

TOPIC: REVIEW - USING ANATOMICAL TERMS AND DIRECTIONS

- Putting it all together: anatomical terms and directional terms are often used together.

EXAMPLE:

- Name two regions that are distal to the antecubital region:

- You instruct a fellow student to look just lateral to the pubic region. Where are you looking?

- During a dissection, you start your incision in the left superior abdominal region and cut towards the pelvic region. In what direction do you cut?

- You have pain that is just distal to the popliteal region. What's another way to describe this location?



PRACTICE: If you have a pain that is just proximal to the metacarpals, where is it?

- a) Carpal. b) Antebrachial. c) Olecranal. d) Acromial.

PRACTICE: The vertebral region is medial to which other region?

- a) Cervical. b) Sacral. c) Occipital. d) Lumbar.

PRACTICE: During a dissection you are directed to start your incision in the popliteal region and cut distal to the popliteal until you reach the calcaneus. What region did you cut?

- a) Gluteal. b) Femoral. c) Popliteal. d) Sural.

PRACTICE: After running in high heels your fellow anatomy student complains of a pain just distal to the calcaneal region. What region is the pain coming from?

- a) Hallux. b) Digital. c) Plantar. d) Carpal.

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PRACTICE: Which of the following statements is correct?

- a) The orbital region is posterior to the occipital region.
- b) The two otic regions are ipsilateral.
- c) The sural region is ventral to the crural region.
- d) The hallux is medial to the other digits.

PRACTICE: Which of the following statements is correct?

- a) The axillary nerves are lateral to the thoracic vertebrae.
- b) The median sacral artery is found superior to the coxal bone.
- c) The femur region is distal to the calcaneus.
- d) To repair an inguinal hernia the incision would be medial to the pubis.