

+ Precise Language of Anatomy

- ~ **Anatomic Position**
 - o Provides a common point of reference when describing and discussing its regions
 - o Stand upright
 - o Feet parallel and flat on floor
 - o Head is level
 - o Eyes look forward
 - o Arms at either side of body, palms facing forward
 - o Thumbs pointing away from the body
- ~ **Sections and Planes**
- Real or imaginary "slices" of the body used to examine its internal anatomy and describe the position of one body part relative to another
- - **Section**: implies an actual cut or slice to expose the internal anatomy
- - **Plane**: implies an imaginary flat surface passing through the body
 - o = **Coronal or Frontal**: vertical plane, divides body into anterior and posterior
 - o = **Transverse or Horizontal**: cuts perpendicularly along the long axis of the body or organ, separating into both superior and inferior parts
 - o = **Midsagittal or Median**: extends through the body or organ vertically and divides the structure into right and left halves
 - o = **Sagittal**: a plane parallel to the midsagittal, but either to the left or the right of it
 - o = **Oblique**: minor plane that passes through the specimen at an angle
- ~ **Regional Anatomy**
 - o Body is partitioned into 2 main regions:
 - o - **Axial region**: forms the main vertical axis of the body
 - Head, neck, and trunk
 - o - **Appendicular region**: the limbs (appendages)
 - Arms and legs
- ~ **Body Cavities and Membranes**
 - o Internal organs and organ systems housed within separate enclosed spaces- **cavities**
 - o Axial region subdivided into the posterior aspect and the ventral cavity
- - **Posterior Aspect**
 - o Contains 2 enclosed cavities encased by bone:
 - i. **Cranial cavity**: formed by the cranium, houses the brain
 - ii. **Vertebral canal**: formed by vertebral column, contains spinal cord
- - **Ventral Cavity**

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