

A&P Lecture 1 Cheat Sheet by Morghay123 via cheatography.com/53154/cs/14364/

General Definitions

Anatomy: The science of body structures and relationships

Physiology: The science of body functions

Homeostasis: a condition of equilibrium (balance) in the body's internal environment

Structural Levels of the Body

1. Chemical Level	Atoms (C,H,O,N,P)
2. Cellular Level	Chemicals together - smallest basic living unit of the body
3. Tissue Level	Cells coming together
4. Organ Level	Stomachsingle organisms in a body
5. Organ System Level	Digestive System Group of organs
6. Organism Level	Human Organ Systems

Organ Groups = Organ Systems

Organ Grou	ups = Organ Systems
Integumen tary	hair, skin, nails, endocrineal glands
Skeletal	Bones, Cartilage, Joints
Muscular	Skeletal Muscle
Nervous	Brain, spinal cord, nerve
Lymphatic	thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessel, lymph node
Respirator y	Larynx, lung, bronchea, pharynx
Reproduct ive	Ovary, testes, penis, vagina, mamary gland
Urinary	Kidney, ureterm urinary bladder, urethra
Cardiovas cular	Heart, artery, vein, blood vessels
Endocrine	Pineal gland, thyroid gland, pancreas, ovary, testis, adrenal

gland,, thymus, pituitary gland

Pharynx, anus, small intestine, large intestine, gallbladder, liver,

stomach, pancreas

Positive Feedback System: Normal Childbirth (cont)

3. Oxtocin is released into

the blood

4. Contractions enhanced and baby pushes farther down the uterus

5. Cycle continues to the birth of the baby (no stretching)

Body Planes

Sagittal Plane	Head to toe slice dividing body into right and left sides
Mid-sagittal/ median plane	At the mid line, equal right and left halves
Transverse Plane	Slice that cuts the body into superior and inferior parts
Coronal or frontal plane	Slice that cuts the body into anterior and posterior parts

Body Parts

20a, . a	
Upper Limb	arm, forearm, wrist, hand
Lower Limb	thigh, leg, ankle, foot
Trunk	thorax abdomen nelvis

Feedback Systems

Receptor	Body structure that monitors and sends input to the control center	Nerve ending of the skin response to temperature change
Control Center	Brain	Sets range of values; evaluates input; generates output command as Nerve impulses
Effector	Recieves	found in nearly

output from

the control

center and

produces a

respponse

controlled

conditions

that changes

Negative Feedback

Digestive

External (running) or internal (stress) stimulus increase BP

Baroreceptors
(pressure sensitive receptors)

- Detect higher Bp

- send nerve impulses to brain (control center) for interpretation
- Response sent via nerve impulse to heart and blood vessels (effectors)
- BP drops and homeostasis is restored
- Drop in BP negates the original stimulus

Tissue Types

Connective Epithelial

Nervous

Muscle

Different types of tissues can be grouped together to form an organ.

Skin= Epidermis (epithelial tissue) + Dermis (connective tissue)

Heart=Outerwall (epithelial &

Connective)+Middle (muscle)+Inner Wall (epithelial & connective)

Positive Feedback System: Normal

Uterine
 contrations cause
 cervix to open

2. Stretch-sensitive receptors in cervix send impulse to brain

Characteristics Essential for Life

Organization

Metabolism

Responsiveness

Growth

Development

Reproduction



By Morghay123

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every organ or

tissue; if body temp

drops, brain sends

an impulse to the

contract which causes shivering to

generate heat

skeletal muscles to

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Control of Homeostasis		
Physical Insults	exercise, cut in hand	
Chemical in the Internal Environment	Glucose/Salt fluxuations	
Physiological Stress/Imbalance	Flu Shot	
Disruptions (long and	Short: Exercise Long: cells stop	

Homeostatic Imbalances: Normal equilibrium of body processes are disrupted

producing dopamine --> Parkinsons

Intro Terms for Body Orientation		
Anatomical position	Standing, facing forward, palms forward	
Supine	when laying face up	
Prone	When laying face down	
Superior	The head is above the shoulders	
Inferior	The shoulders are below the head	
Caudal	Towards the tail	
Cranial/ Cephalic	Towards the head	
Proximal	Closer to you	
Anterior	Front	
Posterior/ Dorsal	Back	
Lateral	off to the side of the midline	
Medial	Towards the midline	
Superficial	On the surface	
Deep	Inside	



short term)

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