

LIBER .IX.

DE ORIGINE



*Body regions,
Major body Cavities*



Bio

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The background of the slide is a green marbled paper with a complex, swirling pattern of lighter and darker green tones. A solid black horizontal band runs across the middle of the slide, serving as a background for the text.

<http://sinoemedicalassociation.org/AP/>

TABLE 1.1 Orientation and Directional Terms

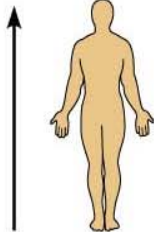
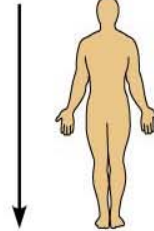


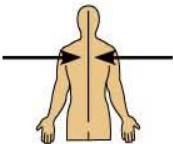
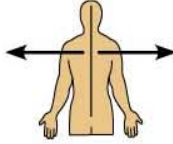

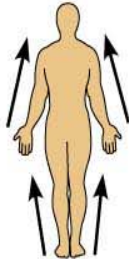
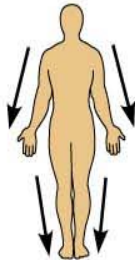
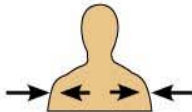
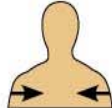
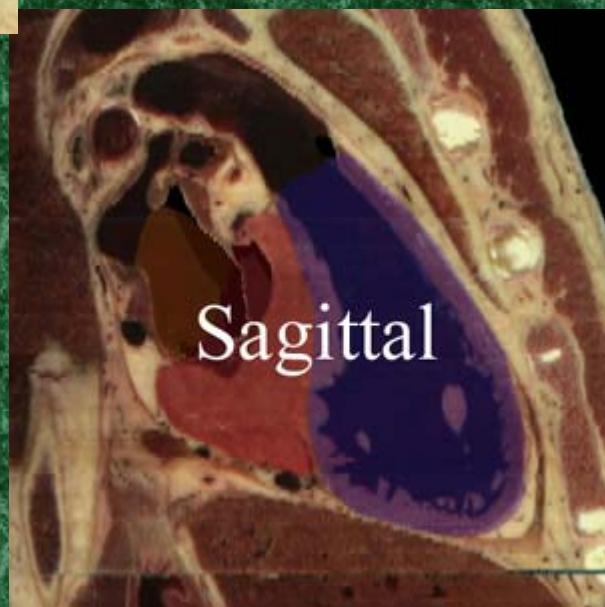
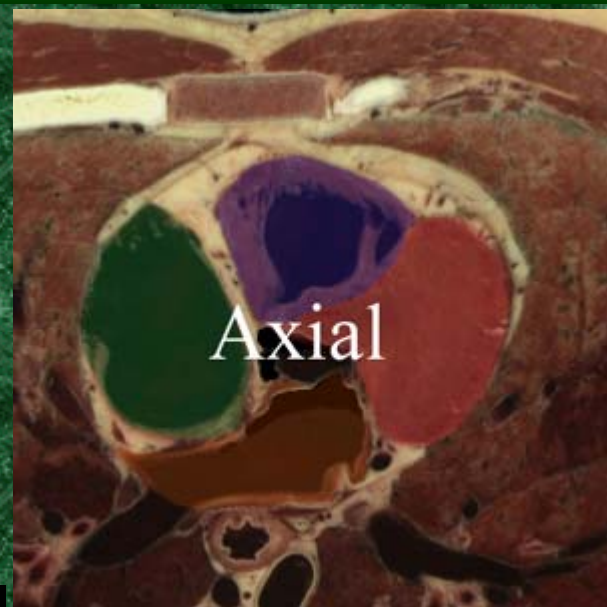
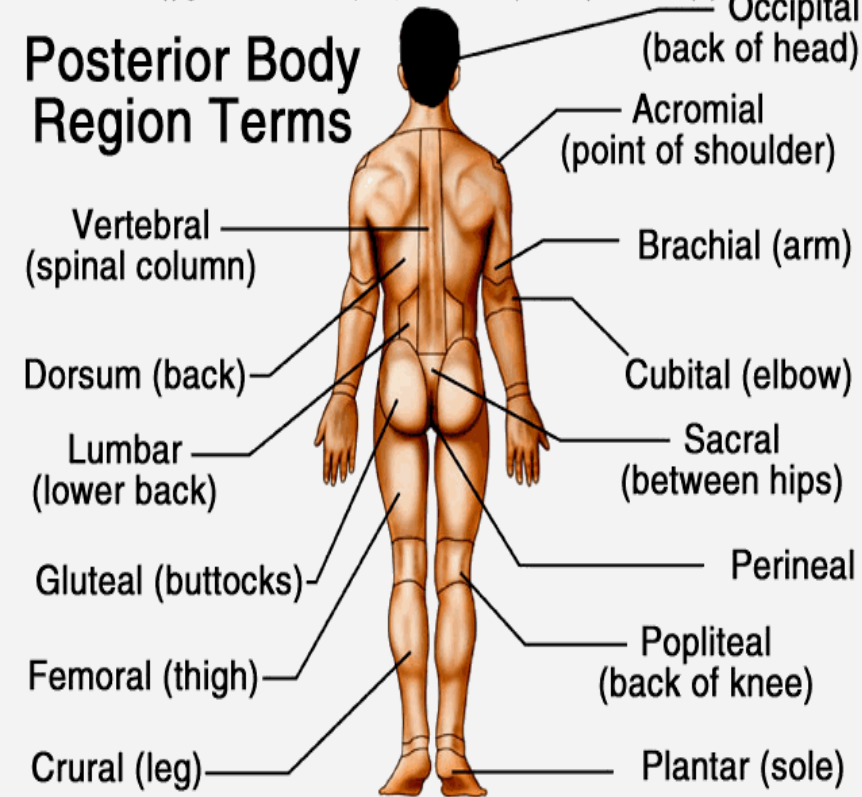
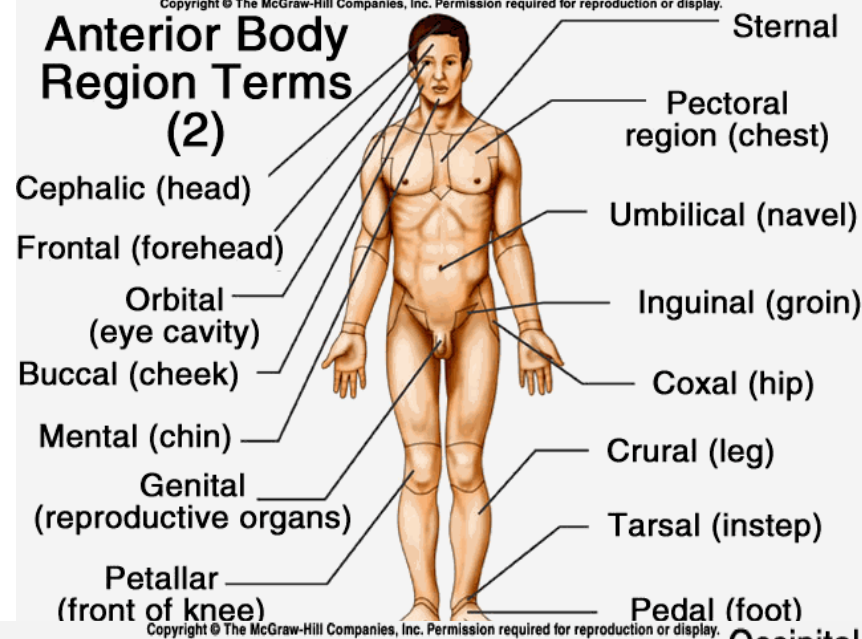
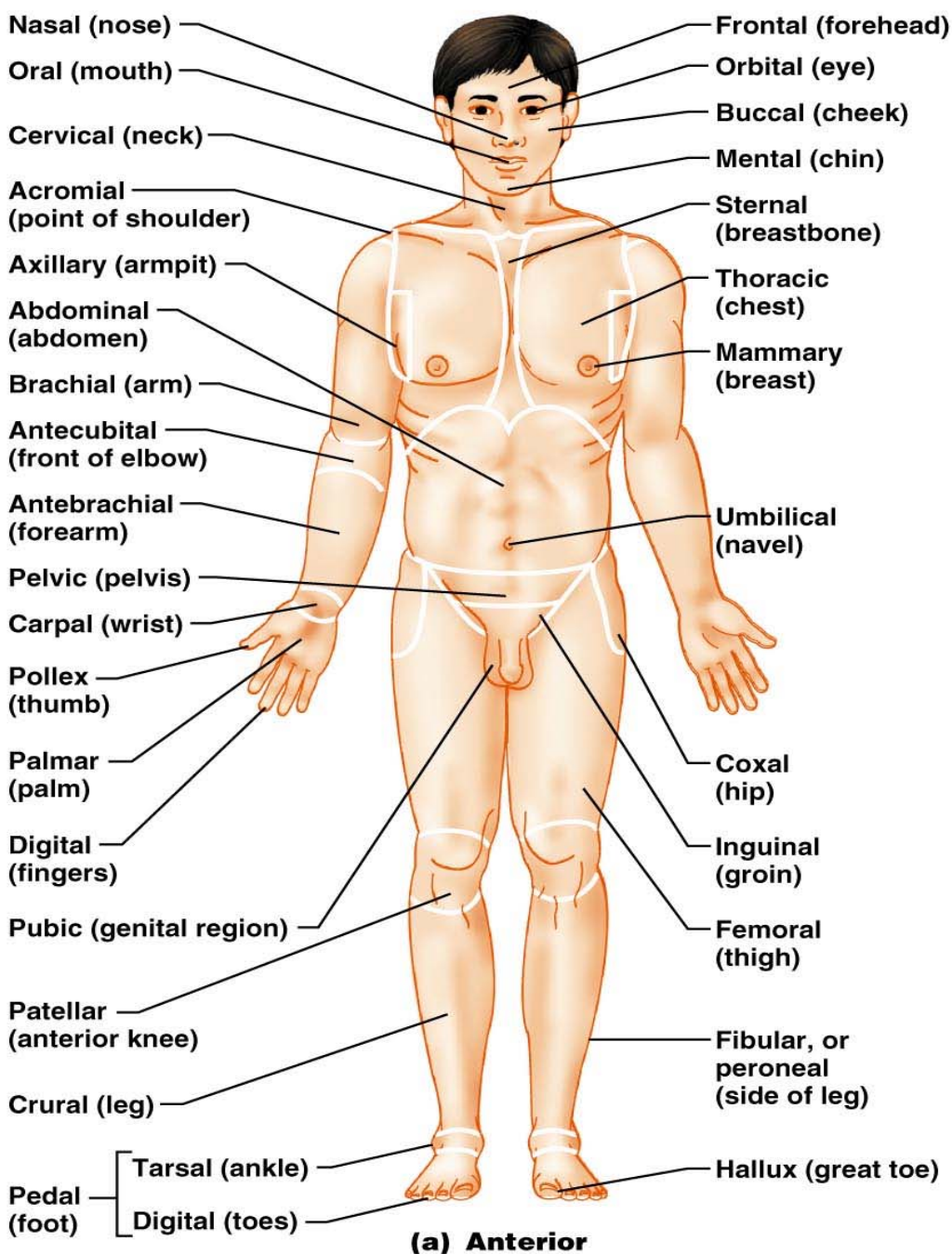
TERM	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Superior (cranial)	Toward the head end or upper part of a structure or the body; above	 The head is superior to the abdomen
Inferior (caudal)	Away from the head end or toward the lower part of a structure or the body; below	 The navel is inferior to the chin
Ventral (anterior)*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

