Exam

Name_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) What is a vertical section through the body, dividing it into anterior and posterior regions called? 1) _____
A) transverse B) sagittal C) median D) frontal

Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

2) One of the functional characteristics of life is irritability. This refers to _____. 2) _____
A) the nervous system causing all living things to sometimes experience anger
B) sensing changes in the environment and then reacting or responding to them
C) the necessity for all organisms to reproduce
D) indigestible food residues stimulating the excretory system

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

3) Which of the following describes a parasagittal plane? 3) _____
A) two cuts dividing the body into left and right halves
B) a transverse cut just above the knees
C) any sagittal plane except the median
D) any cut dividing the body into anterior and posterior

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

4) Which one of the following systems responds to environmental stimuli? 4) _____
A) nervous B) lymphatic C) immune D) muscular

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

5) The cavities housing the eyes are called _____ cavities. 5) _____
A) cranial B) nasal C) orbital D) frontal

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

6) If you consider your home air conditioner in terms of homeostasis, then the wall thermostat would be the _____. 6) _____

A) control center B) effector C) receptor D) variable

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

7) The dorsal body cavity is the site of which of the following? 7) _____

A) intestines B) liver C) lungs D) brain

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

8) Choose the anatomical topic and definition that is *not* correctly matched. 8) _____

A) Cytology: study of the structures in a particular region.
B) Gross anatomy: study of structures visible to the eye.
C) Embryology: study of the changes in an individual from conception to birth.
D) Microscopic anatomy: study of structures too small to be seen by the naked eye.

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

9) The term *pollex* refers to the _____. 9) _____

A) calf B) thumb C) fingers D) great toe

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

10) The study of the heart may incorporate many aspects of anatomy but as a whole you would say it is _____ anatomy. 10) _____

A) developmental B) microscopic C) systemic D) gross

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

11) What is the posterior side of the patella called? 11) _____

A) popliteal B) crural C) antecubital D) sural

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

12) Which of these is *not* part of the dorsal cavity? 12) _____

A) cranial cavity B) spinal cord C) thoracic cavity D) vertebral cavity

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

13) An increased rate of breathing as a result of an increased buildup of carbon dioxide in the bloodstream would be best described as an example of _____. 13) _____

A) metabolism B) responsiveness
C) maintaining boundaries D) excretion of metabolic waste

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

14) The anatomical position is used _____. 14) _____

A) only when a body is lying down
B) rarely, because people don't usually assume this position
C) as a standard reference point for directional terms regardless of the actual position of the body
D) as the most comfortable way to stand when dissecting a specimen

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

15) Which of the following organs or structures would be found in the left iliac region? 15) _____

A) stomach B) appendix C) liver D) intestines

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

16) An oblique cut is one that is cut _____. 16) _____

A) vertical right and left
B) perpendicular to vertical and horizontal
C) horizontal right and left
D) diagonally between the vertical and horizontal

Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

17) What is the specific name for the hip region? 17) _____

A) coxal B) manus C) pedal D) inguinal

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

18) Which of the following describes the operation of the heart and blood vessels? 18) _____

A) systemic anatomy B) cardiovascular physiology
C) systemic physiology D) cardiovascular anatomy

Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

19) Choose the following statement that is *not* completely correct regarding serous membranes. 19) _____

A) Serous membranes are divided into parietal and visceral membranes with a potential space between the two.
B) Visceral pericardium covers the surface of the heart, and parietal pericardium lines the walls of the heart.
C) Serous membranes secrete a watery lubricating fluid.
D) Serosa are very thin, double-layered structures.

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

20) The single most abundant chemical substance of the body, accounting for 60% to 80% of body weight, is _____. 20) _____

A) protein B) oxygen C) water D) hydrogen

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

21) What is the main, general purpose of negative feedback? 21) _____

A) to regulate excretion
B) to maintain homeostasis
C) to control all body system tissues
D) to keep the body's sugar high

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

22) Homeostasis is the condition in which the body maintains _____. 22) _____

A) a relatively stable internal environment, within limits
B) a dynamic state within an unlimited range
C) the lowest possible energy usage
D) a static state with no deviation from preset points

