Body regions,
Major body Cavities

Bio
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Superior (cranial)</td>
<td>Toward the head end or upper part of a structure or the body; above</td>
<td>The head is superior to the abdomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior (caudal)</td>
<td>Away from the head end or toward the lower part of a structure or the body; below</td>
<td>The navel is inferior to the chin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventral (anterior)*</td>
<td>Toward or at the front of the body; in front of</td>
<td>The breastbone is anterior to the spine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsal (posterior)*</td>
<td>Toward or at the back of the body; behind</td>
<td>The heart is posterior to the breastbone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial</td>
<td>Toward or at the midline of the body; on the inner side of</td>
<td>The heart is medial to the arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral</td>
<td>Away from the midline of the body; on the outer side of</td>
<td>The arms are lateral to the chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Between a more medial and a more lateral structure</td>
<td>The collarbone is intermediate between the breastbone and shoulder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* denotes a term that is typically used for the body as a whole, and is not used in the context of the body parts.
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<tr>
<td>Proximal</td>
<td>Closer to the origin of the body part or the point of attachment of a limb to the body trunk</td>
<td>The elbow is proximal to the wrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distal</td>
<td>Farther from the origin of a body part or the point of attachment of a limb to the body trunk</td>
<td>The knee is distal to the thigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superficial (external)</td>
<td>Toward or at the body surface</td>
<td>The skin is superficial to the skeletal muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep (internal)</td>
<td>Away from the body surface; more internal</td>
<td>The lungs are deep to the skin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The terms ventral and anterior are synonymous in humans, but this is not the case in four-legged animals. Whereas anterior refers to the leading portion of the body (abdominal surface in humans, head in a cat), ventral specifically refers to the “belly” of a vertebrate animal and thus is the inferior surface of four-legged animals. Likewise, although the dorsal and posterior surfaces are the same in humans, the term dorsal specifically refers to an animal’s back. Thus, the dorsal surface of four-legged animals is their superior surface.*

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Body regions

Right or left based on the person being viewed.

- A). Superior (cranial)
- B). Inferior (caudal)
- C). Anterior or ventral
- D). Posterior or dorsal
- E). Medial
- F). Lateral
- G). Intermediate
- H). Proximal
- I). Distal
  - J). Superficial
  - K). Deep
- L). Peripheral (also means outward)
Regional terms

- A). **Axial**: Head neck and trunk
- 1). *Parts of the Head*
  - a). **Cephalic**
  - b). **Frontal**
  - c). **Orbital**
  - d). **Nasal**
  - e). **Buccal**
  - f). **Oral**
  - g). **Mental**
  - h). **Occipital**
  - i). **Cervical**
  - j). **Otic**
Parts of the trunk (front)

a). Thoracic
  b). Pectoral
  c). Sternal
  d). Mammary
  e). Abdominal
  f). Umbilical
  g). Inguinal
  h). Pubic
  i). Genitals
Parts of the trunk (back)

- a). Vertebral
- b). Dorsum or Dorsal
- c). Lumbar
- d). Sacral
- e). Perineal
Axial Appendages or limbs.

1). Parts of the Pectoral (Shoulder) Girdle and Arm
   a). Acromial
   b). Scapular
   c). Axillary
   d). Brachial
   e). Olecranal or Cubital
   f). Antecubital
   g). Antebrachial
   h). Carpal
   i). Palmar
   j). Pollex
   k). Digital
Parts of the Pelvic (Hip) Girdle and Leg

- a). Gluteal
- b). Femoral
- c). Patellar
- d). Popliteal
- e). Crural
- f). Peroneal
- g). Sural
- h). Tarsal
- i). Calcaneal
- j). Plantar
- k). Pedal
- l). Hallux
- m). Digital
Figure 1.9a

(a) Lateral view

Key:
- Yellow: Dorsal body cavity
- Red: Ventral body cavity

Cranial cavity (contains brain)

Thoracic cavity (contains heart and lungs)

Diaphragm

Abdominal cavity (contains digestive viscera)

Pelvic cavity (contains bladder, reproductive organs, and rectum)
(b) Anterior view

Copyright © 2006 Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Benjamin Cummings.
• **A). Dorsal Body Cavity** which houses the CNS: brain and spinal cord

1). Cranial Cavity
2). Vertebral or spinal cavity

• **B). Ventral Body Cavity** which houses all other internal body organs

1). **Thoracic:**
   a). Pleural Cavities
   b). Pericardial Cavity
   c). Mediastinum

2). **Abdominopelvic Cavity**
   a). Abdominal Cavity
   b). Pelvic Cavity
It is the central compartment of the **thoracic cavity**. It contains the heart, the great vessels of the heart, esophagus, trachea, thymus, and lymph nodes of the central chest.
The pleural cavity is a closed space (like the inside of a balloon) within which the lung has grown. As the lung grows into the space, it picks up a layer of pleura (outside of balloon) and this is called the visceral pleura. The remainder of the pleura is called the parietal pleura. Pleura is a membrane that is single celled. Normally it produces a small amount of fluid that fills the gap between the parietal and visceral layers of pleura.
Pericardium
C). Other Body Cavities

1). Oral and Digestive
2). Nasal Cavity
3). Orbital Cavities
4). Middle Ear Cavities
5). Synovial Cavities
Membranes

- A). Serosa or Serous Membrane:
- B). Parietal Serosa
- C). Visceral Serosa
Challenges
what cavity are you in