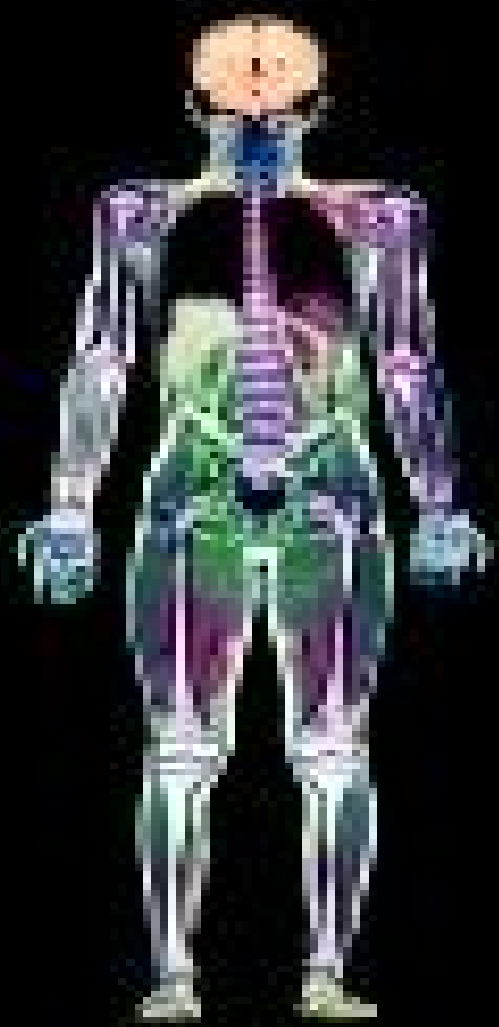
TABLE 1.1 Orientation and Directional Terms

TERM	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Proximal	Closer to the origin of the body part or the point of attachment of a limb to the body trunk	 The elbow is proximal to the wrist
Distal	Farther from the origin of a body part or the point of attachment of a limb to the body trunk	 The knee is distal to the thigh
Superficial (external)	Toward or at the body surface	 The skin is superficial to the skeletal muscles
Deep (internal)	Away from the body surface; more internal	 The lungs are deep to the skin

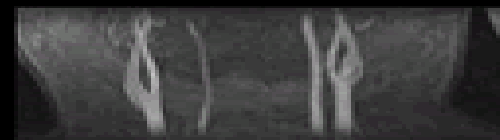
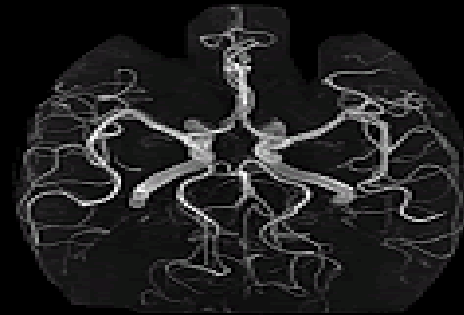
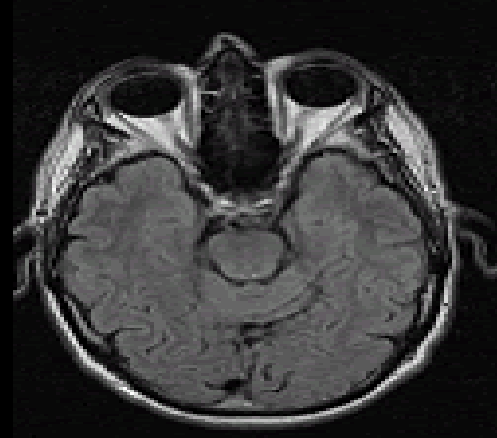
*The terms *ventral* and *anterior* are synonymous in humans, but this is not the case in four-legged animals. Whereas *anterior* refers to the leading portion of the body (abdominal surface in humans, head in a cat), *ventral* specifically refers to the "belly" of a vertebrate animal and thus is the 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.







*The Zero Radiation**
Full Body MRI Scan



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)