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

23) Which body cavity protects the nervous system? 23) _____

A) dorsal B) cranial C) thoracic D) vertebral

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

24) _____ cavities are spaces within joints. 24) _____

A) Orbital B) Oral C) Synovial D) Nasal

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

25) Which of the following imaging devices would best localize a tumor in a person's brain? 25) _____

A) DSA B) MRI C) X ray D) PET

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

26) A structure that is composed of two or more tissues would be a(n) _____. 26) _____

A) organ system B) complex tissue C) organ D) complex cell

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

27) Average body temperature is _____ degrees centigrade. 27) _____

A) 68 B) 47 C) 37 D) 98

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

28) The parietal pleural would represent a serous membrane _____. 28) _____

A) covering individual lungs B) covering the heart
C) lining the thoracic cavity D) lining the abdominal cavity

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

29) A good example of a positive feedback mechanism would be _____. 29) _____

A) regulating glucose levels in the blood B) enhancement of labor contractions
C) body temperature regulation D) blood calcium level regulation

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

30) Place the following in correct sequence from simplest to most complex: 30) _____

1. molecules
2. atoms
3. tissues
4. cells
5. organ

A) 2-1-3-4-5 B) 1-2-4-3-5 C) 2-1-4-3-5 D) 1-2-3-4-5

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

31) Select the most correct statement. 31) _____

A) Organ systems operate independently of each other to maintain life.
B) The endocrine system is not a true structural organ system.
C) The immune system is closely associated with the lymphatic system.
D) Organ systems can be composed of cells or tissues, but not both.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

32) Which of the following statements is the most correct regarding homeostatic imbalance? 32) _____
A) Positive feedback mechanisms are overwhelmed.
B) Negative feedback mechanisms are functioning normally.
C) It is considered the cause of most diseases.
D) The internal environment is becoming more stable.

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

33) What is a vertical section through the body, dividing it into left and right, called? 33) _____
A) regional B) transverse C) sagittal D) frontal

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

34) The heart lies in the _____ cavity. 34) _____
A) pericardial B) superior mediastinal
C) pleural D) dorsal

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

35) Which of the following would *not* be a functional characteristic of life? 35) _____
A) maintenance of boundaries B) responsiveness to external stimuli
C) decay D) movement

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

36) Histology would be best defined as a study of _____. 36) _____
A) cells B) cell chemistry
C) the gross structures of the body D) tissues

Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

37) Which of the following are survival needs of the body? 37) _____
A) nutrients, water, growth, and reproduction
B) nutrients, water, atmospheric pressure, and oxygen
C) nutrients, water, movement, and reproduction
D) water, atmospheric pressure, growth, and movement

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

38) The anatomical position is characterized by all of the following *except* _____. 38) _____
A) palms turned posteriorly
B) body erect
C) thumbs pointed laterally
D) arms at sides

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

39) Which of the following statements is true concerning feedback mechanisms? 39) _____
A) Negative feedback mechanisms work to prevent sudden severe changes within the body.
B) Positive feedback mechanisms always result in excessive damage to the host.
C) Blood glucose levels are regulated by positive feedback mechanisms.
D) Negative feedback mechanisms tend to increase the original stimulus.

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

40) In which cavities are the lungs located? 40) _____
A) mediastinum, thoracic, and ventral
B) pleural, ventral, and thoracic
C) pleural, dorsal, and abdominal
D) pericardial, ventral, and thoracic

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

41) Subdivisions of anatomy include which of the following? 41) _____
A) gross, macroscopic, visual, and microscopic
B) regional, surface, visual, and microscopic
C) gross, regional, dissection, and surface
D) gross, regional, systemic, and surface

Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

42) In which abdominopelvic cavity is the stomach located? 42) _____

A) left lower B) left upper C) right lower D) right upper

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

43) Which term means toward or at the back of the body, behind? 43) _____

A) lateral B) distal C) dorsal D) anterior

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

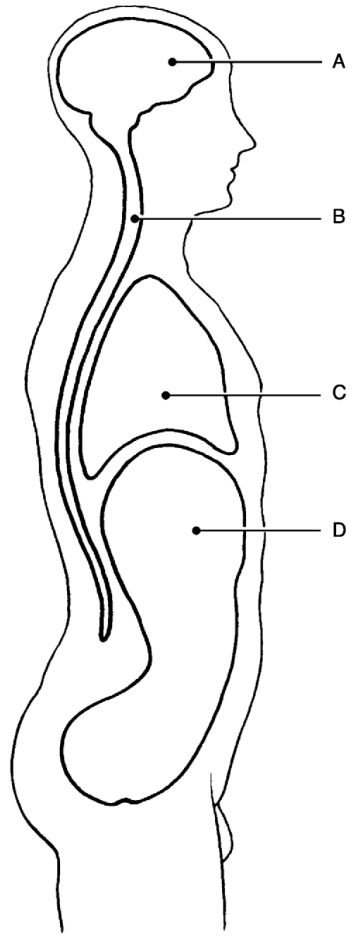

Figure 1.1

Using Figure 1.1, match the following cavities:

44) Vertebral cavity. 44) _____

Answer: B
Explanation:

45) What type of homeostatic feedback reflex is the withdrawal reflex? 45) _____

Answer: negative
Explanation:

46) Why is anatomical terminology necessary? 46) _____

Answer: Anatomical terms are precise words that have limited usage, which prevents confusion when describing the location of body parts.
Explanation:

47) The term that describes the heel region is _____. 47) _____

Answer: calcaneal
Explanation:

48) Why are the abdominopelvic cavity organs the most vulnerable in an automobile accident? 48) _____

Answer: The walls of the abdominal cavity are formed only by trunk muscles and are not reinforced by bone. The pelvic organs receive a somewhat greater degree of protection from the bony pelvis.

Explanation:

49) What is the function of the serous membranes? 49) _____

Answer: They act to reduce friction and allow the organs to slide across cavity walls.

Explanation:

50) The elbow is _____ to the wrist. 50) _____

Answer: proximal

Explanation:

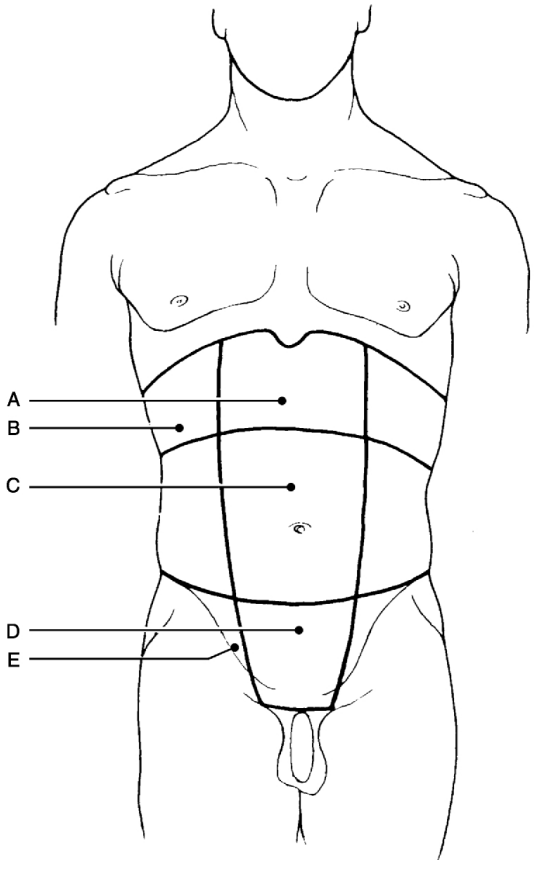

Figure 1.2

Using Figure 1.2, match the following regions:

51) Epigastric region. 51) _____

Answer: A

Explanation:

52) The _____ cavity contains tiny bones that transmit sound vibrations to the organ of hearing in the inner ear. 52) _____

Answer: middle ear
Explanation:

