**Anatomy Physiology Midterm Review Packet 2015-16**

**Chapter 1: Introduction of Human A & P**

1. **Vocabulary:**
   1. Inferior
   2. Posterior
   3. Lateral
   4. Deep
   5. Distal
   6. Superior
   7. Saggital
   8. Frontal
   9. Inferior
   10. Anatomy
   11. Physiology
   12. Anatomical position
   13. Parietal
   14. Visceral
   15. Pleural membranes
   16. Pericardial membranes
   17. Peritoneal membranes
2. What are the three homeostatic mechanisms that help to regulate the body?
3. List the components of the human body, from smallest to largest.
4. List the 5 environmental factors required for life.
5. List the 10 characteristics of life.
6. Explain how a homeostatic mechanism monitors and corrects any changes in the human body.
7. Be able to label the major body cavities (Anterior and Posterior View)
8. Know the relative positions:
   1. Superior
   2. Inferior
   3. Anterior
   4. Posterior
   5. Medial
   6. Lateral
   7. Proximal
   8. Distal
   9. Superficial
   10. Deep
9. Be able to identify the body sections:
   1. Sagittal
   2. Transverse
   3. Coronal
10. Be able to identify the abdominal area that is subdivided into 9 regions.
11. Be able to identify and label the body regions of BOTH the anterior and posterior regions.
12. Know the relative positions of the dorsal and ventral cavities.

**Chapter 5: Tissues**

1. **Vocabulary:**
   1. Histology-
   2. Deep-
   3. Superficial-
   4. Epi-
   5. Pseud-
   6. Squam-
   7. Strat-
   8. Extracellualr matrix
   9. Ligament
   10. Tendon
2. List and describe the 3 major types of cell.
3. Describe the classification of epithelium in terms of shape:
4. Describe the classification of epithelium in terms of number of cell layers:
5. Explain how exocrine glands are classified and give an example of each.
6. Distinguish between a serous cell and a mucous membrane.
7. Give an example of apocrine glands. Give an example of sebaceous glands.
8. Be able to identify, label parts, know location and function of these types of tissues in a diagram and/or picture:
   1. Bone Tissue
   2. Adipose Tissue
   3. Dense Connective Tissue
   4. Blood
   5. Hyaline cartilage
   6. Elastic cartilage
   7. Simple Columnar
   8. Simple squamous
   9. Simple cubodfial
   10. Stratified squamous
   11. Pseudostratified columnar
   12. Transitional
9. What type of tissue forms the framework of the outer ear?
10. Which type of tissue functions as a heat insulator?
11. The major structural protein of the body and of white connective tissue is \_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Bone cells occupy spaces called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. The protein that strengthens the exposed outer layer of the skin is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Joints such as the elbow, shoulder, and knee contain considerable amounts of cartilage and dense connective tissue. How does this explain the fact that join injuries are often very slow to heal? EXPLAIN in as much detail as possible.
15. LIST the components of blood.
16. How do eccrine glands help maintain homeostasis?

**Chapter 6: Integumentary System**

1. **Vocabulary:**
   1. Cut-
   2. Derm-
   3. Kerat-
   4. Seb-
2. The hypodermis is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. What binds the skin to underlying organs?
4. Causes the hair to stand erect and goose bumps to appear? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Where are apocrine glands most numerous? Eccrine glands?
6. Skin cells help produce vitamin D, which is necessary for normal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ development.
7. The skin functions to:
8. Skin cancer cells are most likely to develop from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. What is the main function of the melanocytes?
10. Describe how inflammation helps a wound heal.
11. Explain how the body loses excess heat.
12. What is the function of the sebaceous glands?
13. Distinguish between the eccrine and apocrine sweat glands.
14. Be able to identify and/or label a Hair Follicle diagram
15. Review skin diagram: epidermis, dermis, hypodermis
16. How do nutrients reach the epidermis if it has no blood supply of its own?
17. Where are melanocytes located?
18. What are the ABCD’s of skin cancer?
19. What are the layers of the epidermis? Where are they located in relation to each other? What are their functions?
20. Where are sensory and motor fibers located in the skin?
21. What are the life threatening concerns attached to severe burns?
22. Explain the different degrees of burns.
23. What are the steps in wound healing?
24. Hair is composed of dead cells filled with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
25. Be able to label the features of the skin diagram.
26. Why is tanning somewhat protective?