Name:_____

Anatomy & Physiology Homework
Chapters 1 through 5
Module #2 Fall 2009

1. What is anatomy and physiology where each system is taught separately?
2. What term means situated towards the front of the body?
3. _____ is pertaining to the front of a part, organ or structure.
4. Describe the anatomical position. Why would you elevate a patient's leg and what is this position called.
5. _____allows normal difference in concentrations between intracellular and extracellular environments.
6. What are the building blocks of all life?
7. If too much water is removed out of a cell through osmosis and the cell shrinks abnormally; what is this called?
8. What is the movement of a solvent from an area of low solute concentration to one of high concentration called?
9. What is the term called when too much water enters a cell and it swells and busts?
10. What is filtration?
11. List the following characteristics of the following types of fractures:
    a. Oblique fracture
    b. Transverse fracture
    c. Spiral fracture
    d. Greenstick fracture\
    e. Compression fracture-
    f. Comminuted fracture-
12. What is the difference between an open and closed fracture?
13. How many bones are in the human skeleton?
14. Where is the humerus located and what bones does it articulate with distally? What is the layman's term for a traumatic soft tissue injury to the structures of the neck associated with sudden flexion and extension?
15. What are synergists?
16. What is a layer of fibrous connective tissue outside the epmysium that separated individual muscles?
17. What is a substance found in red blood cells that carries oxygen?
18. List the blood flow of the heart from return from the body to pumping back into the body; include all valves
19. List the electrical flow of condition throughout the heart from the start of an electrical impulse to the completion of it. Ventricular contraction results in? The resting cell normally has a net negative charge of the cell this is called?
20. What is the absolute and relative refractory period? The pumping of blood into the systemic and pulmonary circulation is known as?
21. How is cardiac output figured?
22. What is hemostasis?
23. What is homeostasis?
24. What are the three naturally occurring blood thinners? The ability of cardiac cells to conduct electrical impulses is known as?

25. What are cusps and where are the located? What is an infection of the bone?
26. _____are disk shaped cells that carry oxygen to the tissue and are known as _____ cells.
27. What vessels supply the conduction system of the heart?
28. What is the name of the lower chambers of the heart?
29. What is the name of the upper chambers of the heart?
30. What are the three classifications of muscles?
31. What is Bell's palsy?
32. A condition that results in the compression of blood vessels and tissue damage is what?
33. What is endocarditis?
34. What are specialized nerve cells that deliver an impulse to muscle cells causing it to contract?
35. What are the three layers of membranes that surround the brain?
36. Describe the difference between an osteoblast, osteoclast, and osteocyte.
37. What is a mass of fibro cartilage between each vertebral body of the spine?
38. Describe the following positions
    a. Semi-fowler
    b. Prone-
    c. Supine-
39. Recovery position-
40. What are ligaments?
41. What are tendons?
42. What is cartilage?
43. What is the hip joint's medical term?
44. How many vertebrae are there total and in each section of the spinal column? How many ribs form the rib cage? Discuss the unique characteristics of the ribs.
45. What are the landmarks of the sternum and how many sections are there?
46. List the sutures in the brain and what bones are connected by each.
47. When do the fontanels usually close?
48. What are the 2 major parts of the skeleton and what do they both include? What is a diaphysis?
49. How many grades of strains and sprains are there?
50. List the movement that the following joints are capable of producing as well as an example of each:
    a. Slightly moveable joint-
    b. Saddle joint-
    c. Plane or gliding joint
    d. Ball and socket joint-
    e. Immovable joint-
    f. Pivot joint-
    g. Hinge joint-
    h. Ellipsoidal joint-
51. How many permanent teeth do most adults have?
52. How many bones are in the skull?
53. List the four cavities in the body and what organs are contained in each.
54. What is the difference between striated and nonstriated muscle tissue?

55. Special type of connective tissue that contains large amounts of fat?
56. What is diploid number?
57. What is haploid number?.
58. Describe the difference in mitosis and meiosis and the different steps of each.
59. What is a flagellum?
60. What is cilia?
61. Define the following
    a. Osmosis
    b. Diffusion-
    c. Facilitated diffusion-
    d. Active transport-.
    e. Filtration-
    f. Oncotic force-
    g. Concentration gradient-
62. What is the difference between intracellular and extracellular substances?
63. What is the function of the nucleus
64. What makes up the cell membrane?
65. Give an example of an abduction movement.
66. Give an example of and adduction movement.
67. When describing anatomical position superior means what?
68. What does posterior mean?
69. What does anterior mean?
70. What does caudad mean?
71. Label the organs as they are located in each abdominal quadrant.
72. Where are the following when regarding to a muscle:
    a. Insertion-
    b. Belly-.
    c. Origin-(head)
73. Muscles that work against each other are called
74. Where are smooth muscles located?
75. Where does the pulmonary circulation carry blood?
76. What arteries are responsible for circulation in the upper extremities?
77. What arteries are responsible for circulation in the lower extremities?
78. What are the four valves of the heart?
79. What is erythropoiesis?
80. What is another term for red blood cells?
81. The primary function of this cell is to fight infection this is a_____blood cell also known as a_____.
82. _____ are a substance that inhibits blood clotting.
83. What are barroreceptors?
84. What is meant if someone say they here a bruit? _____ are the blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart.
85. _____ are the blood vessels that carry blood to the heart.
86. Deoxygenated blood is transported by _____
87. Oxygenated blood is transported by _____
88. What is the only _____ artery that transports deoxygenated blood.

89. What is the semi lunar valve that regulates blood flow between the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery?
90. What is a procedure that can be performed to correct a cardiac tamponade, and can you perform this as an Intermediate?
91. What is the mass of nerves located at the end of the medulla oblangota?
92. Where does the electrical impulse that drives the heart to contract originate from?
93. What is the normal firing rate (heart rate) per minute of an at rest adult approximately?
94. What is a joint that has been injured in the past prone to do over again if stresses are placed on the joint that are excessive?
95. What does SLUDGE stand for? What muscle system would be affected if someone had this problem?