

Lab Exam 1 Objectives

Terminology

Anterior	Lateral	Proximal
Deep	Medial	Sagittal (SAJ it ahl) section
Distal	Midsagittal section	Superior
Dorsal	Peripheral	Transverse section
Frontal (coronal) section	Posterior	Ventral
Inferior		

Abdominopelvic Regions

Identify the regions and the organs found in the regions

Right Hypochondriac	Epigastric	Left Hypochondriac
Right lobe of liver Gallbladder Right adrenal gland	Pyloric end of stomach Duodenum Pancreas	Stomach Spleen Left adrenal gland
Right Lumbar	Umbilical	Left Lumbar
Ascending colon Right kidney Portion of small intestine	Omentum Mesentery Small intestine	Descending colon Left kidney Portions of small intestine
Right Iliac/Inguinal	Hypogastric	Left Iliac/Inguinal
Cecum of large intestines Appendix Right ovary	Ileum Bladder Uterus	Sigmoid colon Left ureter Left ovary

Body Cavities and Serous Membranes

Abdominal cavity	Pericardial cavity
Abdominopelvic (ab-DOM-eh-no-PEL-vik) cavity	Pericardium (PER-eh-KARD-eum)
Cranial cavity	Peritoneal cavity
Diaphragm	Pleura (PLOO-ra).
Dorsal cavity	Pleural cavity (right & left)
Epicardium	Retroperitoneal (RET-row-per-eh-toe-NEE-al) region
Mediastinum (me-de-ah-STY-num)	Spinal cavity
Parietal pericardium	Thoracic (tho-RAS-ik) cavity
Parietal peritoneum	Ventral cavity
Parietal (pah RYE ah tahl) pleura	Visceral pericardium (or epicardium)
Peritoneum (per-eh-toe-NEE-um)	Visceral peritoneum
Pelvic cavity	Visceral (VIS er ahl) pleura

Diffusion & Osmosis

Demonstration procedure of the processes of diffusion and osmosis

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Integument (in-TEG-you-ment)

Arrector pili (PIE lie) or (PILL ee) muscle	Hair
Dermal papilla (pah-PIL-ah)	Hypodermis (or subcutaneous layer)
Dermis	Sebaceous (sah-BAY-shus) gland
Epidermis	Sudoriferous (sood ah RIF ah rahus) (sweat) gland

Histology - Bone Tissue

On a slide or model of bone tissue identify the following structures:

Canaliculus (KAN-AHLIK-yahlus) (pl. canaliculi)	Lamella (lah-MEL-ah) (pl. lamellae)
Central (osteonic) canal	Matrix
Compact bone	Osteocyte
Lacuna (lah-KU-nah) (pl. lacunae)	Osteon (os-TEE-on)

Long Bone Structure

Articular cartilage	Epiphysis (ah-PIF-uh-seez)
Compact bone tissue	Medullary cavity (MED-ul er EE KAV-ah-te)
Diaphysis (die-AF-ah-sis)	Periosteum (PER-ee-OS-tee-um)
Endosteum (end-OS-tee-um)	Spongy (cancellous) bone

Appendicular Skeleton

Upper Extremity – Bones and markings

Clavicle	Radius
Carpals	Head of radius
Humerus	Radial tuberosity (TOO BAHROS itee)
Capitulum (KAHPICH-uhlum)	Styloid (STY-loyd) process (stylus) of radius
Coronoid (CAW-rahnoyd) fossa (FOS ah)	Scapula (SKAP-u-la)
Deltoid tuberosity (TOO-ber-os-ity)	Acromion (ah-CRO-me-on) process
Greater tubercle (TOO-burk-ul)	Axillary (AK-sahler-ee) (lateral) margin of scapula
Head of humerus	Coracoid (COR-uh-coyd) process
Lateral epicondyle	Glenoid (GLEE noyd) cavity
Lesser tubercle	Spine of scapula (scapular spine)
Medial epicondyle (EP-uh KON-dahl)	Vertebral (medial) margin of scapula
Olecranon (uh-LEC-rah-non) fossa	Ulna
Trochlea (TROW-kee-ah)	Coronoid (CAW-rah-noyd) process
Metacarpals	Head of ulna
Phalanges	Olecranon process
	Radial notch
	Styloid process (stylus) of ulna

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Lower Extremity – Bones and Markings

Os Coxa (OS COX-ah) (pl. coxae) (OS COX-ee)	Femur
Ilium (ILL-ee-um)	Greater trochanter (TRO-kan-tur)
Anterior inferior iliac spine/process	Head of femur
Anterior superior iliac spine/process	Lateral condyle of femur
Iliac crest	Lesser trochanter
Posterior inferior iliac spine/process	Medial condyle of femur
Posterior superior iliac spine/process	Fibula (FIB-yah-lah)
Greater sciatic (sy-AT-ik) notch	Head of fibula
Ischium (ISS-kee-um)	Lateral malleolus (mah- LEE-oh-lus)
Ischial spine	Metatarsals (MET-ah-TAHR-sahl)
Ischial tuberosity	Patella (PAH-tell-ah)
Pubis (PYOU-bis).	Phalanges
Acetabulum (ASS-AHTAB-yahlum)	Tarsals (TAHR-sahls)
Obturator foramen (FORAY mahn)	Calcaneus (kal-KAY-nee-us)
Coccyx	Talus (TA-lus)
Sacrum	Tibia (TIB-ee-ah)
Sacroiliac (SAK-ro-IL-ee-ak) joint	Lateral condyle of tibia
Sacrum to ilium articulating surface	Medial condyle of tibia
Symphysis pubis (SIM-fie-sis PYOU-bis)	Medial malleolus (mah- LEE-oh-lus)
	Tibial tuberosity