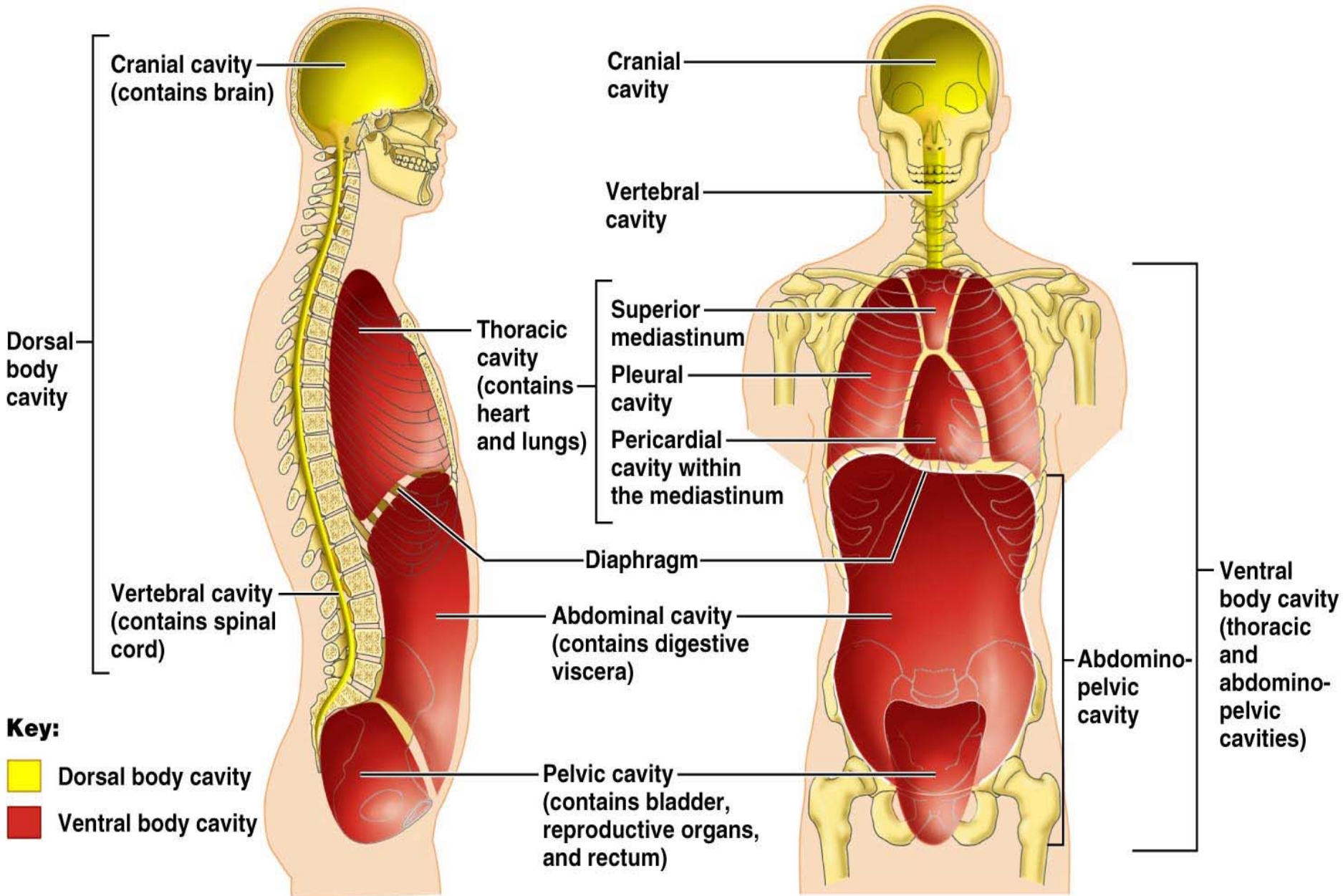
- a). **Vertebral**
- b). **Dorsum** or **Dorsal**
- c). **Lumbar**
- d). **Sacral**
- e). **Perineal**

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**

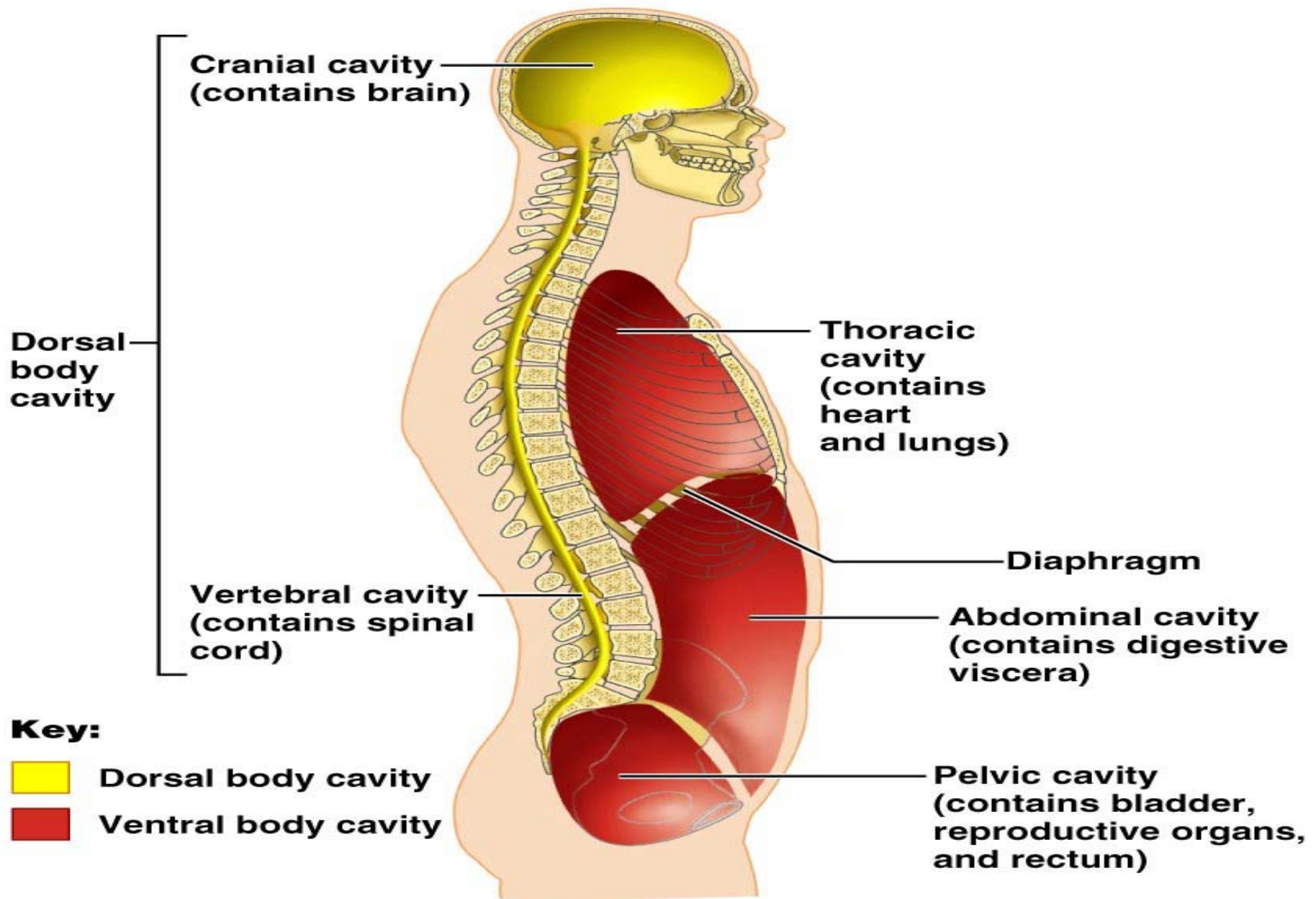
Parts of the Pelvic (Hip) Girdle and Leg

