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Introduction to The Human Body

FOCUS: The human organism is often examined at seven structural levels: chemical, organelle, cell, tissue, organ, organ system, and the organism. Anatomy examines the structure

of the human organism, and physiology investigates its processes. Structures and processes interact to maintain homeostasis through negative-feedback mechanisms.

CONTENT LEARNING ACTIVITY

Anatomy and Physiology

“Anatomy is the scientific discipline that investigates the body's structure.”

Match these terms with the correct statement or definition:

Anatomic imaging
Physiology
Regional anatomy

Surface anatomy
Systemic anatomy

1. Study of the body's structures by systems (a group of structures that have one or more common functions).
2. Study of the body's organization by areas; the approach used in most medical schools.
3. Study of external features that serve as landmarks to locate deeper structures.
4. Use of x-rays, ultrasound, and magnetic resonance imaging to create pictures of internal structures.
5. The scientific discipline that deals with the processes or functions of living things.

Structural and Functional Organization

“The body can be studied at seven structural levels.”

A. Match these terms with the correct statement or definition:

Cell
Chemical
Organ
Organism

Organelle
Organ system
Tissue

1. A structure within a cell that performs one or more specific functions.

2. The basic living unit of all plants and animals.

3. A group of cells with similar structure and function plus the extracellular substances located between them.

4. Two or more tissue types that perform one or more common functions.

B. Match these terms with the correct statement or definition:

Cardiovascular
Digestive
Endocrine
Integumentary
Lymphatic
Muscular

Nervous
Reproductive
Respiratory
Skeletal
Urinary

1. Organ system that consists of skin, hair, and nails; protects and prevents water loss.

2. Organ system that consists of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves; detects sensation and controls movements.

3. Organ system that consists of the lungs; exchanges gases between blood and the air.

4. Organ system that consists of the kidneys and urinary bladder; removes waste products from the circulatory system.

5. Organ system that consists of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and intestines; breaks down and absorbs nutrients.

6. Organ system that consists of bones and cartilage; protects and supports the body, and produces blood cells.

7. Organ system that consists of the heart, blood vessels, and blood; transports nutrients, wastes, and gases.

8. Organ system that consists of glands such as the pituitary and thyroid glands; a major regulatory system.

9. Organ system that consists of muscles attached to the skeleton; allows body movement, maintains posture, and produces body heat.

Homeostasis

“Homeostasis is the maintenance of a relatively constant environment within the body.”

Match these terms with the correct statement or definition:

Negative feedback
Positive feedback

1. Maintains homeostasis by resisting or reducing any deviation from a normal value.
2. When a deviation from a normal value occurs, the response is to make the deviation larger.
3. Medical therapy seeks to overcome illness by aiding this type of feedback.
5. Increase heart rate in response to a decrease in blood pressure.
6. Decreases the ability of the heart to pump following blood loss.

Directional Terms

“Directional terms refer to the body in the anatomical position.”

Match these terms with the correct statement or definition:

Anterior	Medial
Deep	Posterior
Distal	Proximal
Inferior	Superficial
Dorsal	Superior
Lateral	Ventral

1. Lower than.
2. Toward the back of the body (two terms).
3. Toward the front of the body (two terms).
4. Farther from the point of attachment to the body than another structure.
5. Away from the midline.
6. Away from the surface.

Planes

“ A plane is an imaginary flat surface passing through the body or an organ. ”

A. Match these terms with the correct statement or definition:

Frontal (coronal) plane
 Longitudinal
 Oblique

Sagittal plane
 Transverse plane

- _____ 1. Runs vertically through the body and separates it into right and left portions.
- _____ 2. Runs parallel to the surface of the ground and divides the body into superior and inferior parts.
- _____ 3. A cut through the long axis of an organ.
- _____ 4. A cut across the long axis of an organ at any angle other than a right angle.

