LANGUAGE of ANATOMY
PART 2

Courtesy of Dr. Susan Maskel
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ACROMIAL

“pertaining to the point of the shoulder”

Note: this term was also used in Language of Anatomy Part 1
The patient had an acromial fracture.
BRACHIAL

“pertaining to the arm”

Note: refers to upper arm; between shoulder & elbow

Note: this term was also used in Language of Anatomy Part 1
When taking a patient’s blood pressure, the cuff of the sphygmomanometer is placed around the brachium & brachial artery.
CALCANEAL

“pertaining to the heel of the foot”
Calcaneal petechiae, also known as “black heel” or “talon noir”, is caused by hemorrhaging in the heel area. It was first noticed in some basketball players.
Pop Quiz!

What is the common name for the part of the foot you would expect the bone called the calcaneus to be in?

answer on next page
Answer: heel

(c) Lateral view

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CEPHALIC

“pertaining to the head”
Cephalic presentation is the most common birth position for a baby (i.e., the baby is born head first).
DORSUM
“pertaining to the back”

Note: this term was also used in Language of Anatomy Part 1
The buttocks are on the *dorsum* of the body.
FEMORAL

“pertaining to the thigh”

NOTE: this term was also used in Language of Anatomy Part 1
The femoral artery is located in the thigh region.
What is the scientific name for the thigh region?

answer on next page
ANSWER

femoral region
GLUTEAL

“pertaining to the buttocks or rump”
Muscles in the gluteal region are in part responsible for hip movements.
LUMBAR

“pertaining to the area of the back between the ribs and hips; the loin”
People have five lumbar vertebrae.
MANUS
“pertaining to the hand”
Manus plana is a condition in which the hand lacks its normal arches (like flat feet in feet).
Pop Quiz!
What is the common name of the part of the body that a lumbar support is used to support?

answer on next page
Answer:

Lower back
OCCIPITAL

“pertaining to the posterior aspect of the head or base of the skull”
The occipital lobes of the brain are where visual perception takes place.
OLECRANAL

“pertaining to the elbow”
The olecranon process of the ulna is what you feel when you touch the point of your elbow.
OTIC
“pertaining to the ear”
Ofloxacin otic solution is an eardrop solution used to treat otitis media (middle ear infection).
Pop Quiz!

Where would you expect to find the occipital bone?

answer on next page
Answer: Back of head
PERINEAL

“pertaining to the region between the anus and external genitalia”
Sometimes during childbirth, an episiotomy (i.e. a cut from the vagina into the perineal area) is performed to widen the area through which the baby can exit the birth canal.
PLANTAR

“pertaining to the sole of the foot”
Plantar warts are caused by a papilloma virus.
POPLITEAL
“pertaining to the back of the knee”
A popliteal cyst (also called a Baker’s cyst) is a fluid filled sac located in the back of the knee.
Pop Quiz!

The bottom of the foot is called the __?__ region.

answer on next page
Answer: PLANTAR
SACRAL
“pertaining to the region between the hips”
People have one sacral vertebra (the sacrum) which is made of five fused bones.
SCAPULAR

“pertaining to scapula or shoulder blade area”
“Scapulagia” means “pain in the scapular region”.
SURAL

“pertaining to the calf or posterior surface of the leg”
The **sural** nerve is found in the calf region.
Pop Quiz!

The _?_ is the bone that is commonly called the shoulder blade.

answer on next page
ANSWER

scapula

(e) Right scapula, posterior aspect

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VERTEBRAL

“pertaining to the area of the spinal column”
The vertebral arteries pass through holes called vertebral foraminae in the cervical vertebrae.
SUPERIOR

“above”
The superior vena cava carries blood to the heart from areas above the level of the heart.
INFERIOR

“below”
The **inferior vena cava** carries blood to the heart from areas below the level of the heart.
Pop Quiz!

The renal arteries are above or __?__ to the common iliac arteries.

answer on next page
Answer: SUPERIOR

Renal artery

Common iliac artery
ANTERIOR  "front"
The umbilicus is on the anterior surface of the body.
POSTERIOR

“back”
The word “popliteal” refers to the posterior surface of the knee.
MEDIAL

“toward the midline”
The tibia is medial to the fibula.
The cephalic region of the cat is _?_ to (i.e. in front of) its caudal (tail) portion.

A. Inferior
B. Anterior
C. Posterior
Answer:

ANTERIOR
LATERAL

“away from the midline or medial plane”
The fibula is lateral to the tibia.
CEPHALAD (CRANIAL)

“toward the head”

Note: same meaning as “cephalic”
CAUDAL

“toward the tail”
Caudal regression syndrome is a pathological condition in which there is either under development or a lack of development of the lower (i.e., the caudal) portion of the vertebral column.
Pop Quiz!

Are the lungs caudal, cephalad, or lateral to the heart?

answer on next page
Answer: LATERAL

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DORSAL “backside”

Note: the word “dorsum” was defined previously in this module.
The patient was laid on her dorsum (dorsal side) in preparation for surgery.
VENTRAL “belly side”

ventral ventral
The umbilicus is on the anterior or ventral surface of the body.
PROXIMAL

“nearer the trunk or attached end”

proximal end of stomach

proximal end of upper limb

proximal end of humerus
The **proximal** portion of the trachea is attached to the larynx.
When you dissect the back muscles of a cat later this semester, you will lay the cat on its __?__ surface so that the back muscles will be on top of the cat.
Answer

ventral
DISTAL
“farther from the trunk or attached end”

distal end of stomach

distal end of upper limb
The **distal** portion of the trachea is attached to the primary bronchi.
SUPERFICIAL (EXTERNAL)

“toward or at the body surface”

the auricles are superficial heart structures
The external oblique is a superficial muscle (since you don’t have to cut through other muscles to get to it).
DEEP
“away from the body surface”

the atrioventricular valves are deep heart structures
The transversus abdominis is a deep muscle (since you have to cut through other muscles to get to it).
Since the skin is on the surface of the body, it is considered a _?_ organ.
Answer

superficial
end of Part 2 of Language of Anatomy