- 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**
-

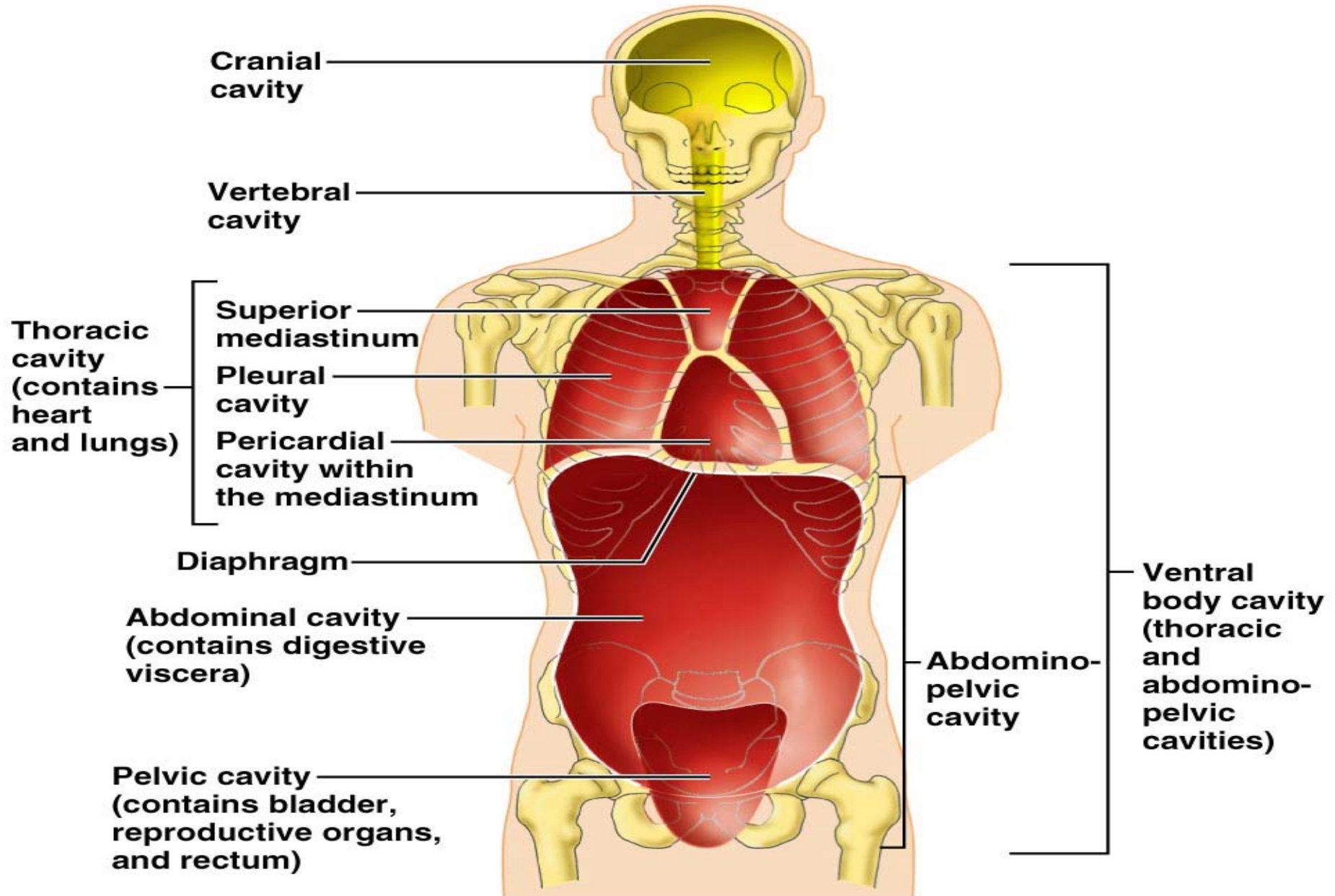


(a) Lateral view

(b) Anterior view



(a) Lateral view



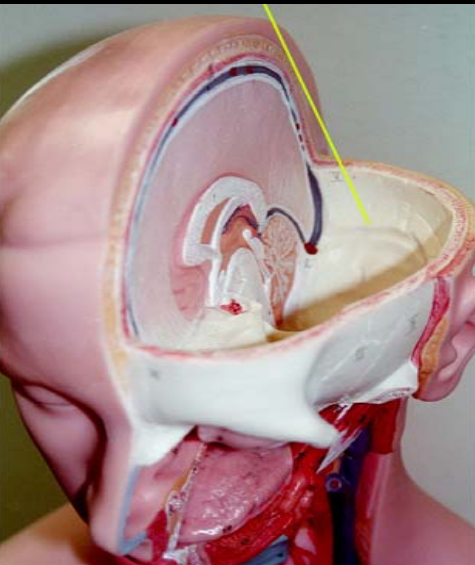
(b) Anterior view

Cavities

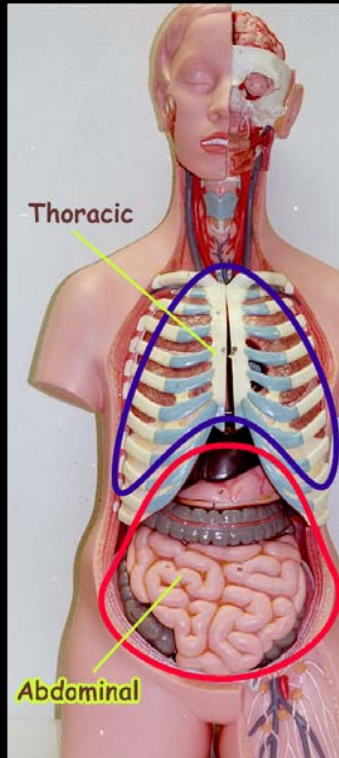
- A). Dorsal Body Cavity which houses the CNS: brain and spinal cord

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

Front
(Anterior)



Ventral Body Cavity:



Right Side

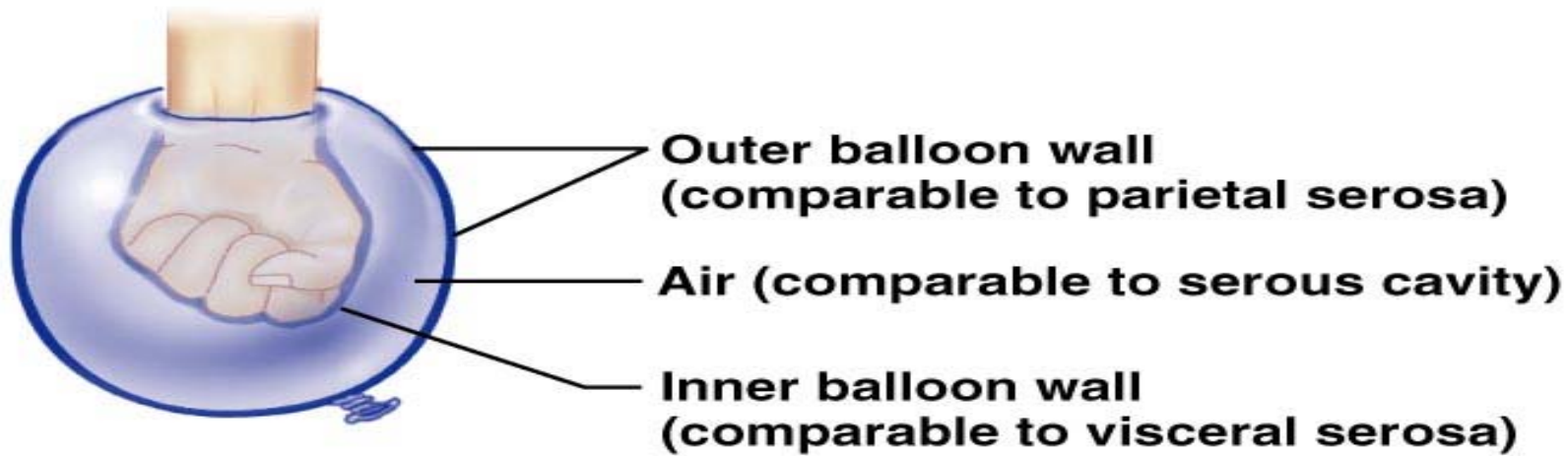


- B). Ventral Body Cavity
- which houses all other internal body organs

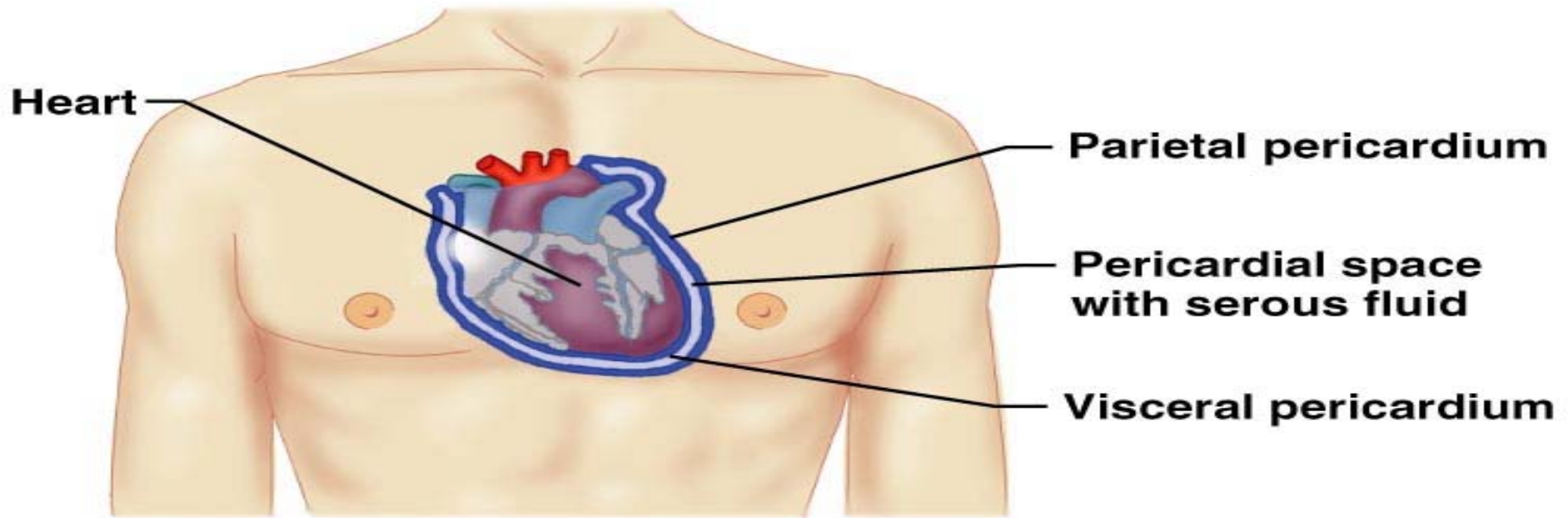
- 1). Thoracic:
 - a). Pleural Cavities
 - b). Pericardial Cavity
 - c). Mediastinum
- 2). Abdominopelvic Cavity
 - a). Abdominal Cavity
 - b). Pelvic Cavity