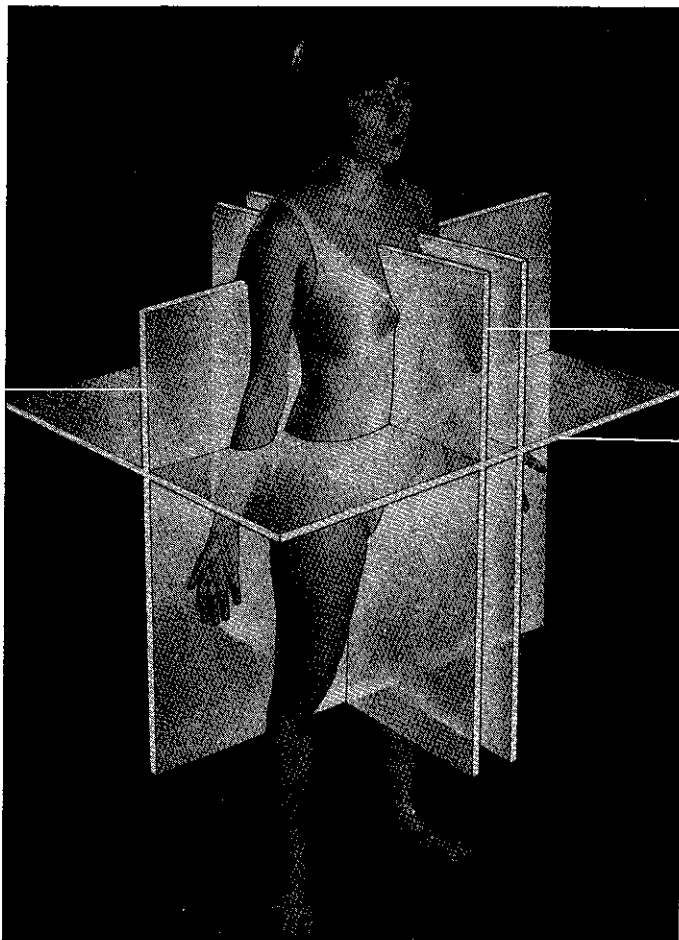


A midsagittal section divides the body into equal right and left parts.

B. Match these terms with the correct planes labeled in Figure 1-1:

Frontal (coronal) plane
 Midsagittal plane
 Transverse plane

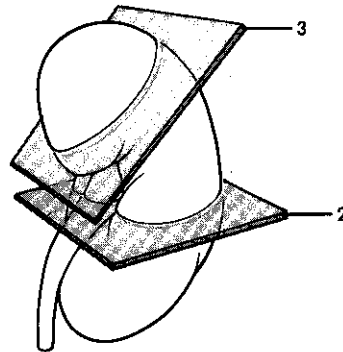
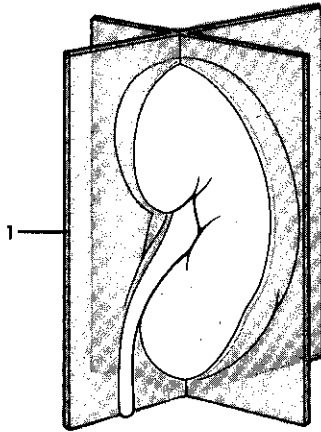
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



C. Match these terms with the correct section in Figure 1-2:

Longitudinal section
 Oblique section
 Transverse section

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Body Regions

“The body is commonly divided into several regions.”

Using the terms provided, complete these statements.

Abdomen
 Arm
 Forearm
 Leg
 Lower limb

Pelvis
 Thigh
 Thorax
 Upper limb

The (1) consists of the arm, forearm, wrist, and hand.
 The (2) extends from the shoulder to the elbow, and the (3) extends from the elbow to the wrist. The (4) consists of the thigh, leg, ankle, and wrist. The (5) extends from the hip to the knee, and the (6) extends from the knee to the ankle. The trunk consists of the (7), (8), and (9).

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____



The abdominal region can be subdivided into four quadrants or nine regions by imaginary lines. The quadrants or regions can be used as reference points for locating underlying organs.

Body Cavities

“The body contains several large trunk cavities that do not open to the exterior of the body.”

