Anatomy Fall 2018 Final Exam Review Answers

**Unit 1: Introduction and Orientation**

1. Cell🡪Tissue🡪Organ🡪Organ System🡪Organism. In order from LEAST🡪MOST complex
2. Endocrine System
3. Carpal = Wrist
4. The front
5. Thoracic cavity- lungs, heart, ribs Abdominopelvic cavity-stomach, intestines, reproductive organs
6. The larynx is a part of the respiratory system
7. Carpal describes the wrist, olecranal describes the elbow (posterior) (anterior-antecubital)
8. Nervous System- control center

Respiratory System- gas exchange (carbon dioxide and oxygen)

Circulatory System- transport oxygen throughout body

Integumentary System- skin

Skeletal System- store calcium, movement

1. Neck-cervical, Anterior Elbow-antecubital

**Unit 2: Blood**

1. Transport nutrients and oxygen
2. Plasma (liquid)
3. Most abundant blood type is A+
4. Anemia
5. Agglutination
6. Blood Type B—antigens are what blood type you have, antibodies are what blood type you DON’T have

**Unit 3: Cardiovascular/Circulatory System**

1. Atria contraction, setting pace of heart rate
2. SA node
3. Pulmonary Vein
4. Tricuspid valve
5. Pericardium
6. 70-75 bpm
7. Superior/Inferior Vena Cava

**Unit 4: Cells and Tissues**

1. Bone, Blood, Tendon, Ligament, Areolar, Adipose, Cartilage---Areolar is most widespread
2. Ribosomes-protein synthesis
3. Pseudostratified epithelium—cilia hairs
4. Adipose tissue is fat tissue
5. Transitional tissue lines urinary tract
6. Mitochondria make ATP & convert food into energy
7. SKIP
8. Smooth muscle
9. Ligaments connect bone to bone
10. All things are made of cells, cells come from pre-existing cells, cells are the smallest unit of life
11. Prokaryotes do not have a nucleus, no membrane bound organelles, usually small
12. Cardiac Muscle

**Unit 5: Nervous System**

1. Spinal cord and brain
2. Olfactory nerve-sense of smell

Vagus nerve-wanders down into abdomen

Vestibulocochlear- hearing and balance

1. Balance and coordination
2. Midbrain, Pons, Medulla Oblongata
3. Dendrite-receives signal

Axon-sends signal

Myelin sheath-sends transmissions quicker

1. Astrocytes
2. Depolarization is an influx of Na+ ions into the cell, causing the inside charge to become more positive
3. Make up the myelin sheath
4. Frontal-reasoning, logic, thinking

Occipital- sight

Temporal-hearing

Parietal-senses

1. Afferent neurons=sensory (towards the brain)

Efferent neurons=motor (away from the brain)

1. Autonomic