

Medical Anatomy and Physiology

REVIEW WORKSHEET ANSWERS

1. abdominal cavity
2. the study of structure
3. negative feedback, homeostasis
4. sagittal plane (midsagittal)
5. childbirth, ovulation, and blood clotting
6. chemical, cellular, tissue, organ, system, organism
7. LUQ
8. because most reverse the original stimulus
9. frontal plane
10. an atom that either gains or loses electrons
11. Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen
12. ionic
13. solid, liquid, gas
14. the scale that tells how acidic or basic a solution is
15. 7.35-7.45
16. organic = usually contain carbon, are large, form covalent bonds, and are flammable
inorganic = do not have carbon, are small, and usually form ionic bonds
17. active transport
18. nucleus
19. ribosomes / rough endoplasmic reticulum
20. flagellum
21. synovial membrane
22. epithelial, connective, muscle, nervous
23. epidermis
24. vacuoles
25. cell membrane, nucleus, cytoplasm, organelles
26. mitosis
27. endocrine gland
28. sudoriferous
29. connective tissue
30. serous membrane
31. lysosomes
32. a jt with a synovial capsule and end of bones covered with articular cartilage
33. fibrous joint
34. trochanter
35. diaphysis
36. ligaments
37. sutures of skull, sockets of teeth, distal tibia/ fibula articulation
38. osteoclasts
39. hyoid
40. sliding filament theory
41. cardiac muscle
42. origin

43. fibromyalgia
44. assists the agonist by providing additional force
45. motion by levers, posture, regulate organ volume, thermogenesis, protection of internal organs
46. actin
47. quadriceps
48. thalamus, hypothalamus
49. regulates vital, unconscious processes
50. inner ear
51. hearing and balance, interpretation of sensory experiences, memory of visual scenery and music
52. pons, midbrain, medulla oblongata
53. central nervous system, peripheral nervous system
54. cerebellum
55. auricle or pinna
57. frontal, parietal, temporal, and occipital
58. vascular spasm, platelet plug formation, coagulation
59. endocrine
60. adrenal
61. excessive HGH during adulthood
62. thyroxine
63. dwarfism
64. pituitary, thyroid, adrenal, and pancreas
65. pituitary, because it regulates the other glands
66. diabetes mellitus
67. mumps
68. type B blood
69. Leukocytes (WBC)
70. T-cells
71. Erythrocytes (RBC)
72. erythrocytes, leukocytes, thrombocytes
73. B-cells
74. Tricuspid valve
75. SA node
76. pericardium
77. hemophilia
78. capillaries
79. diastole
80. pulmonary artery
81. internal respiration
82. nose or mouth, pharynx, larynx, bronchi, bronchioles, alveolar ducts, and aveoli
83. tidal volume
84. pneumonia
85. CO₂
86. thyroid cartilage

87. alveoli
88. deudenum, jejunum, and ileum
89. cecum, ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon, sigmoid colon, rectum
anus
90. carbohydrates
91. emulsifies fat
92. teeth, tongue, liver, gallbladder, spleen,
93. protein
94. gallbladder
95. enamel, dentin, and pulp
96. renal capsule
97. filtration, reabsorption, and secretion
98. kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra
99. nephron
100. bladder
101. micturition, urination, voiding
102. diabetes insipidus
103. nephron
104. scrotum, penis
105. 28
106. 1st stage of labor
107. fundus
108. meiosis
109. progesterone
110. Y
111. seminiferous tubules
112.
 - a. closer to the midline
 - b. abnormal curve of the lumbar spine
 - c. a hole or tunnel in a bone
 - d. prime mover
 - e. lack of appetite
 - f. inability to control urination
 - g. functional unit of a muscle fiber
 - h. chewing
 - i. division of cytoplasm
 - j. lateral curve of the spine
 - k. one nerve and all the muscle fibers that it innervates
 - l. "tough mother" outermost of the meninges
 - m. loss of transparency of the lens of the eye or its capsule
 - n. a blood clot, bubble of air, or debris transported by the bloodstream
 - o. substance that has the ability to provoke an immune response
 - p. Cardiovascular accident
 - q. air breathed out during normal breathing
 - r. an open lesion of the skin or a mucous membrane
 - s. wave-like motion
 - t. neck or inferior cylindrical part of uterus

- u. finger-like projections at the ends of the uterine tubes
- v. an imbalance in the extrinsic eye muscles that cannot be controlled voluntarily
- w. Blood Pressure