**Review for Language of Anatomy Test**

1. Know all directional terms and how they are used in sentences (superior, inferior, proximal, distal, superficial, deep, lateral, medial, anterior, posterior, dorsal, ventral)

2. Know the anatomical position

3. What plane cuts the body into a vertical line that results in two equal halves?

4. What organs would be found in the dorsal body cavity?

5. What would be found in the right hypochondriac region?

6. What organs would be found in the thoracic body cavity?

7. What organs would be found in the epigastric region?

8. What plane would cut the body vertically, resulting in two unequal halves?

9. What type of scan uses radiation that examines dense structures, such as bone fractures (hint: it is very old technology and uses a small amount of radiation)?

10. If someone had a blood clot in their leg or lungs, what type of scan would be used?

11. What type of scan examines soft tissue, uses no radiation and uses magnets to help create images of the structures being examined?

12. What type of scan uses radiation, is good for examining overlapping structures such as the intestines, and results in thin, dime transverse sections?

13. What scan uses sound waves to create an image and uses no radiation?

**Make sure to study the regions of the body (page 20 in the textbook and your regional practice assignment)**

**You need to be able to identify the following:**

***Anterior:* *Posterior:***

Cephalic Occipital

Orbital (eye) Scapular (shoulder blade)

Nasal Cervical (neck)

Oral Thoracic (upper back)

Buccal (cheek) Lumbar (lower back)

Otic (ear) Sacral

Frontal (forehead) Olecranal (back of elbow)

Acromial (shoulder) Gluteal (butt)

Brachial (blood pressure) Popliteal (back of knee)

Antecubital (blood draws) Sural (calf)

Antebrachial (forearm) Calcaneal (heel)

Carpal (wrist) Plantar (bottom of foot)

Digital (fingers)

Sternal

Umbilical

Abdominal

Coxal (hip)

Inguinal (groin)

Femoral

Patellar (kneecap)

Fibular (outside of shin)

Crural (front of shin)

Tarsal (ankle)