Right Side





(a)



(b)

Mediastinum

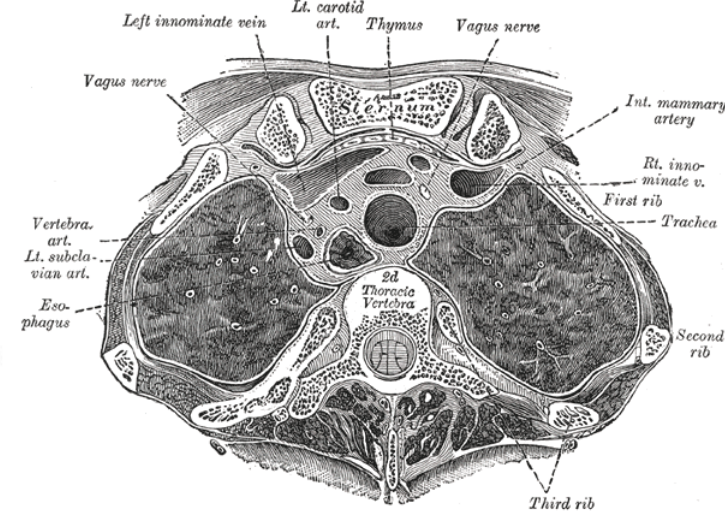
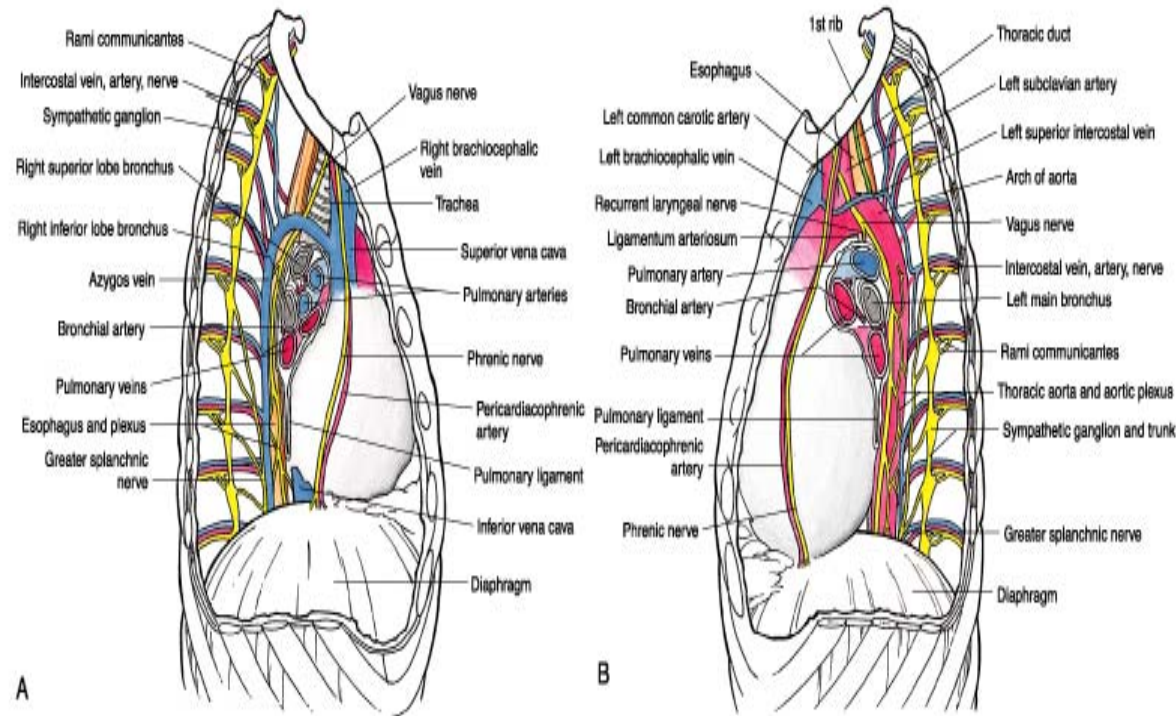
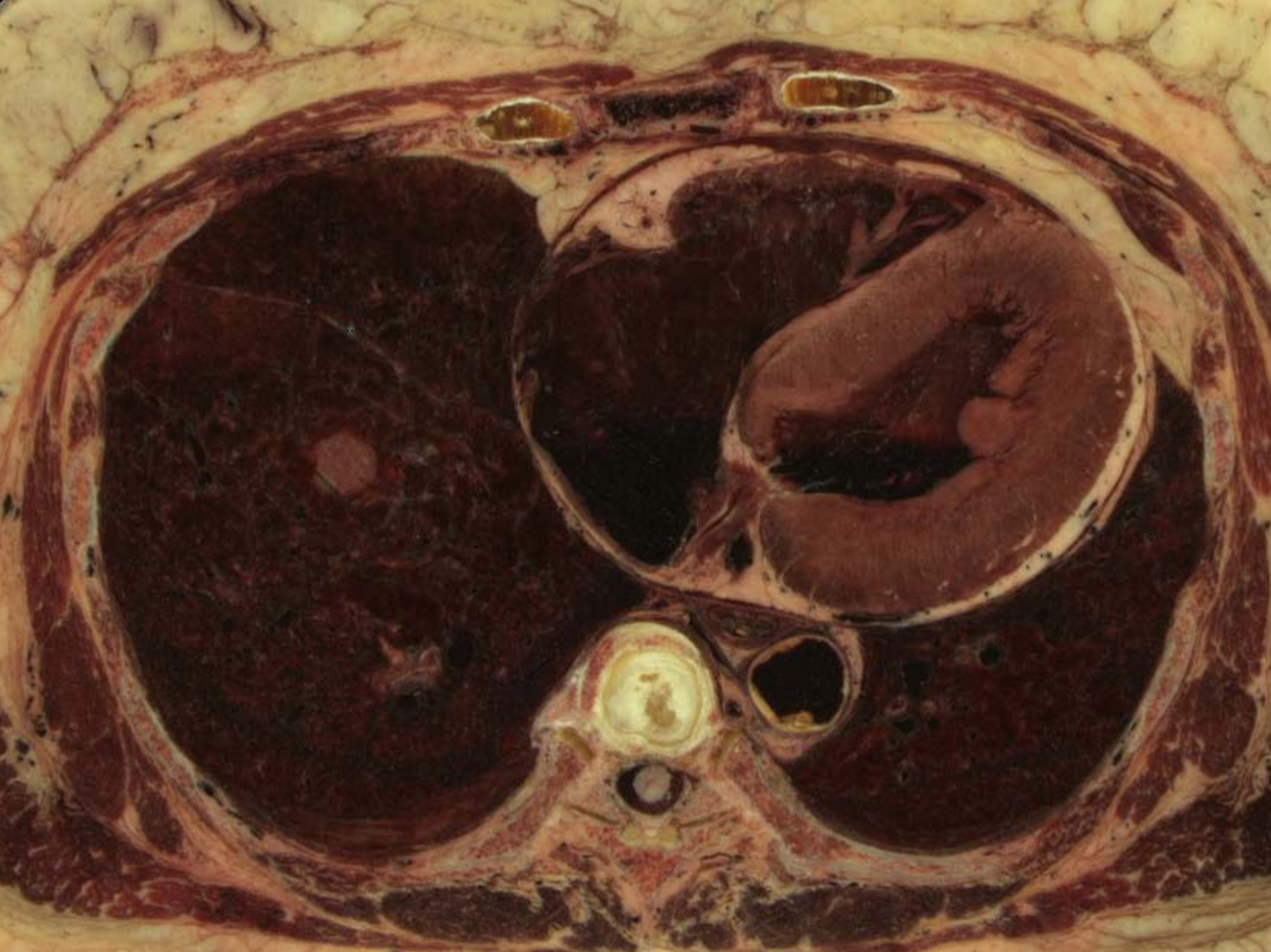
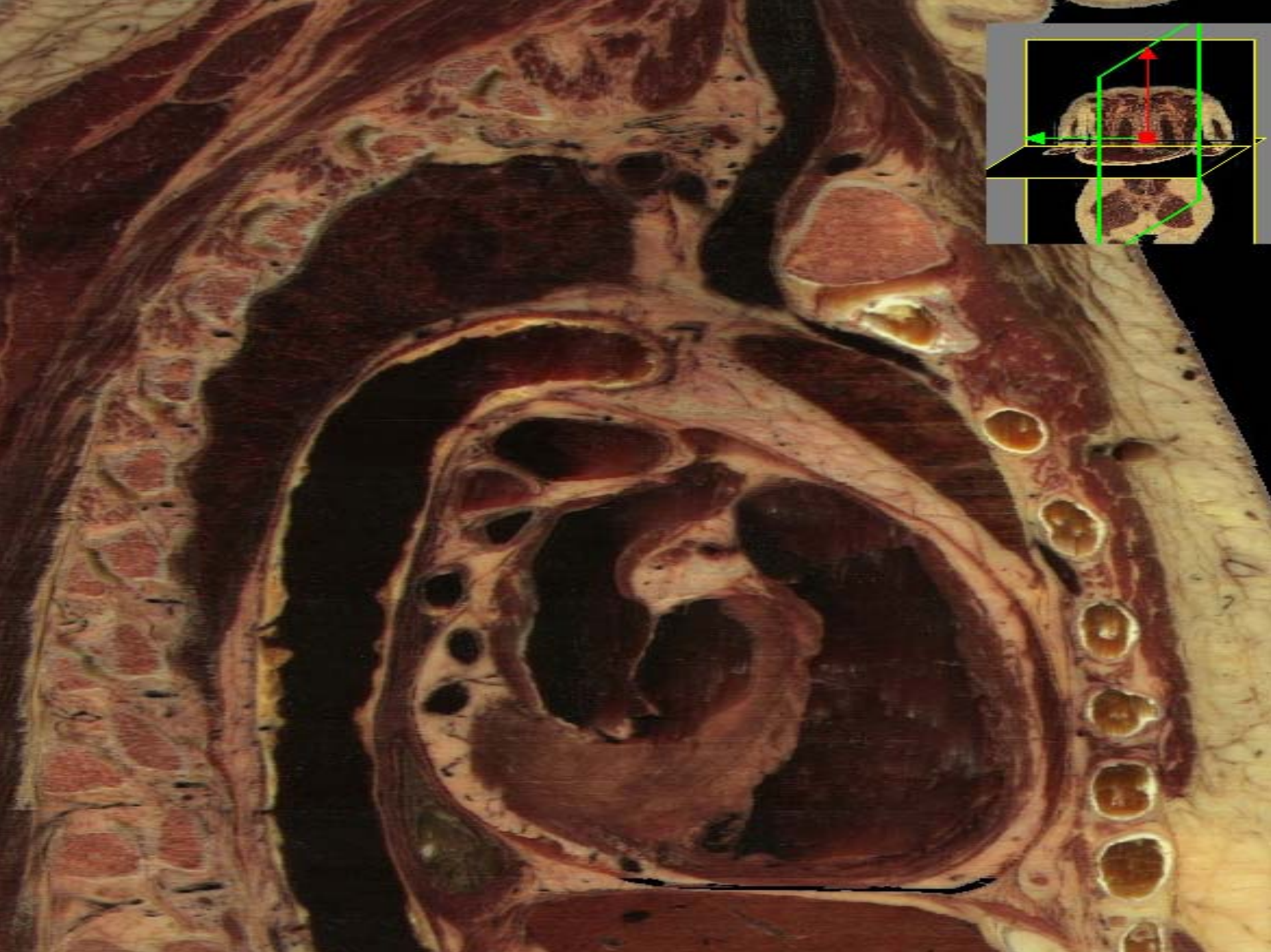


