

Chapter 1 Introduction to Human Anatomy and Physiology

Anatomy:	A. Anatomy deals with the _____ of the body and its _____.
Physiology:	B. Physiology studies the _____ of these parts.
Levels of Organization: Atom → Molecule → Organelle → Cell → Tissue → Organs → Organ systems → Organism	
Characteristics of Life: Fundamental characteristics of life are traits shared by all organisms. Taken together, these 10 characteristics constitute metabolism. List the 10 characteristics of life.	
Maintenance of Life: A. Requirements of Organisms 1. Life depends on the availability of the following: Water, Food, Oxygen, Heat, Pressure 2. Both the quality and quantity of these factors are important. B. Maintenance of a stable internal environment is called _____	
Organization of the Human Body:	
Body Cavities:	
Cranial cavity: contains the _____	
Vertebral Canal: contains the _____	
Thoracic cavity: contains the _____, _____ and _____	
Pleural cavities: contain the _____	
Pleural membrane: lines the _____ cavity	
Pericardial cavity: contains the _____	
Pericardium: lines the _____ cavity	
Mediastinum: contains the _____, _____, _____ and _____	
Abdominopelvic cavity: abdominal cavity + pelvic cavity	

Abdominal cavity: what does it contain?
Peritoneal Membrane: lines the _____ cavity
Pelvic cavity: What does it contain?
Body Systems: List general organs and functions of the following systems.
Integumentary: Organs: Functions:
Skeletal: Organs: Functions:
Muscular: Organs: Functions:
Nervous: Organs: Functions:
Endocrine: Organs: Functions:

Digestive:

Organs:

Functions:

Respiratory:

Organs:

Functions:

Circulatory:

Organs:

Functions:

Lymphatic:

Organs:

Functions:

Urinary:

Organs:

Functions:

Reproductive:

Organs:

Functions:

Anatomical Terminology:
Anatomical position: Terms of relative position are used to describe the location of a part relative to another part.
<u>Superior</u> : Needs to be in reference to another part. A body part is _____ another part.
<u>Inferior</u> : Opposite of superior. A body part is _____ another part.
<u>Anterior</u> : Means the same as ventral in humans. Towards the _____.
<u>Posterior</u> : Means the same as dorsal in humans. Towards the _____.
<u>Medial</u> : Towards the _____.
<u>Lateral</u> : Towards the _____.
<u>Proximal</u> : Is in reference to another part. It means _____ to the point of origin.
<u>Distal</u> : Is the opposite of proximal. It means _____ from the point of origin.
<u>Superficial</u> : Situated _____ to the surface.
<u>Deep</u> : Situated _____ from the surface.
Body sections:
<u>Sagittal</u> : A sagittal section divides the body into _____ and _____ portions. Midsagittal: centrally divides body into equal _____ and _____ portions.
<u>Transverse</u> (horizontal, cross-sectional) A transverse section divides the body into _____ and _____ portions
<u>Frontal (coronal)</u> : A coronal section divides the body into _____ and _____ sections.