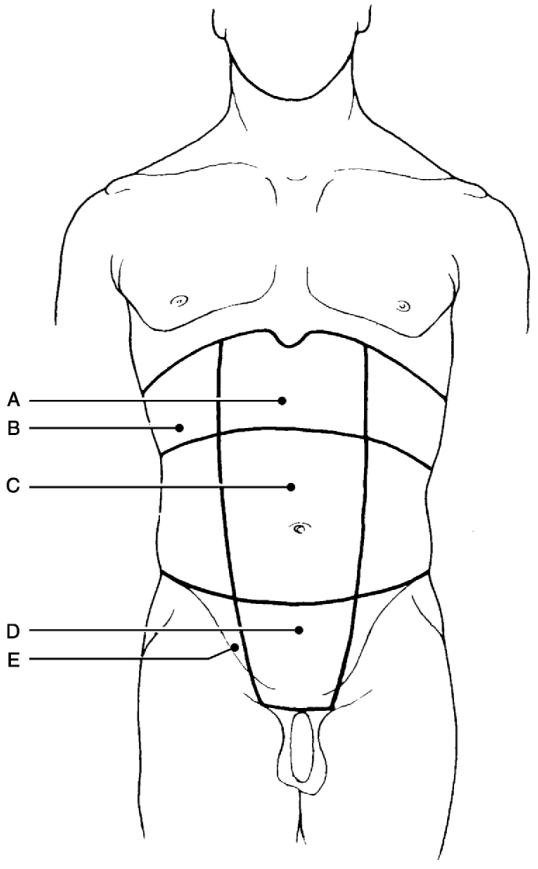

Figure 1.2

Using Figure 1.2, match the following regions:

53) Right iliac (inguinal) region. 53) _____

Answer: E
Explanation:

54) Umbilical region. 54) _____

Answer: C
Explanation:

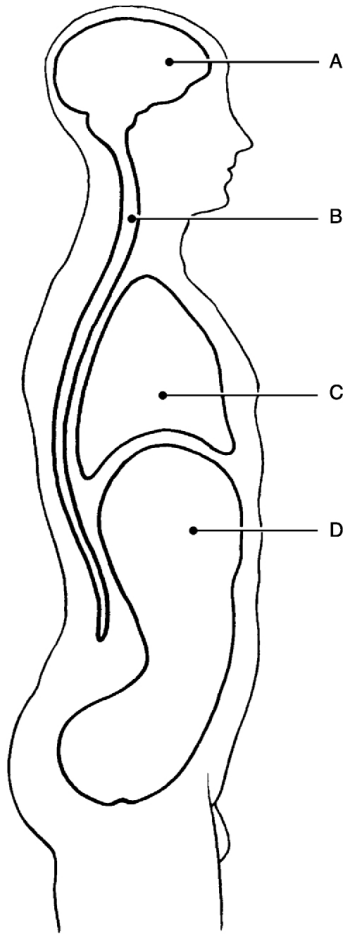

Figure 1.1

Using Figure 1.1, match the following cavities:

55) Thoracic cavity. 55) _____

Answer: C
Explanation:

56) _____ is explained by chemical and physical principles and is concerned with the function of specific organs or organic systems. 56) _____

Answer: Physiology
Explanation:

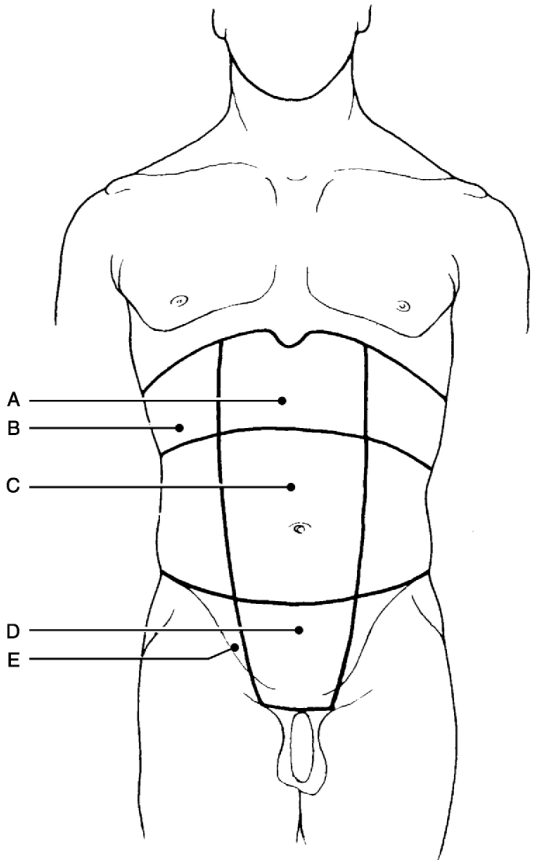

Figure 1.2

Using Figure 1.2, match the following regions:

57) Right hypochondriac. 57) _____

Answer: B
Explanation:

58) What is the pathway between the receptor and the control center in the reflex pathway called? 58) _____