FIGURE 2.34 Drawings of dissections of the mediastinum. A. Right side. B. Left side.

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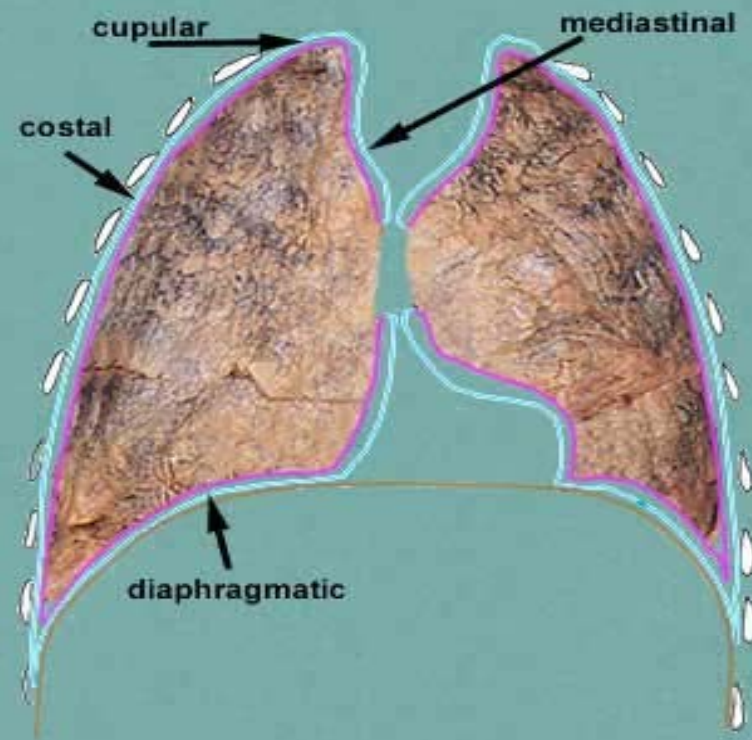
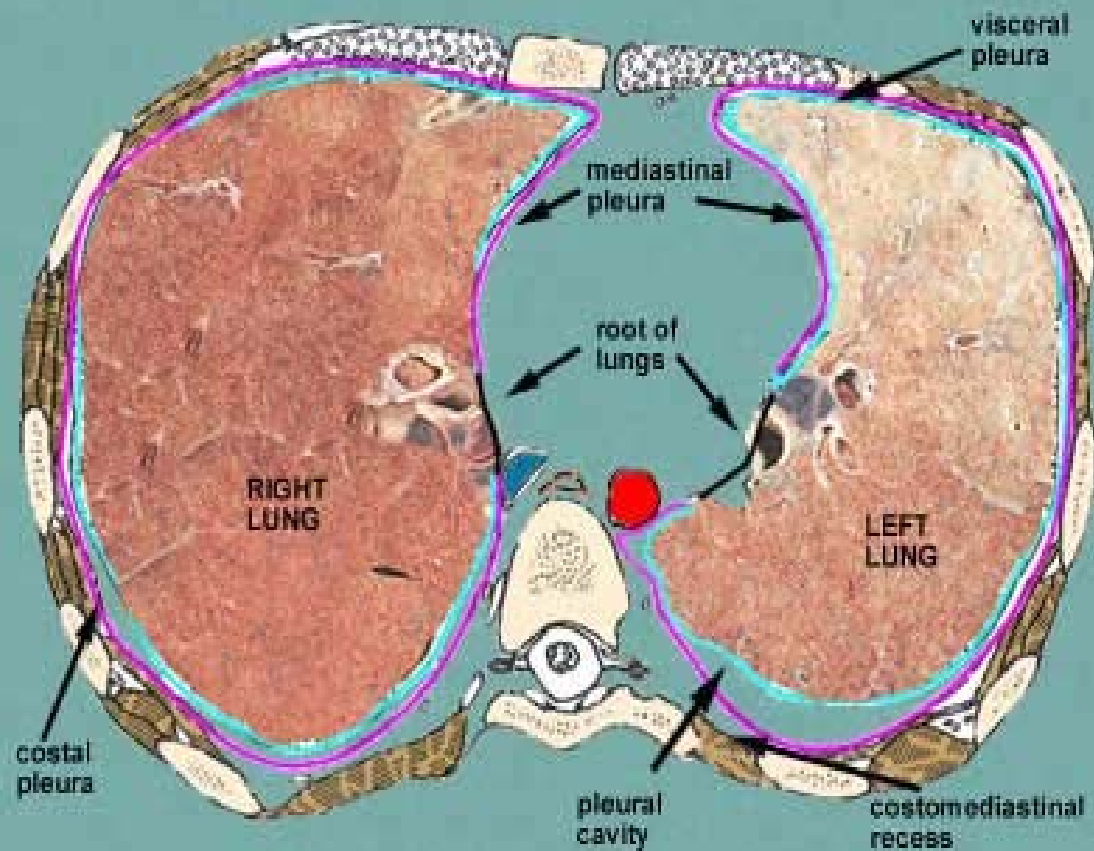
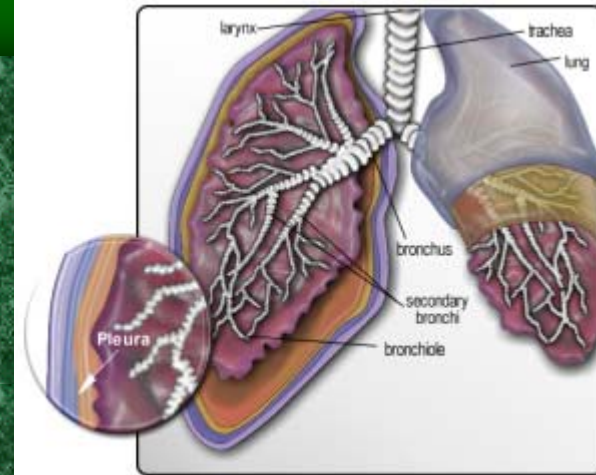
It is the central compartment of the thoracic cavity. It contains the heart, the great vessels of the heart, esophagus, trachea, thymus, and lymph nodes of the central chest.



