

- Sagittal- splits body into right and left
- Transverse- splits body into top and bottom
- Frontal- splits body into superior and inferior

**Body cavities-Use diagram 1.14 in chapter 1**

- ventral
- thoracic
- abdominopelvic

reference positions

- Right upper quadrant
- left upper quadrant
- right lower quadrant
- left lower quadrant

\*Will be tested over four point quadrant, not nine point\*

Need to know:

- Plueracy- Infection in the membrane or fluid that surrounds the lung
- Intraperitoneal fat- Fat that is internal not external
- Visceral pericardium-physically touching the heart
- Pericardial cavity-fluid
- Parietal pericardium-touches external things of the hear

## Histology

Need to know different types of tissues, layers of the types of tissues, and locations of the tissues (all in chapter three).

Tissue types

1. Epithelial
2. Connective
3. Muscle
4. Nervous

-Bones have matrix in them that make them hard

### Epithelial

Polarity of epithelial- Apical and basal surfaces have uneven distribution of organelles

Arrangement of epithelial

- Stratified-in sheets, more than one layer
- Simple-1 layer
- The more specialized the function, the harder it is to regenerate cells
- control permeability
- Innervation-branching of nerve fibers
- endothelia lines heart and blood vessels, one layer of epithelium, accumulated with heart disease, knocking causes build up
- Squamos epithelia- most important function is controls vessel permeability
- Two categories of epithelial- membranous and granular, which split up into endocrine and exocrine
- Salivary (exocrine gland)
- ASE is always an enzyme
- CHO is a carbohydrate