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*Class website:* **http://cuda-anatomy-physio.weebly.com**

 **Anatomy & Physiology**

 Ch. 1 - The Human Body: An Orientation:

**Understanding the Language of Anatomy & Physiology**

*Most terms related to medicine and anatomy studies are derived from languages of Greek and Latin – often using a root word having its meaning, and adding either a prefix, a suffix, or both, indicating the explanation of the term.*

*Many terms we use seem to be merely prefixes added to suffixes, having no clear “root” word.*

**Prefix:** A prefix is placed at the beginning of a word to modify or change its meaning. Pre means "before." Prefixes may also indicate a location, number, or time.

**Root:** central part of a word.

**Suffix:** The ending part of a word that modifies the meaning of the word. Example: homeless. Root = 'home' and the suffix is 'less'. Suffixes may also refer to a condition, disease, disorder, or procedure.

*Most of these commonly used prefixes, roots, and suffixes will need to be memorized as you encounter them - for you to efficiently complete and succeed in this course.*

**Examples:**

ana/tomy: - Greek word *anatemnō*, "I cut up, cut open"; *ana*, "on, upon"; *-tomy*, to cut into

* no real “root” word but derived from the Greek word anatemnō
* the prefix *a-/an*- usually means “without or not” yet doesn’t really apply in this case due to the Greek word’s spelling and usage of the *ana-* as a prefix
* the suffix is *–tomy*

cyt/ology - *cyt-*, prefix meaning “cell, or having to do with cells”; *-logy*, suffix meaning “study of”

* no “root” word

cardio/vascul/ar - root word *vascul/o*, “vessel” (i.e. artery/vein)

* prefix *cardi/o*, “heart”
* suffix *–ar*, “pertaining to”

*Use this web-site to assist in the understanding of this concept - and to help you learn the meaning of the terms we will be using throughout this course.*

http://www.globalrph.com/medterm.htm

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 Anatomy & Physiology

 Ch. 1 - The Human Body: An Orientation

**Language of Anatomy** *(pp. 11- 17; 20)*

1. Describe the anatomical position.
* *to accurately describe body parts and position, we must have an initial reference point and use directional terms*
	+ This reference point is anatomical position and is described as:
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* *refer to this position regardless of the position the body is in*
	+ Anatomical position can also be described by focusing on four important points:
1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Identify the major regions of the body and relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical terms for various parts of the body.
* by using visible landmarks on the surface of the body to be specific in referring to different regions of the body
1. Indicate what body area is designated by each of the regional terms.

pubic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sacral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

scapular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

tarsal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

thoracic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

umbilical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

vertebral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

digital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

femoral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

gluteal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

hallux \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

inguinal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

lumbar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

mental \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

occipital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

oral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

orbital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

otic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

palmar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

patellar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

plantar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

pollex \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

popliteal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

abdominal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

antecubital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

axillary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

brachial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

buccal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

calcaneal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

cephalic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

cervical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

crural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

deltoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_