Axial Skeleton

Thorax & Hyoid

Clavicle	Rib cage
Hyoid	Costal cartilage
Sternum (STUR-num)	Vertebral (false, floating) ribs
Body of sternum	Vertebrochondral (false) ribs
Manubrium (mah NOO-bree-um) of sternum	Vertebrosteral (true) ribs
Sternal angle (notch)	
Xiphoid (ZYEF-oyd) process of sternum	

Vertebral Column (note: boldface headings are NOT objectives)

Atlas	Vertebral markings
Axis	Body of vertebra
Odontoid (oh dahn TOYD) process (dens)	Intervertebral (IN-tah VER-tah bral) disk
Coccyx	Intervertebral foramen
Sacrum	Lamina (LAM-in-uh)
Vertebra (VUR tah brah) (pl. vertebrae)	Neural (vertebral) arch
Cervical	Pedicle (PED-ik-cul)
Thoracic	Spinal (vertebral) foramen (pl. foramina)
Lumbar	Spinous process of vertebra
	Transverse foramen (pl. foramina)
	Transverse process

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Skull (note: boldface headings are NOT objectives)

Foramen (FORAY-mahn) magnum	Parietal bone
Frontal bone	Sphenoid (SFE-noyd) bone
Frontal sinus	Dorsum sella
Ethmoid (ETH-moyd) bone	Greater wing of sphenoid
Cribriform (KRIB-ri-FORM) plate	Hypophyseal (HIPO-FIZE-ahl FOS-ah) fossa
Crista galli (KRIS-tah GAL-lee)	Orbital surface of sphenoid
Middle nasal concha (pl. conchae)	Sella turcica (SEL-ah TUR-sikah)
Perpendicular plate of ethmoid	Sphenoidal sinus
Superior nasal conchae (KONG-kah)	Sutures
Inferior nasal concha (pl. conchae)	Coronal suture
Lacrimal (LAK-rimul) bone	Lambdoidal (LAM DOID ahl) suture
Mandible	Sagittal suture
Mandibular condyle	Squamosal (SKWA-mow-sul) suture
Maxilla (MAKSIL-ah)	Temporal bone
Maxillary sinus	External acoustic meatus (ME-A-tus)
Median palatine suture	Mandibular (glenoid) fossa
Palatine process of maxilla	Mastoid (MAS-toyd) process
Nasal bone	Styloid process
Occipital (OKSIP-it-ahl) bone	Zygomatic process of temporal bone
Occipital condyle	Vomer bone
Palatine bone	Zygomatic bone
	Zygomatic (ZEYEGO-MAT-ik) arch

Skeletal Muscles

Histology – Muscle Tissue

On a slide of muscle tissue identify the following muscle types as well as the nucleus of each:

Smooth muscle	Skeletal muscle
Cardiac muscle	Nucleus of muscle cell (fiber)

Muscles of the Face and Neck

Buccinator (BUK se NAY tur)	Sternocleidomastoid (STUR-no-KLEYE-doe-MAS-toyd)
Masseter (MASS-ih-tur)	Temporalis (TEM-pur-alis)
Platysma (plah TIZ mah)	

Muscles of the Chest and Back

External intercostal (IN-ter-KOS-tahl)	Pectoralis minor
Internal intercostal	Rhomboideus (rom BOYD ee us) major
Latissimus (lah-TISS-ih-mus DOR-sigh) dorsi	Serratus (se-RAT-us) anterior
Pectoralis (PECK-tur-AL-is) major	Trapezius (trah-PEE-zee-us)

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Muscles of the Shoulder

Coracobrachialis (core-AK-oh-BRAY-key-AL-is)	Supraspinatus (SOUP-rah-spin-AT-us)
Deltoid (DEL-toyd)	Teres (TARE-eez) major
Infraspinatus (IN-fra-spin-AT-us)	Teres minor
Subscapularis (SUB-skap-you-LAR-is)	

Muscles of the Upper Limb

Biceps brachii	Pronator teres (pro-NAY-tor TARE-eez)
Brachialis (BRAY-key-AL-us)	Triceps brachii (TRY-ceps BRAY-key-eye)
Brachioradialis (BRAY-key-oh-RAY-dee-AL-us)	

Muscles of the Abdomen

External oblique (ik-STUR-nahl ah-BLEEK)	Rectus abdominis (REK-tahs AB-dom-in-us)
Internal oblique (in-TUR-nahl ah-BLEEK)	Transverse abdominis (trans-VURS AB-dom-in-us)

Muscles of the Pelvis, Buttocks and Lower Limb

Adductor longus	Psoas major (SO-az MAY-jor)
Adductor magnus	Rectus femoris (REK-tus FEE-mor-us)
Biceps femoris (BY-ceps FEE-mor-us)	Sartorius (sar-TOR-ee-us)
Calcaneal (Achilles) tendon	Semimembranosus
Extensor digitorum longus	Semitendinosus
Gastrocnemius (gas-TROW-NE-me-us)	Soleus (SOW-lee-us)
Gluteus (GLOO-te-us MAK-si-mus) maximus	Tibialis anterior
Gluteus medius	Vastus intermedius
Gracilis (grah-SIL-us)	Vastus lateralis
Iliacus (ILL-ee-AK-us)	Vastus medialis
Iliopsoas (ILL ee O SO-az)	