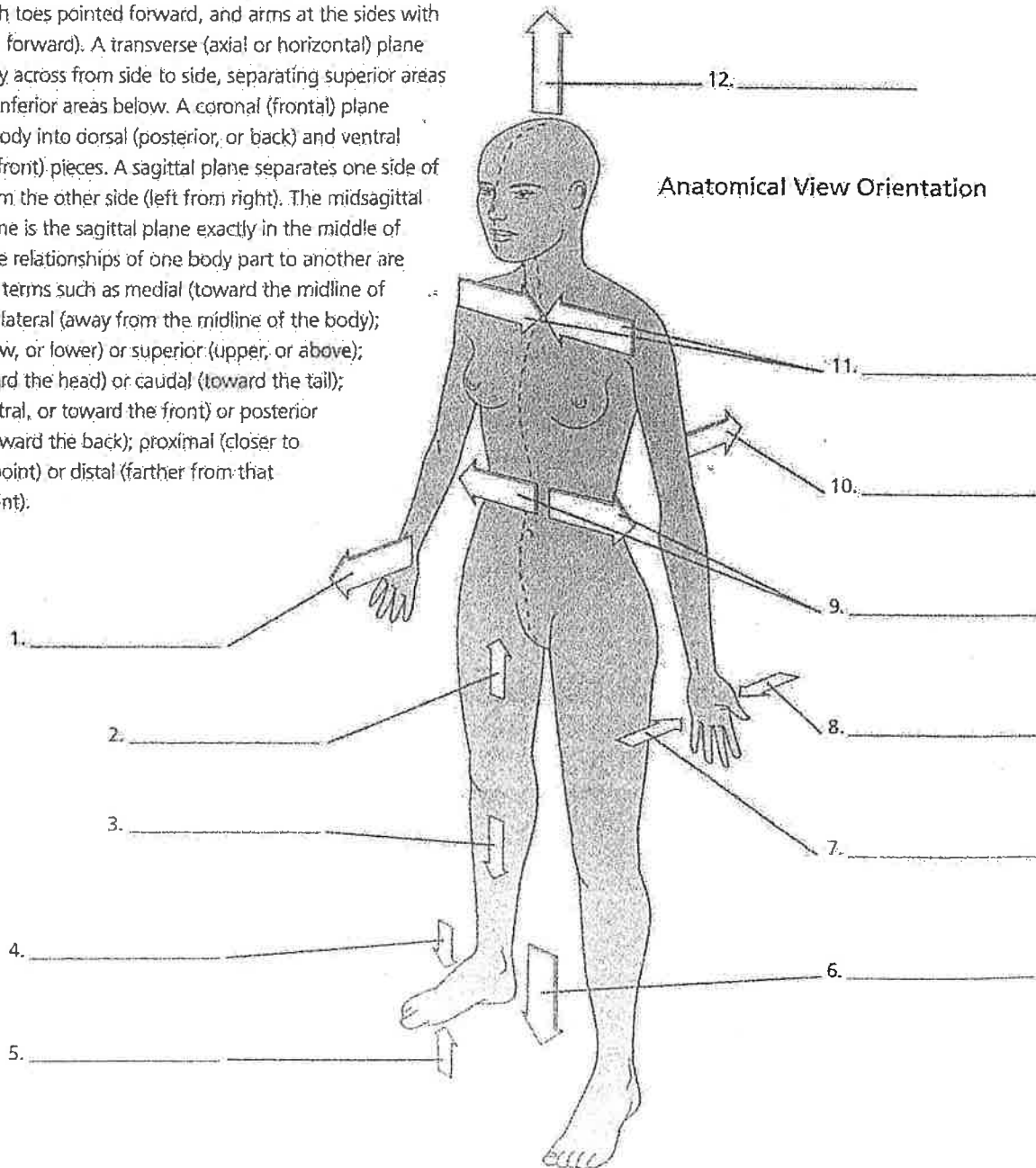


## Anatomical Position and Directional Terms

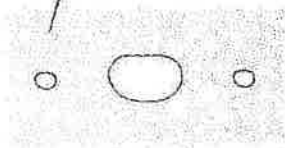
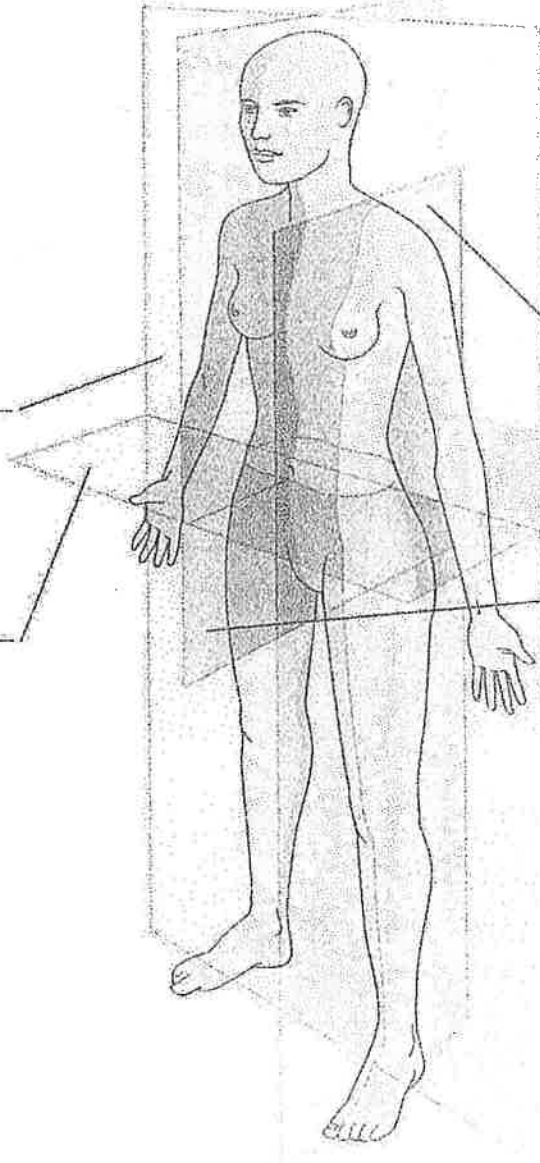
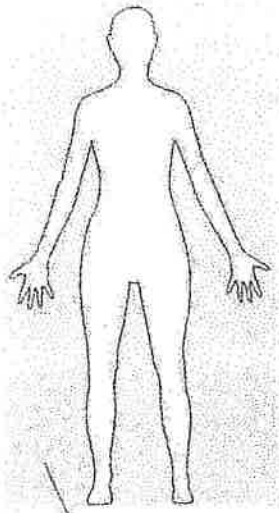
**Directions:** Read and mark up the text. Use page 13, 15 & 16 of your textbook to label the model. Color each arrow a different color and then underline or shade in the word with the same color.

Specific terms describe the orientation and relationships of the body and its parts. Sections of the body are described in terms of anatomical planes (flat surfaces). These are imaginary lines—vertical or horizontal—drawn through a body in the anatomical position (that is, with the body standing erect, feet together with toes pointed forward, and arms at the sides with palms facing forward). A transverse (axial or horizontal) plane cuts the body across from side to side, separating superior areas above from inferior areas below. A coronal (frontal) plane divides the body into dorsal (posterior, or back) and ventral (anterior, or front) pieces. A sagittal plane separates one side of the body from the other side (left from right). The midsagittal (median) plane is the sagittal plane exactly in the middle of the body. The relationships of one body part to another are identified by terms such as medial (toward the midline of the body) or lateral (away from the midline of the body); inferior (below, or lower) or superior (upper, or above); cranial (toward the head) or caudal (toward the tail); anterior (ventral, or toward the front) or posterior (dorsal, or toward the back); proximal (closer to reference point) or distal (farther from that reference point).

What is a model?



# Anatomical Planes



1.

4.

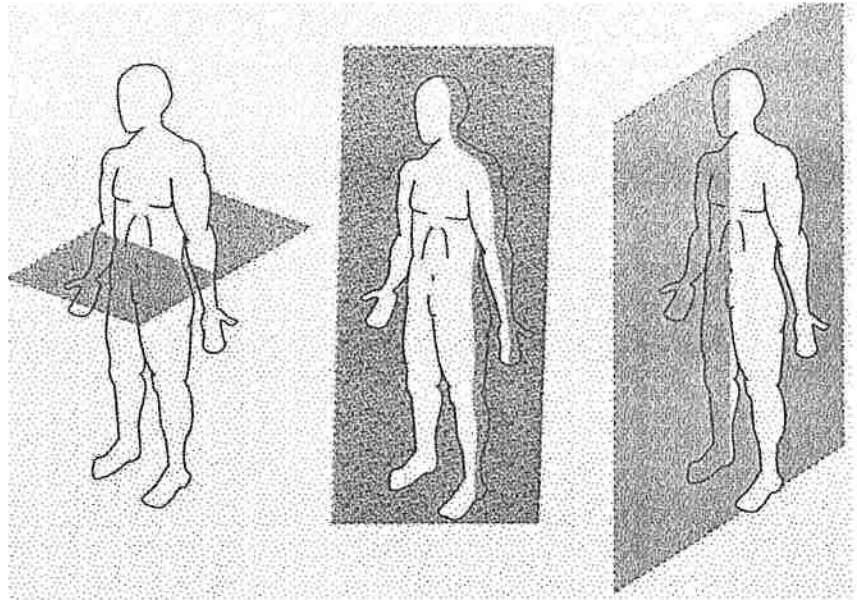
2.

3.

Label each diagrams with term and description.

**Body Planes:**

- Midsagittal
- Coronal (Frontal)
- Transverse



**Directional terms:**

- Superior
- Inferior
- Cranial
- Caudal

- Medial
- Lateral
- Proximal
- Distal

- Deep
- Superficial
- Anterior
- Posterior

- Ventral
- Dorsal