A. Match these terms with the correct statement or definition:

Abdominal cavity
Pelvic cavity
Thoracic cavity

- | | |
|-------|--|
| _____ | 1. Cavity surrounded by the rib cage, bounded inferiorly by the diaphragm, and divided into right and left parts by the mediastinum. |
| _____ | 2. Cavity bounded primarily by the abdominal muscles and the superior bones of the pelvis. |
| _____ | 3. Small space enclosed by the bones of the pelvis. |
| _____ | 4. Cavity containing the heart and lungs. |
| _____ | 5. Cavity containing the stomach and kidneys. |
| _____ | 6. Cavity containing the urinary bladder and internal reproductive organs. |

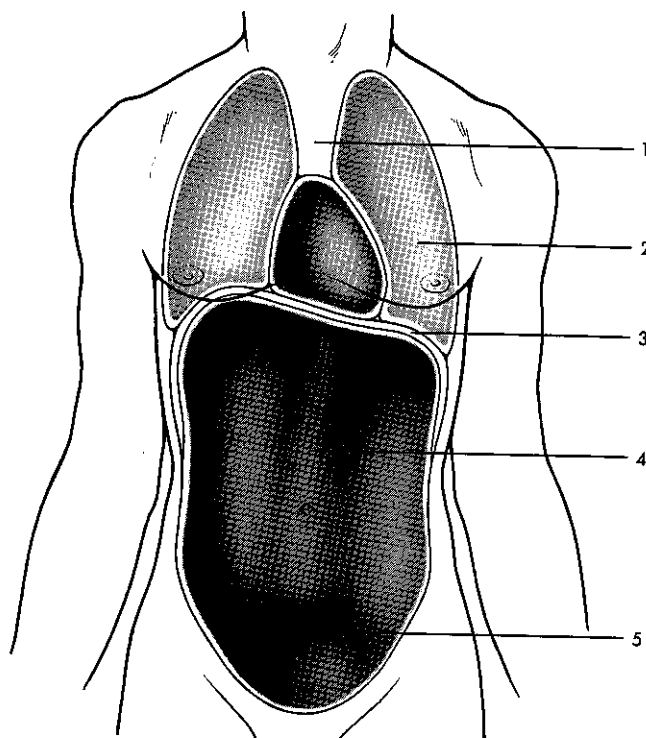


There is no physical separation between the abdominal and pelvic cavities. These cavities are sometimes collectively called the abdominopelvic cavity.

B. Match these terms with the correct part labeled in Figure 1-3:

Abdominal cavity
Diaphragm
Mediastinum
Pelvic cavity
Thoracic cavity

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



C. Match these terms with the correct statement or definition:

Mesentery
 Parietal
 Pericardial membrane
 Peritoneal membrane

Pleural membrane
 Retroperitoneal
 Visceral

1. Portion of a serous membrane in contact with an organ.
2. Serous membrane that surrounds the lungs and lines the thoracic cavity.
3. Serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities and their organs.
4. Double-layered serous membrane that anchors some abdominal organs to the body wall.
5. Location of organs covered only by parietal peritoneum.

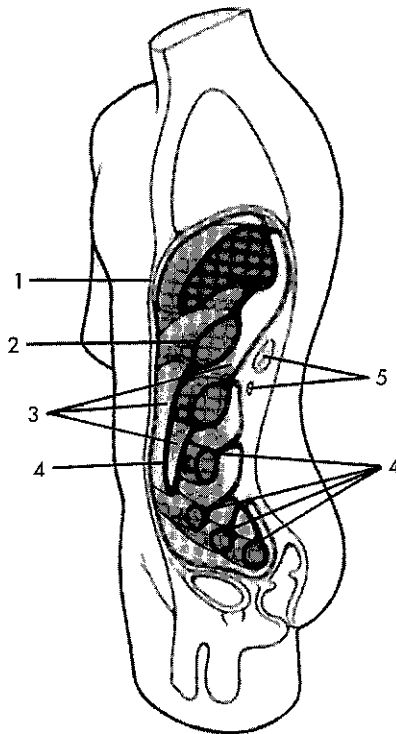


A potential space or cavity is located between the visceral and parietal serous membranes. The cavity is filled with serous fluid that reduces friction between the visceral and parietal serous membranes.

D. Match these terms with the correct part labeled in Figure 1-4:

Mesentery
 Parietal peritoneum
 Peritoneal cavity
 Retroperitoneal
 Visceral peritoneum

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



QUICK RECALL

1. Arrange the seven structural levels of the body in order, from the smallest to the largest.
2. List the four primary tissue types.
3. List the two kinds of feedback mechanisms found in living organisms.
4. Describe the anatomical position.
5. List the three major planes used to section the human body. List the three major planes used to section an organ of the human body.
6. Name the three trunk cavities of the human body.
7. List the three serous membranes that line the trunk cavities and their organs.
8. List four retroperitoneal organs.