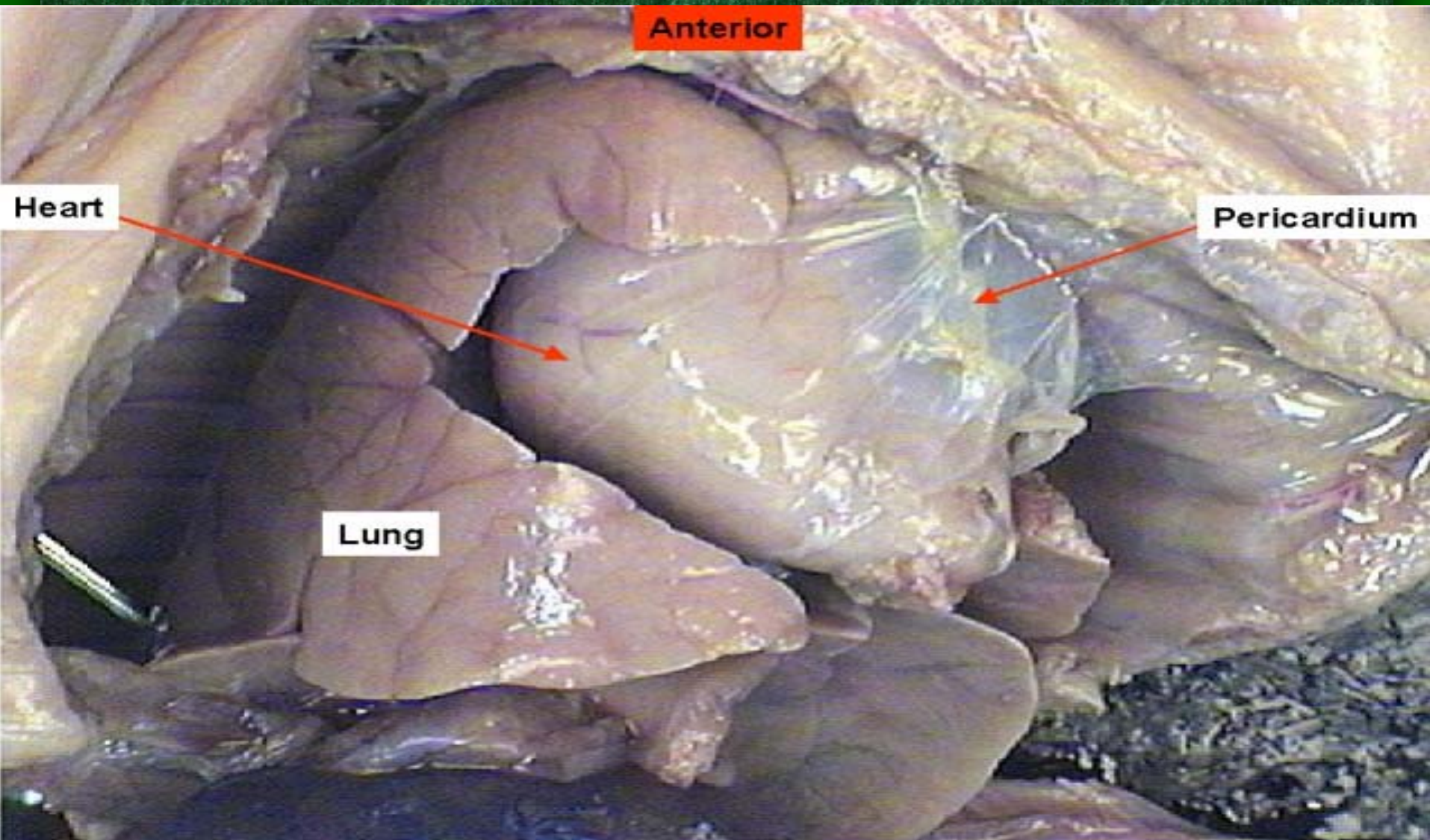


Pleura

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

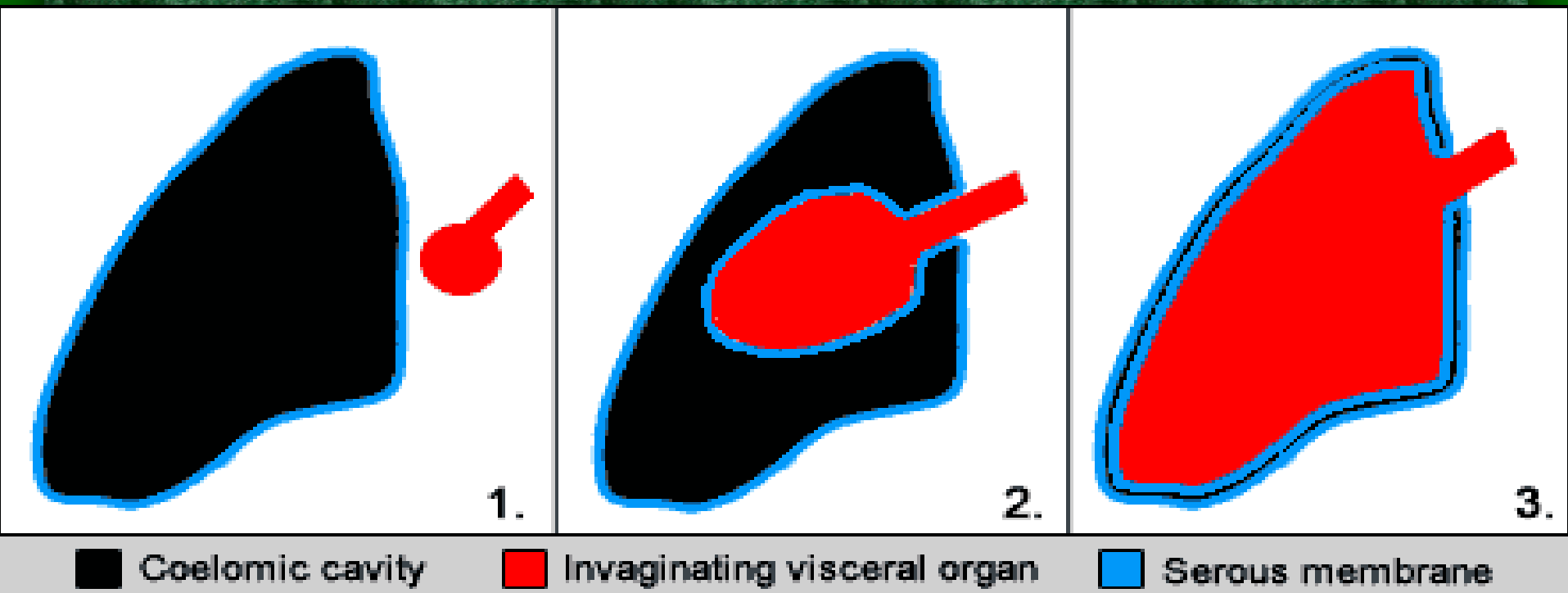


C). Other Body Cavities

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

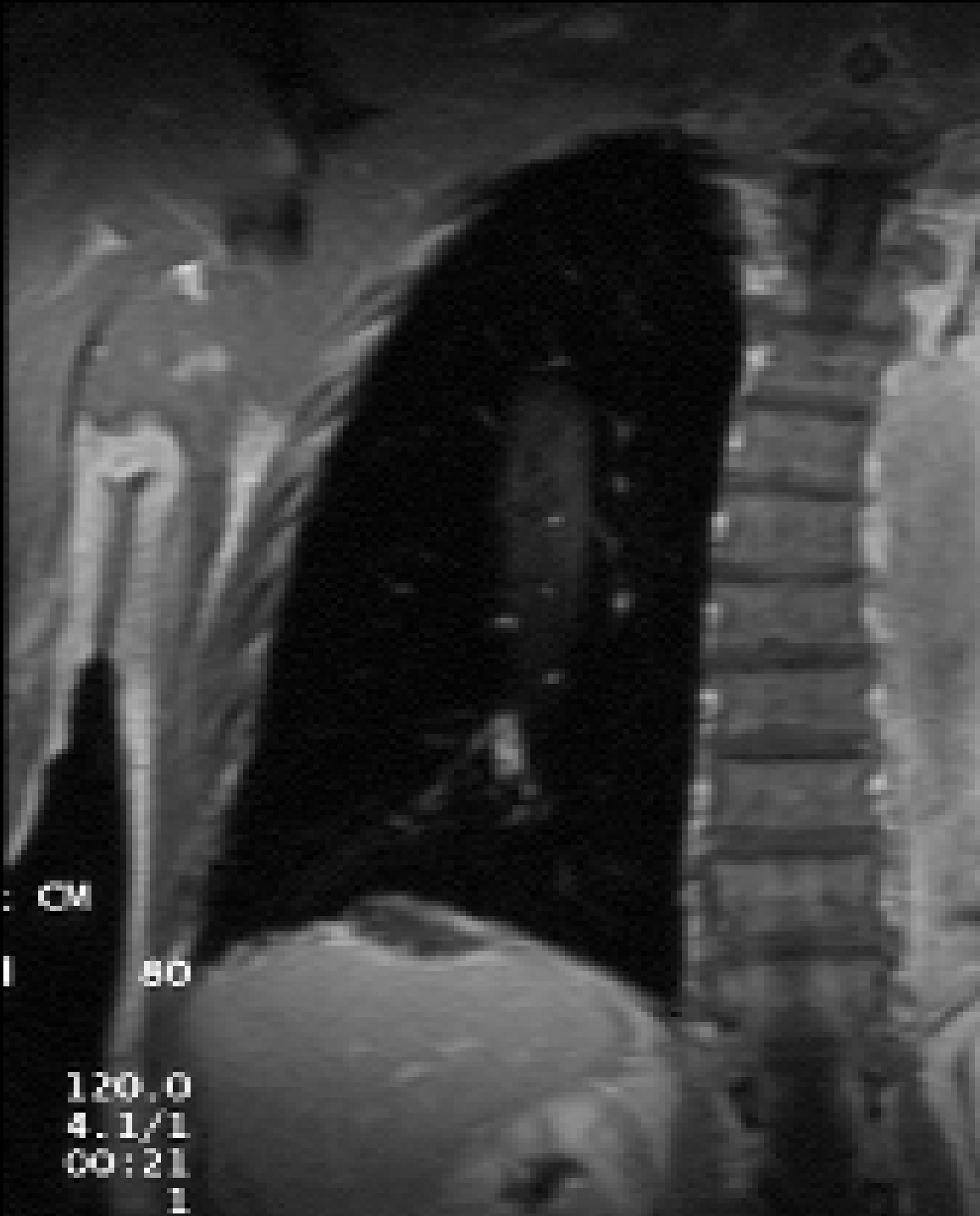
Membranes

