forward.

Anatomical terms worksheet. Anatomical terms quizlet. Anatomical terms pdf. Anatomical terms of movement. Anatomical terms of the body. Anatomical terms of location. Anatomical terms quiz. Anatomical terms ppt.

Knowing these terms will facilitate understanding of the context of the following learning units. "Previous (body functions & life process) next (review) a." Sagittal Plan (Side Plan) - A vertical plane that goes from the forefront; It divides the body or any of its parts on right and left sides. Symptoms that look like life threatening when you are alone and worried can actually end up being something very common and easily treat. The thoracic cavity is linked laterally by the ribs (covered by the Costal pleura) and the diaphragma caudally (covered by the diaphragmatic pleura). A Searching your symptoms can be a cause of unnecessary anxiety and " is always useful. As its name indicates, contest more later in the body. The upper portion, or the cranial cavity, houses the re-embra, and the lower pit, or vertebral canal houses the spinal cord. Distal - far or farther from the trunk or the point or origin of a portion (for example, the hand is located at the distal end of the forearm). "Improbable that you á é™ á é™ get to diagnose with precision, so maybe it's better to save time and worry about going to a professional. The abdominal cavity is linked cranially from the diaphragm, sideways by the wall of the body and caudally by the lvica cavity. The pale cavity contains most of the urogenital system as well as the rectum. Inferior or flow - far from the head; inferior (for example, the bead is part of the lower end). Posterior or dorsal - rear (for example, the shoulder blades are located on the back side of the body). Abdominal cavity and lvica The bottom of the ventral cavity (abdominopy) can be divided into two parts: abdominal portion and lvica portion. Use this Council to focus on the most reliably sources for MEDICAL

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Interpreting the word Medical?people who are searching for definitions µs for words because Á Á ? jare concerned about their prÁ's. Respected online dictionaries such as Merriam-Webster don't require medical dictionaries that focus on specific µ of medicines for relevant words. Three term groups are introduced here: Directional terms Body plans Directional terms Directional terms Directional terms describe the positions µ structures in relation to other structures or locations in the body. Medial - in direction mÁ© line of the body day (for example, the mÁ© finger of the pÁ© is located on the medial side of the pÁ©). The ventral A© the larger cavity and A© divided into two parts (toric and abdominal cavities) by the diaphragm, a <sup>3</sup> respiratory muscle in the shape of a dome. Medium plane ©dio - sagittal plane that passes through the mÁ ©dia line of the body; divides the body or any of its parts into right and left halves. Students' medical glossus may have informationilluminating or complementary information that helps with their studies. Upper or cranial - toward end of body hair; upper end (for example, the m is not part of the upper end). The upper ventral cavity, thoracic or toric cavity contains the heart, µ, trachea, aphaqus, large blood vessels and nerves. Body cavities The cavities, or spaces, of the body contain the internal <sup>3</sup>, or guts. To know a lot of the words of the Master Á Á Á good substitute for the experience that comes with a full education. Proximal - toward the trunk or point of origin of a bone (for example, the proximal end of the femur joins the lumvic bone). The cavity pÁ© lvica is cranially limited by abdominal, dorsally by the sacrum and sideways by Pelvis. More than Before we enter the following learning units, which will provide a more detailed discussion of <sup>3</sup> in different human systems, we need to learn some useful terms to describe the structure of the body. Side - away from the body's m ©dia line (e.g., the little finger is located on the side of the pÁ©). Avjpes from the coronal plane of the body (frontal plane) - a vertical plane running from one side to the other; divides the body or any of its parts into the µ and the posterior. The dorsal cavity, again, can be divided into two µ. Government agencies such as the National Health Institutes can provide the most useful information for you.