

Directional Terms and Review

1) Match the term to the definition.

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|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>E</u> Proximal | A. More internal to the body/limb |
| <u>I</u> Anterior/Cranial | B. Towards the belly |
| <u>O</u> Lateral | C. Towards the nose |
| <u>G</u> Dorsal | D. Towards the tail |
| <u>C</u> Rostral | E. Closer to the trunk |
| <u>H</u> Palmar | F. More towards the surface |
| <u>F</u> Superficial | G. Towards the backbone |
| <u>Q</u> Thoracic Limb Region | H. Walking surface to the shoulder |
| <u>P</u> Bilateral Symmetry | I. Towards the head |
| <u>V</u> Distal | J. Towards the poll |
| <u>D</u> Posterior/Caudal | K. Further from the trunk |
| <u>L</u> Medial | L. Towards the midline |
| <u>B</u> Ventral | M. Hind limbs |
| <u>J</u> Cranial (Within the head) | N. Walking surface to the hip |
| <u>N</u> Plantar | O. Away from the midline |
| <u>A</u> Deep | P. Symmetrical on both halves |
| <u>M</u> Pelvic Limb Region | Q. Front limbs |

2) Describe what each plane creates.

- A sagittal plane creates a left & right side.
- A transverse plane creates a head & tail section in the body. In the leg it creates a body & foot section.
- A dorsal plane creates a spinal & belly section.
- A midsagittal plane creates a creates an even left & right section down the spine.

3) How is a sagittal plane different from a midsagittal plane?

- Midsagittal: MUST create an EQUAL left & right side
- Sagittal: creates any left & right side

4) What are the eight necessary life functions?

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|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Maintaining Balance (Homeostasis) | 5) Metabolism |
| 2) Movement | 6) Excretion |
| 3) Responsiveness | 7) Growth |
| 4) Digestion | 8) Reproduction |

5) What are the five survival needs?

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|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Oxygen | 4) Normal Body Temperature |
| 2) Water | 5) Atmospheric Pressure |
| 3) Nutrients | |

6) How does stratified squamous epithelial tissue regenerate?

- New cells are formed @ basal layer through mitosis
 - ↳ CT under the ET provides nutrients (blood flow)
- Cells loss of cytoplasm causes a change in shape as metabolic activity decreases
 - Apical Layer = Squamous
 - Basal Layer = Cuboidal/Columnar
- Cells are pushed to the apical side as new ones form at the basal layer
- Old/dead cells (on the apical layer) are removed through normal mechanical & chemical stress

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