- A). Serosa or Serous Membrane:
- B). Parietal Serosa
- C). Visceral Serosa



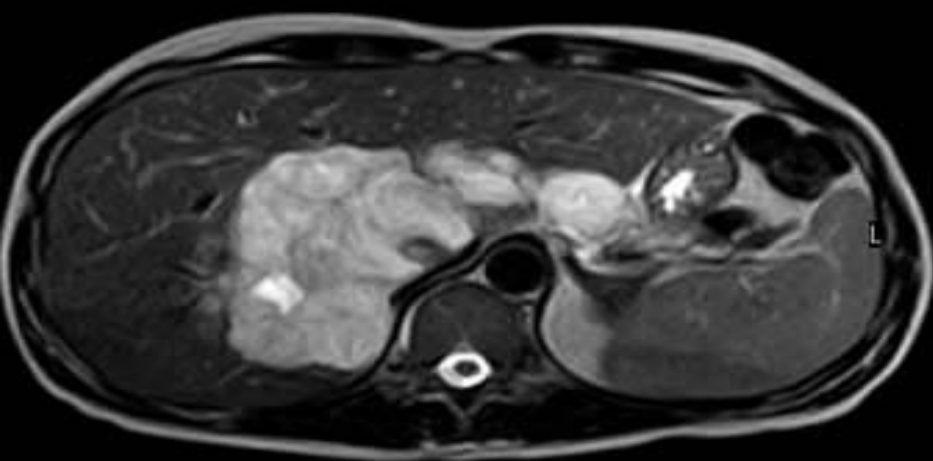
Challenges
what cavity are you in



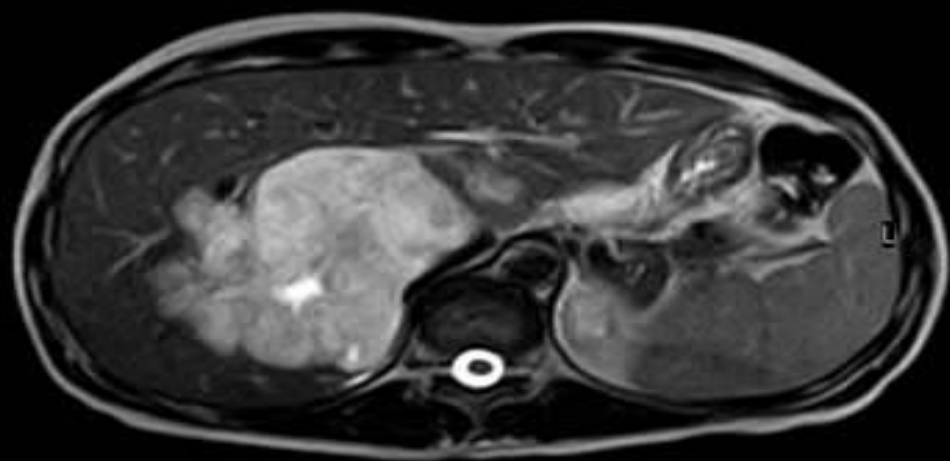




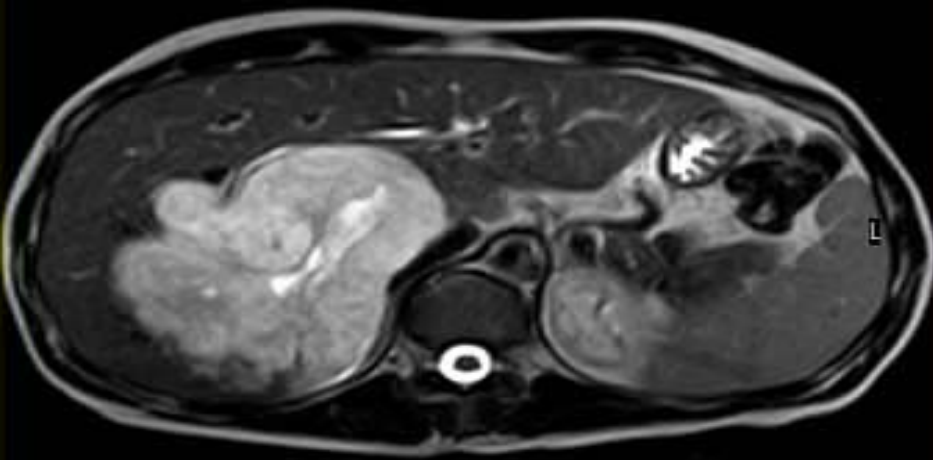
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