

Medical Anatomy and Physiology

REVIEW WORKSHEET

1. What cavity holds the liver?
2. Describe anatomy.
3. What is the name of the mechanism that works like a pendulum, it initiates an action to reverse or reduce the original stimulus?
4. What plane divides you into right and left halves?
5. Give some examples of positive feedback.
6. What are the levels of organization?
7. What quadrant is the spleen found in?
8. Why are homeostatic mechanisms said to work by negative feedback?
9. What anatomical plane cuts you into front and back halves?
10. What is an ion?
11. What are the four most abundant elements in the body?
12. What type of chemical bonds transfer electrons from one atom to another?
13. List the states of matter.
14. What is the pH scale?
15. What is the pH of blood?
16. What are organic compounds? Inorganic?
17. Name the transportation process that uses energy to move ions against a concentration gradient.
18. What structure controls all cellular activities?
19. Which organelle does protein synthesis?
20. What cellular structure is responsible for moving the entire cell? (not all have them)
21. Name the membrane found in all movable joints?
22. What are the four main types of tissue?
23. Name the outermost layer of skin.
24. What organelle is the site of cell product storage?
25. What are the four main cell components?
26. What type of cell division ends up with diploid cells?
27. What type of gland secretes hormones into the bloodstream?
28. What type of gland produces perspiration?
29. What type of tissue binds things together?
30. What type of membrane is found lining body cavities without an opening to the outside?
31. Which organelle produces the enzyme responsible for phagocytic activity?
32. What is a synovial joint?
33. What type of joint are sutures of the skull?
34. Which bone markings are only found on the femur?
35. Name the shaft of a long bone.
36. What connects bone to bone?
37. List two examples of fibrous joints.
38. What cells break down existing bone matrix?
39. Name the bone that does not articulate with any other bone.

40. Name the theory that involves actin and myosin.
41. What type of muscle would you find intercalated disks and gap junctions in?
42. Which attachment is said to be most proximal and have the larger surface area?
43. Name the condition that is characterized by chronic pain in muscles and soft tissues around joints.
44. Define synergist.
45. Name the functions of the muscular system.
46. The thin filament in a muscle fiber is called _____.
47. What muscle group does knee extension?
48. Name the two parts of the diencephalons.
49. What does the brainstem regulate?
50. Where do you find the vestibule, semicircular canal, and the cochlea?
51. What does the temporal lobe do?
52. Name the parts of the brain stem.
53. What are the two primary divisions of the nervous system?
54. What part of the brain controls balance and coordination?
55. Name the part of the outer ear that directs sound waves to the tympanic membrane.
56. What is the pigmented part of the eye, and what does it do?
57. Name the lobes of the the cerebrum.
58. Name the three stages of hemostasis?
59. What system is responsible for changes during puberty?
60. Name the triangular glands on each kidney.
61. What causes acromegaly?
62. What is the thyroid hormone that helps influence metabolism and metabolic rate?
63. Name the condition that deals with hyposecretion of growth hormone.
64. Name the glands of the endocrine system.
65. What is the master gland? Why?
66. What is the name for the disease in which the body cannot regulate blood sugar?
67. What disorder is known for infected swollen parotid glands?
68. What blood type has B antigens and A antibodies?
69. Neutrophils and lymphocytes are types of what?
70. Which WBC does HIV infect?
71. What element is described as an anucleated bioconcave disc?
72. Name the formed elements found in blood.
73. What cells are responsible for synthesis of antibodies?
74. What valve is found between the rt atrium and the rt ventricle?
75. What is the primary pacemaker of the heart?
76. Which serous membrane surrounds the heart?
77. Name the genetic condition where blood lacks clotting factor.
78. In what type of vessel does nutrient exchange take place?
79. What is the cardiac cycle term for relaxation of the ventricles?
80. What type of artery carries deoxygenated blood?
81. What is the gas exchange called that happens between the capillaries and the body cells?
82. Name the respiratory pathway into the body.

83. What do you call the air that you breath in and out during normal breathing?
84. What disorder is characterized by the lungs filling up with pus or fluid?
85. What is the primary stimulus for breathing?
86. What structure forms the Adam's Apple?
87. Where does gas exchange occur within the lungs?
88. Name the parts of the small intestine.
89. List in order the parts of the large intestine.
90. What does salivary amylase breakdown?
91. What does bile do?
92. Name the accessory organs of the digestive system?
93. What does pepsin help chemically digest?
94. Where is bile stored?
95. Name the layers of a tooth.
96. What is the outer layer of kidney called?
97. What processes are involved in urine formation.
98. Name the parts of the urinary system?
99. Which kidney structure is responsible for filtration?
100. What urinary structure stores urine?
101. What are some terms that mean urination?
102. What disorder is caused by hyopsection of ADH?
103. What is the functional unit of the kidney?
104. Name the external male reproductive structures.
105. How many days are in the typical menstrual cycle?
106. Dilation and effacement take place during what stage of labor?
107. Name the upper dome shaped portion of the uterus.
108. Which type of cellular division forms gamates?
109. What hormone is responsible for maintaining the uterine lining during pregnancy?
110. What does the male chromosome #23 look like?
111. Where does spermatogenesis take place?
112. Define the following

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|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| a. medial | i. Cytokenesis | r. Ulcers |
| b. Lordosis | j. Scoliosis | s. Peristalsis |
| c. Foramen | k. Motor unit | t. Cervix |
| d. Agonist | l. Duramater | u. Fimbriae |
| e. Anorexia | m. Cataracts | v. Strabismus |
| f. Incontinence | n. Embolus | w. BP |
| g. Sarcomere | o. Antigen | |
| h. Mastification | p. CVA | |
| | q. Tidal volume | |

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