Answer: afferent pathway
Explanation:

59) Similar cells that have a common function are called _____. 59) _____

Answer: tissues
Explanation:

60) What broad term covers all chemical reactions that occur within the body cells? 60) _____

Answer: metabolism
Explanation:

61) Fully describe the anatomical position for the human body. 61) _____

Answer: The body is erect, arms hanging at the sides, palms forward, and thumbs pointed away from the midline.
Explanation:

62) What is a dynamic equilibrium of your internal environment termed? 62) _____

Answer: homeostasis
Explanation:

63) What is the serous membrane that covers the intestines called? 63) _____

Answer: visceral
Explanation:

64) _____ physiology concerns urine production and kidney function. 64) _____

Answer: Renal
Explanation:

65) The ability to sense changes in the environment and respond to them is called _____. 65) _____

Answer: responsiveness or irritability
Explanation:

66) What does the "principle of complementarity of structures and function" mean? 66) _____

Answer: What a structure can do depends on its specific form, or "structure determines function."
Explanation:

67) Can lungs carry out excretory functions? Explain your answer. 67) _____

Answer: Yes, carbon dioxide is a metabolic waste the lungs excrete.
Explanation:

68) What is the goal of all of the negative feedback mechanisms of the body? 68) _____

Answer: The goal is to prevent sudden severe changes within the body.
Explanation:

69) What is the single most abundant chemical substance in the body? 69) _____

Answer: water
Explanation:

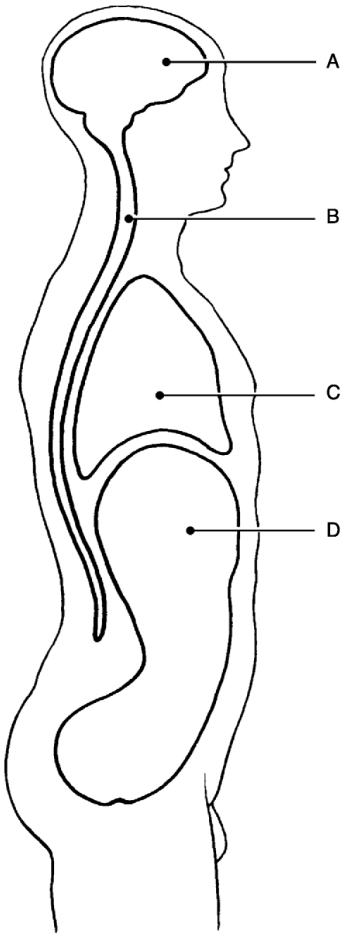

Figure 1.1

Using Figure 1.1, match the following cavities:

70) Cranial cavity. 70) _____

Answer: A
Explanation:

71) What can happen when the usual negative feedback mechanisms are overwhelmed and destructive positive feedback mechanisms take over? 71) _____

Answer: Homeostatic imbalances increase our risk for illness and produce the changes we associate with aging.
Explanation:

72) The higher we go in the mountains, the greater the atmospheric pressure, which causes a loss of oxygen. Comment on this statement. 72) _____

Answer: The statement is backwards—the higher we go, the less atmospheric pressure, therefore less oxygen.
Explanation:

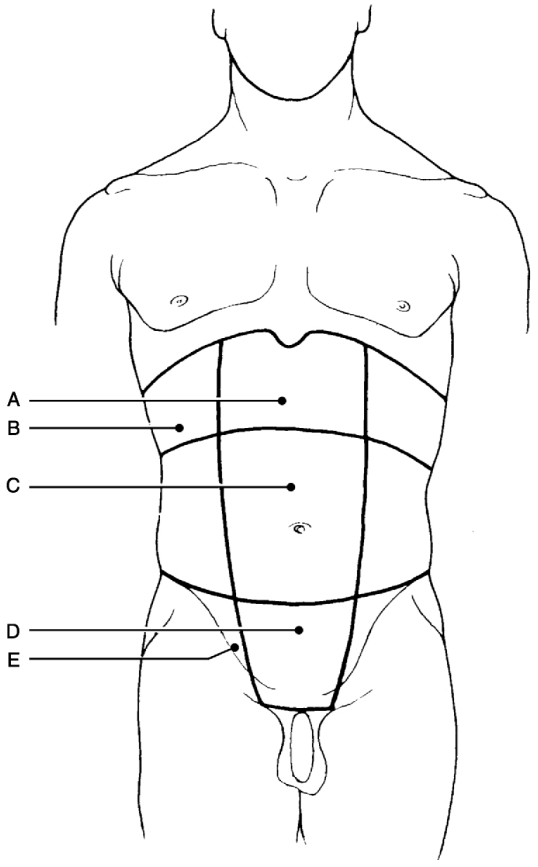

Figure 1.2

Using Figure 1.2, match the following regions:

73) Hypogastric (pubic) region. 73) _____

Answer: D
Explanation:

74) Why must a normal body temperature be maintained in order for chemical reactions to be continued at life-sustaining rates? 74) _____

Answer: If body temperature is too low, chemical reactions slow and eventually stop. If body temperature is too high, chemical reactions speed up and body proteins lose their normal shape, resulting in loss of function.
Explanation:

75) What does gross anatomy study? 75) _____

Answer: Larger structures of the body that can be seen with the naked eye.
Explanation:

76) The term that describes the back of the elbow is _____. 76) _____

Answer: olecranal
Explanation:

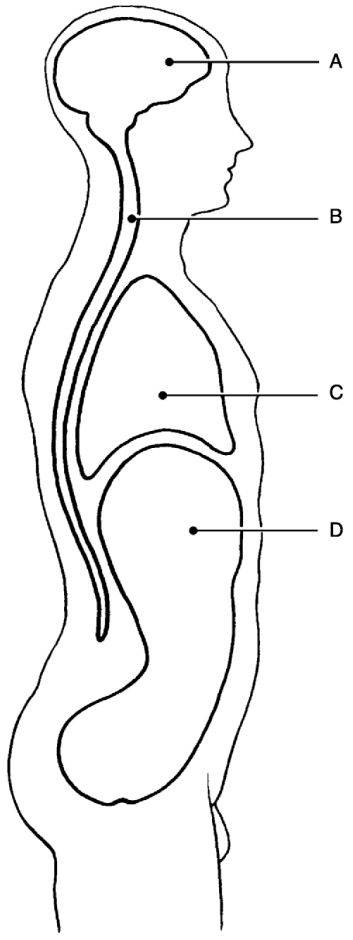

Figure 1.1

Using Figure 1.1, match the following cavities:

77) Abdominal cavity. 77) _____

Answer: D
Explanation:

78) Which body system would be most affected by a lower than normal atmospheric pressure? 78) _____

Answer: respiratory system
Explanation:

79) Which cavity contains the bladder, some reproductive organs, and the rectum? 79) _____

Answer: pelvic
Explanation:

80) Which feedback mechanism causes the variable to deviate further and further from its original value or range? 80) _____

Answer: positive feedback
Explanation:

81) The five cavities of the head are cranial, oral, nasal, middle ear, and _____. 81) _____

Answer: orbital
Explanation:

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

82) It is important for any organism to maintain its boundaries, so that its internal environment remains distinct from the external environment surrounding it. 82) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

83) Lungs carry out an excretory function. 83) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

84) The right hypochondriac region contains the majority of the stomach. 84) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

85) The anatomical position means the body is standing at attention with the palms facing forward and the thumbs pointing away from the body. 85) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

86) The serous membrane that lines the peritoneal cavity wall is called visceral peritoneum. 86) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

87) The epigastric region is located superior to the umbilical region. 87) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

88) Without some sort of negative feedback mechanism, it would be impossible to keep our body chemistry in balance. 88) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

89) A major function of serous membranes is to decrease friction. 89) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

90) Regardless of the variable being regulated, all homeostatic control mechanisms have at least three interdependent components. 90) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

91) A tissue consists of groups of similar cells that have a common function. 91) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

92) Positive feedback mechanisms tend to increase the original stimulus. 92) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

93) Embryology concerns the structural changes that occur in an individual from conception through old age. 93) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

94) Imaging is useful in discovering obstructed blood supplies in organs and tissues. 94) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

95) The elbow is proximal to the shoulder. 95) _____

Answer: True False
Explanation:

MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following systems to their functions:

96) Removes and filters excess fluid from tissues. A) Lymphatic 96) _____

Answer: A

Match the following examples of feedback mechanisms:

