

A & P ORIENTATION & TERMINOLOGY

9/30/82, 21 Sept 1995, 26 Sept 1996, 23 sept 99, 22 Sept 00, 24 Sept 01, 24 Sept 03, 24Sept08, 22 Sept09
 Martini's 6th: pp 2-27, 7th: 4-24, 8th:

ANATOMY [Upward, to cut] & **PHYSIOLOGY** [bodily function, science of] Structure and Function of the body
 Terminology:

tissue: *group of cells* and cell products similar in structure and function
organ: *Two or more tissues* form a structure with specialized function

THREE EMBRYONIC TISSUE LAYERS give rise to the parts of the body (p. 1094,; table 29-1)

ectoderm [outer, skin] coverings, nervous tissue
mesoderm [middle, skin] esp. muscle and bone, etc
endoderm [inner, skin] digestive tube, respiratory tract and associated structures

FOUR SOMATIC TISSUES are found in the adult based on structure and function:

Epithelial [upon, nipple] covers and lines, forms glands
Connective [together, fasten] supports, attaches, specialized function
Muscular [mouse, little] contractile tissue, three types: skeletal, cardiac, visceral
Nervous [sinew or tendon] irritable tissue: composed of neurons, transmit messages

SYSTEMS OF BODY: depending on how divided: Eleven will be studied: Fig. 1-2 (pp 10-11):

Integumentary	nervous	respiratory
skeletal	endocrine	digestive
muscular	circulatory	urinary
	lymphatic	reproductive

[End of class Sept 2008]

HOMEOSTASIS: [same, hold, process] maintains stable internal environment
 Means of regulating and integrating body systems. (Fig 1-3, pp 13)
 Organ systems maintain homeostasis: p 16

TERMINOLOGY:

Body positions: prone: [forward] face down towards floor
 supine: [fall back] face up from floor (hint: hold out a cup of soup in your hand)
 anatomical position: standing, feet together, palms forward, fingers extended, thumbs away from body

Direction, location:

Fig 1-9, p 20:

anterior posterior
 ventral dorsal
 superior inferior
 cranial caudal
 medial lateral
 proximal distal
 superficial deep
 cervical
 thoracic

Fig. 1-7, p 17-18.

See checked words:
 lumbar [loin] (between ribs and hip)
 sacral [sacred bone]
 plantar [sole of foot]
 palmar [related to palm of hand]
 axilla [armpit]
 inguinal [groin]
 proximal [next to, toward beginning]
 distal [beyond, ("down stream")]

Fig. 1-7, p 19:

R hypochondriac	epigastric	L hypocondriac
R lumbar	umbilical	L lumbar
R iliac	hypogastric	L iliac

SECTIONS: Three types of sections: Fig. 1-9, p 21:

sagittal: [arrow] longitudinal: R&L halves (*midsagittal* if passing through midline)
 frontal or coronal: [crown] longitudinal: anterior and posterior halves
 transverse: [across, turn] cross-wise: divides superior and inferior halves

BODY CAVITIES: (Fig. 1-11, p 23) Thoracic, diaphragm, abdomenopelvic. Pleural, pericardial, visceral versus parietal pleura, pericardium, peritoneum