WORD PARTS

Give an example of a new vocabulary word that contains each word part.

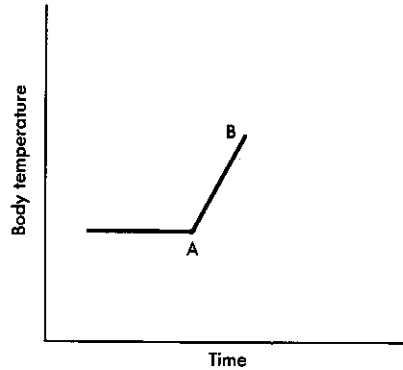
WORD PART	MEANING	EXAMPLE
homeo-	the same; steady	1. _____
-stasis	standing; staying	2. _____
sagitt-	an arrow	3. _____
peri-	around	4. _____
pariet-	wall	5. _____
retro-	behind; back of	6. _____

MASTERY LEARNING ACTIVITY

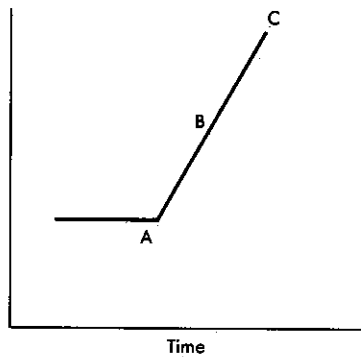
Place the letter corresponding to the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Physiology
- deals with the processes or functions of living things.
 - is the scientific discipline that investigates the body's structure.
 - is concerned with organisms and does not deal with different levels of organization such as cells and systems.
 - recognizes the unchanging (as opposed to dynamic) nature of living things.
- _____ 2. An organ is
- a specialized structure within a cell that carries out a specific function.
 - at a lower level of organization than a cell
 - two or more tissues that perform a specific function.
 - a group of cells that perform a specific function.
- _____ 3. The systems that are most important in the regulation or control of the other systems of the body are the
- circulatory and muscular systems.
 - circulatory and endocrine systems.
 - nervous and muscular systems.
 - nervous and endocrine systems.
- _____ 4. Negative-feedback mechanisms
- make deviations from normal smaller.
 - maintain homeostasis.
 - are responsible for an increased rate of sweating when air temperature is higher than body temperature.
 - all of the above

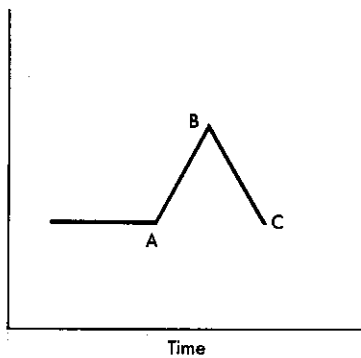
5. Body temperatures were measured during an experiment. On the graph below at point A, the subject moved from a swimming pool containing cool water into a jacuzzi containing hot water. As a result, body temperature increased to point B.



Graphed below are two possible responses to the increase in body temperature.



Response 1



Response 2

Which of the responses graphed above represents a negative-feedback mechanism?

- Response 1
- Response 2

6. Which of the following terms mean the same thing when referring to a human in the anatomical position?
- superior and dorsal
 - deep and distal
 - anterior and ventral
 - proximal and medial

7. The chin is _____ to the umbilicus (belly button).
- lateral
 - posterior
 - distal
 - superior

8. A plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior portions is a
- frontal plane.
 - sagittal plane.
 - transverse plane.

9. Which of the following terms is correctly defined?
- The arm is that part of the upper limb between the shoulder and wrist.
 - The leg is that part of the lower limb between the knee and ankle.
 - The thorax extends from the neck to the pelvis.
 - An abdominal region is one of four subdivisions of the abdomen.

10. The pelvic cavity contains the
- kidneys.
 - liver.
 - stomach.
 - spleen.
 - urinary bladder.

11. The thoracic cavity is separated from the abdominal cavity by the
- diaphragm.
 - mediastinum.
 - mesentery.
 - rib cage.

12. The heart is
- part of the mediastinum.
 - surrounded by the pericardial cavity.
 - found within the thoracic cavity.
 - all of the above