97) Blood pressure A) Negative feedback 97) _____

Answer: A

98) Blood glucose levels 98) _____

Answer: A

Match the following cavities and organs:

99) Heart. A) Thoracic 99) _____

Answer: A

Match the following regional terms and common terms:

100) Arm. A) Brachial 100) _____

Answer: A

Match the following cavities and organs:

101) Stomach. A) Abdominopelvic 101) _____

Answer: A

Match the following systems to their functions:

102) Responds to environmental changes by transmitting electrical impulses. A) Nervous 102) _____

Answer: A

Match the regional/directional terms and examples:

103) The bridge of the nose is _____ to the left eye. 103) _____

A) Medial

Answer: A

Match the following cavities and organs:

104) Uterus. 104) _____

A) Abdominopelvic

Answer: A

Match the regional/directional terms and examples:

105) The upper arm is _____ to the forearm. 105) _____

A) Proximal

Answer: A

Match the following cavities and organs:

106) Brain. 106) _____

A) Cranial

Answer: A

Match the following regional terms and common terms:

107) Head. 107) _____

A) Cephalic

Answer: A

Match the following systems and organs:

108) Kidneys, bladder, ureters. 108) _____

A) Respiratory

B) Urinary

Answer: B

109) Trachea, bronchi, alveoli. 109) _____

Answer: A

Match the regional/directional terms and examples:

110) The heart is _____ to the stomach. 110) _____

A) Superior

Answer: A

Match the following regional terms and common terms:

111) Knee (anterior aspect). 111) _____

A) Patellar

Answer: A

Match the following systems to their functions:

112) Controls the body with chemical molecules called hormones. 112) _____

A) Endocrine

Answer: A

Match the following regional terms and common terms:

113) Buttock. 113) _____

A) Gluteal

Answer: A

Match the following systems to their functions:

114) Provides support and levers for muscles to work on. 114) _____

A) Skeletal

Answer: A

Match the following examples of feedback mechanisms:

115) Blood clotting — A) Positive feedback — 115) _____

Answer: A

Match the regional/directional terms and examples:

116) The stomach is _____ to the spine. — A) Anterior — 116) _____

Answer: A

Match the following systems to their functions:

117) Directly causes mechanical motion. — A) Muscular — 117) _____

Answer: A

Match the regional/directional terms and examples:

118) The fingers are _____ to the wrist. — A) Distal — 118) _____

Answer: A

Match the following systems and organs:

119) Esophagus, large intestine, rectum. — A) Digestive — 119) _____

Answer: A

Match the following cavities and organs:

120) Lungs. — A) Thoracic — 120) _____

Answer: A

Match the following systems to their functions:

121) Produces antibodies that neutralize foreign substances. — A) Immune — 121) _____

Answer: A

Match the following regional terms and common terms:

122) Chest. — A) Thoracic — 122) _____

Answer: A

Match the following systems and organs:

123) Adrenal glands, pancreas, pituitary. — A) Endocrine — 123) _____

Answer: A

Match the following systems to their functions:

124) Protects underlying organs from mechanical damage and synthesizes vitamin D. — A) Integumentary — 124) _____

Answer: A

Match the following systems to their functions:

125) Delivers oxygen and nutrients to the tissues. — A) Cardiovascular — 125) _____

Answer: A

Match the following examples of feedback mechanisms:

126) Delivering a baby — A) Positive feedback — 126) _____

Answer: A

Match the following systems and organs:

127) Arteries, veins, heart. — A) Cardiovascular — 127) _____

Answer: A

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

128) Explain why an 80-year-old woman requires a much longer time to recover from the flu than does a woman who is age 30.

Answer: As we age, our body's control systems become less efficient. As a result, our internal environment becomes less and less stable.

129) A surgeon removed a section of tissue along a transverse plane for microscopic examination. What two names would the section be called?

Answer: A cross section or a transverse section.

130) A small family was traveling in its van and had a minor accident. The children in the back seats were wearing lap belts, but still sustained numerous bruises about the abdomen, and had some internal organ injuries. Why is this area more vulnerable to damage than others?

Answer: The abdominal organs are the least protected in the body because they are not surrounded by a bony covering such as the ribs, pelvis, or cranium.

