

TOPIC: ANATOMICAL PLANES AND SECTIONS

Anatomical Planes

- Bodies are 3D, but we divide the body along a 2D planes for dissection, imaging, etc.
- **Anatomical planes:** imaginary lines used to _____ the body.

1. Frontal

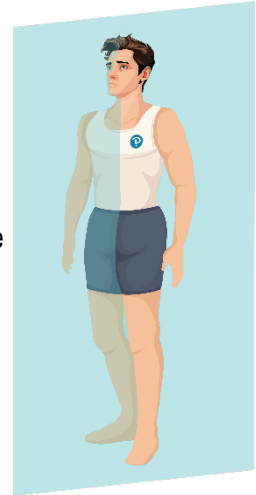
- Divides anterior and _____.



Frontal shows the _____.

2. Sagittal

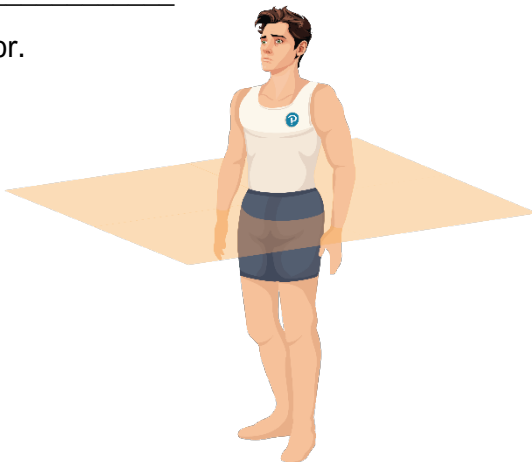
- Divides _____ and right.
Midsagittal – through midline
Parasagittal – _____ on midline



Sagittal separates the _____.

3. Transverse

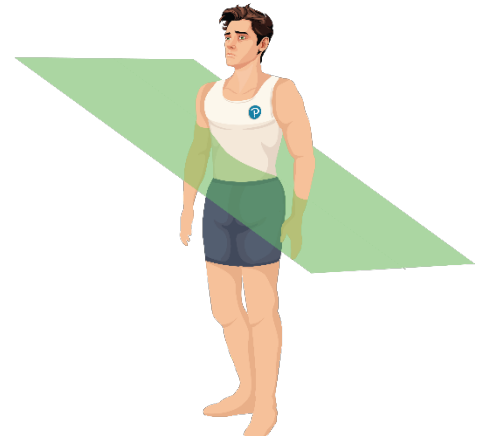
- Divides _____
and inferior.



Transverse cuts off the _____.

4. Oblique

- Divides the body on
_____.

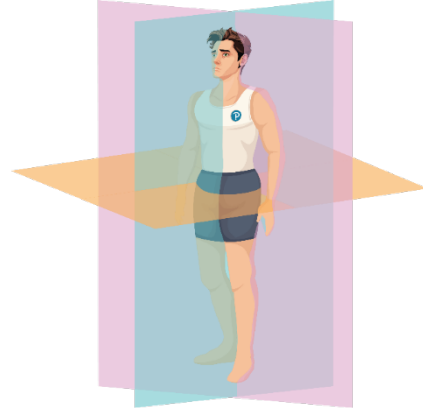


Oblique makes an _____ cut.

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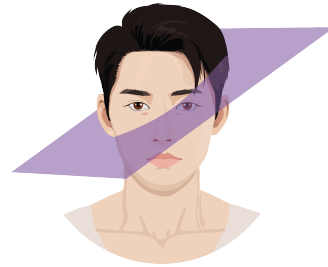
Anatomical Planes

EXAMPLE: Which type of plane or planes intersect both ears?



PRACTICE: What type of plane is shown in the image to the right?

- a) Transverse.
- b) Frontal.
- c) Sagittal.
- d) Oblique.



PRACTICE: You are asked to draw a plane that intersects only one leg. What type of plane could you draw?

- a) Transverse.
- b) Frontal.
- c) Parasagittal.
- d) Both A and C.

