

Appendix A

CHAPTER ONE

Answers to WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. Anatomy is the study of structure, and physiology is the study of the function of the structures.
2. A microscopic anatomist would investigate structures that cannot be seen by the unaided eye and therefore require magnification to be observed.
3. Subdisciplines of gross anatomy include regional anatomy, systemic anatomy, surface anatomy, developmental anatomy, and embryology.
4. Surface anatomy examines both superficial anatomic markings and internal body structures as they relate to the skin covering them, and regional anatomy examines all the structures in one defined region of the body.
5. Cells are the smallest living things. They contain specialized structural and functional units called organelles. Variations in the structure and unique functions of cells reflect their specializations.
6. Similar cells that work together to perform a common function represent the tissue level of organization.
7. Characteristics common to all living things are organization, metabolism, growth, responsiveness, regulation, and reproduction.
8. Homeostasis is the name given to the processes for maintaining a constant internal environment.
9. A transverse (horizontal) plane would separate the nose and mouth into superior and inferior structures.
10. The thoracic cavity will be exposed by an incision superior to the diaphragm and inferior to the neck.
11. The hypogastric region is the inferior region in the middle column of the abdominopelvic cavity. It usually houses part of the small intestine, the urinary bladder, and the sigmoid colon of the large intestine.
12. The elbow is proximal to the wrist. The neck is medial to the shoulders.