131) Judy is 16 years old and collapses on the gym floor with severe pain in her chest wall. She is rushed by ambulance to the emergency room. Judy is diagnosed with pleurisy and is given an anti-inflammatory through the intravenous route. Explain why an anti-inflammatory would be prescribed for someone with pleurisy.

Answer: The pleural space contains a small amount of fluid that acts as a lubricant, allowing the pleurae to slide smoothly over each other as the lungs expand and contract. Pleurisy is an inflammation of the parietal pleura of the lungs. When inflammation occurs in the pleural space, the pleurae do not slide smoothly and this causes severe pain.

132) The nurse charted: "Patient has an open wound located on lateral aspect of leg." Describe where the wound is located.

Answer: The wound is located on the outer side of the leg.

133) The patient was admitted to the hospital with hypertension. The development of arteriosclerosis has increased peripheral resistance to blood flow, worsening his hypertension. This is an example of what type of feedback loop and why?

Answer: Positive feedback loops are common in pathophysiological perpetuation of disease. For example, arteriosclerotic hypertension results in positive feedback mechanisms that enhance and propagate the initial step in the chain of events, which is hypertension.

1) D
2) B
3) C
4) A
5) C
6) A
7) D
8) A
9) B
10) D
11) A
12) C
13) D
14) C
15) D
16) D
17) A
18) D
19) B
20) C
21) B
22) A
23) A
24) C
25) B
26) C
27) C
28) C
29) B
30) C
31) C
32) C
33) C
34) A
35) C
36) D
37) B
38) A
39) A
40) B
41) D
42) B
43) C
44) B
45) negative
46) Anatomical terms are precise words that have limited usage, which prevents confusion when describing the location of body parts.
47) calcaneal
48) The walls of the abdominal cavity are formed only by trunk muscles and are not reinforced by bone. The pelvic organs receive a somewhat greater degree of protection from the bony pelvis.

49) They act to reduce friction and allow the organs to slide across cavity walls.
50) proximal
51) A
52) middle ear
53) E
54) C
55) C
56) Physiology
57) B
58) afferent pathway
59) tissues
60) metabolism
61) The body is erect, arms hanging at the sides, palms forward, and thumbs pointed away from the midline.
62) homeostasis
63) visceral
64) Renal
65) responsiveness or irritability
66) What a structure can do depends on its specific form, or "structure determines function."
67) Yes, carbon dioxide is a metabolic waste the lungs excrete.
68) The goal is to prevent sudden severe changes within the body.
69) water
70) A
71) Homeostatic imbalances increase our risk for illness and produce the changes we associate with aging.
72) The statement is backwards—the higher we go, the less atmospheric pressure, therefore less oxygen.
73) D
74) If body temperature is too low, chemical reactions slow and eventually stop. If body temperature is too high, chemical reactions speed up and body proteins lose their normal shape, resulting in loss of function.
75) Larger structures of the body that can be seen with the naked eye.
76) olecranal
77) D
78) respiratory system
79) pelvic
80) positive feedback
81) orbital
82) TRUE
83) TRUE
84) FALSE
85) TRUE
86) FALSE
87) TRUE
88) TRUE
89) TRUE
90) TRUE
91) TRUE
92) TRUE
93) FALSE
94) TRUE
95) FALSE
96) A
97) A

98) A
99) A
100) A
101) A
102) A
103) A
104) A
105) A
106) A
107) A
108) B
109) A
110) A
111) A
112) A
113) A
114) A
115) A
116) A
117) A
118) A
119) A
120) A
121) A
122) A
123) A
124) A
125) A
126) A
127) A
128) As we age, our body's control systems become less efficient. As a result, our internal environment becomes less and less stable.
129) A cross section or a transverse section.
130) The abdominal organs are the least protected in the body because they are not surrounded by a bony covering such as the ribs, pelvis, or cranium.
131) The pleural space contains a small amount of fluid that acts as a lubricant, allowing the pleurae to slide smoothly over each other as the lungs expand and contract. Pleurisy is an inflammation of the parietal pleura of the lungs. When inflammation occurs in the pleural space, the pleurae do not slide smoothly and this causes severe pain.
132) The wound is located on the outer side of the leg.
133) Positive feedback loops are common in pathophysiological perpetuation of disease. For example, arteriosclerotic hypertension results in positive feedback mechanisms that enhance and propagate the initial step in the chain of events, which is hypertension.