

Medical Terminology Overview of the Body

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition
or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

1. Divide the class into small groups
2. Give each group a set of the cards
3. Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
4. The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

1. Pair the students up
2. Give each pair a set of cards
3. Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
4. Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
5. If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
6. If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
7. Continue until all cards are drawn



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Medical Terminology
Overview of the Body

ANTERIOR (OR VENTRAL)

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Medical Terminology
Overview of the Body

POSTERIOR (OR DORSAL)

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Medical Terminology
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SUPERIOR (OR CRANIAL)

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INFERIOR (OR CAUDAL)

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LATERAL

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IPSILATERAL

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Medical Terminology
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CONTRALATERAL

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Medical Terminology
Overview of the Body

BILATERAL

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Positioned toward the back of the body,
where the back is located

Positioned toward the front of the body,
where the belly is located

Positioned toward the tail/tailbone,
lower or below another body part

Positioned toward the head, higher or
above another body part

Positioned on the same side as
another body part

Positioned toward the side of the body
or to the side of another body part

Involving both sides of the body

Positioned on the opposite side of
another body part

Medical Terminology
Overview of the Body

MEDIAL

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Medical Terminology
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PROXIMAL

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DISTAL

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SUPERFICIAL

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Medical Terminology
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DEEP

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Medical Terminology
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**SAGITTAL (OR
LONGITUDINAL OR
LATERAL)**

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Medical Terminology
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MID-SAGITTAL

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Medical Terminology
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PARA-SAGITTAL

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Positioned at the base or point of origin
of a body part or point nearest the trunk

Positioned toward the middle or center
of the body

Positioned on the outer layer, closer
to the surface of the body

Positioned farther away from the point
of origin of a body part or further from
the trunk

A vertical plane that divides the
body into left and right sides

Positioned toward the interior of
the body

A sagittal section lateral to the
midline of the body

A sagittal section through the center or
midline of the body

CORONAL (OR FRONTAL)

TRANSVERSE (OR AXIAL OR HORIZONTAL)

SUPINE

PRONE

ANAPLASIA

APLASIA

DYSPLASIA

HYPERPLASIA

A horizontal plane that divides the body into superior (upper) and inferior (lower) sections

A vertical plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior sections (e.g., the plane that runs from ear to ear is coronal)

Position of lying on the belly or chest, face down

Position of lying on the back, face up

A lack of growth or complete absence of a tissue or organ

A state of a cell or group of cells reverting to a more primordial (immature) stage. They can no longer carry out their function. It is associated with cancer

An abnormal increase in the cell number (proliferation) that can result in an enlarged organ

The abnormal or disordered growth of cells, often associated with cancer

HYPOPLASIA

NEOPLASIA

CONNECTIVE TISSUE

EPITHELIAL TISSUE

ORGANS

VISCERAL

MEMBRANE

CRANIAL CAVITY

The new, unrestrained growth of cells and tissue, can be cancerous or precancerous (an initial stage that increases the risk of later developing cancer)

The underdevelopment or lack of growth of an organ or tissue, which results from a decrease in cell number

Dense tissue that lines internal and external organs

Tissue that provides structural support and joins other tissues together, also serves to cushion or “fill in” surrounding tissue

Concerning the viscera, which are internal organs that are situated within the body cavities, or pockets of space inside the body. Viscera specifically refers to the internal organs within the abdominal and thoracic cavities

A group of tissues that work together as a functional unit critical for an organism's survival

Encloses the brain, the blood vessels that supply the brain, and the protective membranes surrounding the brain (meninges)

A thin, outer layer that serves as the external boundary of a cell, body cavity, or organ

ABDOMINAL CAVITY

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PELVIC CAVITY

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THORACIC CAVITY

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SPINAL CAVITY

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Located below the abdominal cavity, it contains the reproductive organs and the urinary bladder

Located between the pelvic and thoracic cavities, it is the largest cavity in the body. It houses most of the digestive tract, liver, pancreas, gallbladder, spleen, kidneys, colon, and rectum

Where the vertebral column, spinal cord, and nerve roots that come off the spinal cord reside

Located above the abdominal cavity, it contains the heart, major blood vessels, lungs, esophagus, thymus (an immune organ in the neck area), and elements of the nervous system (known as the autonomic nervous system)