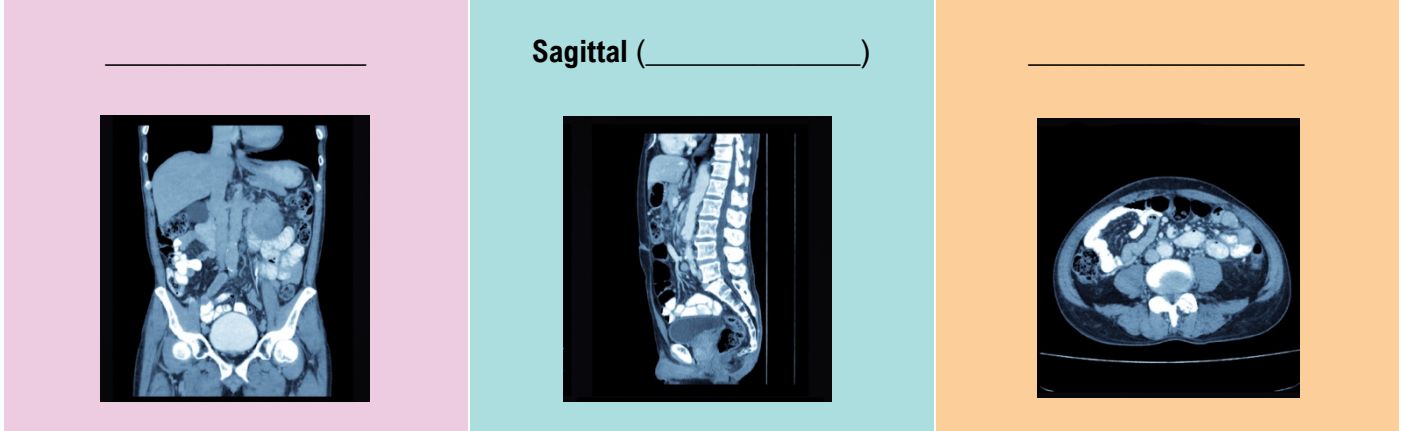
PRACTICE: Imagine a plane through the leg. If the shape formed where the leg intersects the plane is roughly a circle, what type of plane could make that shape?

- a) Transverse.
- b) Frontal.
- c) Sagittal.
- d) both A and C could be correct depending on where the plane crosses the leg.

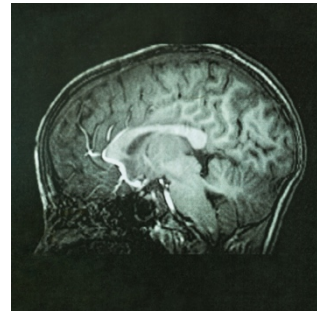
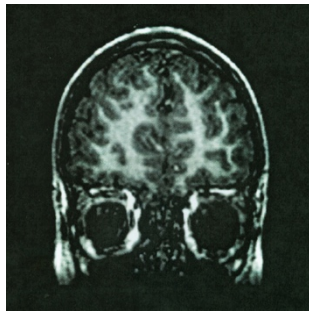
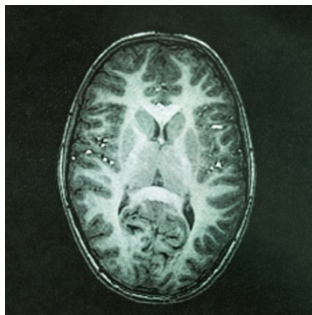
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Anatomical Sections

- **Anatomical Sections:** a section created when an _____ is taken or a cut is made along a _____.

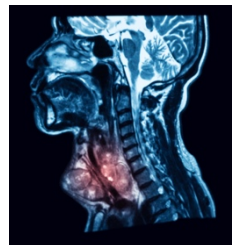


EXAMPLE: Identify the type of section represented in each image of the brain.



PRACTICE: Imagine you are a doctor. You suspect your patient has an enlarged thyroid, so you order the following MRI scan of the neck. The image that was taken represents what type of section?

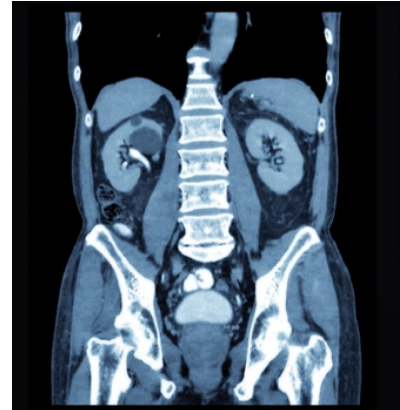
- a) Frontal.
- b) Transverse.
- c) Sagittal.
- d) Oblique.



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PRACTICE: The CT scan on the right represents what type of section?

- a) Frontal.
- b) Parasagittal.
- c) Sagittal.
- d) Transverse.



PRACTICE: What type of section does this MRI show and how do you know?

- a) Frontal because the front of the face can be identified.
- b) Parasagittal because the eye, which is not on the centerline, is visible.
- c) Midsagittal because it's from the side and we can see the middle of the head.
- d) Transverse because the head is near the top of the body.

