1. Know the structural hierarchy of organisms.
2. Be familiar with the branches of anatomy.
3. Know all orientational, directional and regional terms. Be able to describe the relationship of various regions in the body using directional terms.
4. What is anatomical position?
5. What are the assumptions on which anatomical descriptions are based?
6. Understand coronal, sagittal, oblique, and transverse sections.
7. What is a control system? What are the components?
8. Know the abdominopelvic quadrants and regions.
9. Know all of the major body systems and their functions.
10. Know the terms used to describe movement, such as inversion, eversion, dorsiflexion, plantar flexion, abduction, adduction, circumduction, flexion, extension.
11. Be familiar with the integumentary system and its components.
12. What are the differences between thick and thin skin?
13. Know all of the layers of the epidermis, dermis, and hypodermis.
14. Know all the major organelles in eukaryotic cells & their functions.
15. Be familiar with the structure and function of the plasma membrane.
16. What is the extracellular matrix?
17. Know all of the tissue types. Know their functions, structure, and where they are typically found.
18. What are endocrine glands? What are exocrine glands?
19. Know location of endocrine glands and the cell types they are made of.
20. What are serous and mucous membranes? Be able to give examples.
21. Be certain you know where you would find the peritoneum, pericardium, mesothelium, visceral and parietal pleura, etc.
22. Be familiar with bone markings and their definitions.
23. Know the microscopic structure of compact bone.
24. Know all of the major bones of the skull. Know all of the sutures.
25. Sutures are classified by the degree of movement they allow. Know the names of each classification, the degree of movement they permit, and examples.
26. What is the Crista galli?
27. Where would you find red and yellow bone marrow and what are their functions?
28. Know all of the major bones of the axial and appendicular skeletons.
29. What makes the hyoid bone unique?
30. Know the anatomical differences between the female and male pelvis.
31. Know the major types of muscle tissue and their microscopic anatomy.
32. Know the macroscopic structure of skeletal muscle.
33. Be familiar with the connective tissue that surrounds a muscle fiber, a fascicle, and a muscle.
34. Know the classification of muscle by direction of muscle fiber. Be able to give examples of each type.
35. Be familiar with some of the major muscles and their actions.
36. Be familiar with the origins and insertions of the major muscles. What is an origin? What is an insertion?
37. What are the smallest muscles in the body?
38. Know the structure of the heart and blood vessels.
39. Understand fetal circulation and the hepatic portal system.
40. Know the structures associated with the electrical conduction system of the heart and their locations.
41. Know the pathway of blood through the heart.
42. What is the systemic circulation? What is the pulmonary circulation? Which structures do they include?
43. What is a portal system? What is an anastomosis?
44. Know the major blood vessels, including the areas they supply or drain.
45. Be familiar with the composition of blood, especially the names and functions of the formed elements.
46. What is the right lymphatic duct? What is the thoracic duct? What do they do and which regions do they drain?
47. Be familiar with the lymph organs and their functions.
48. Be familiar with all of the regions of the alimentary canal and how they are arranged sequentially. Include all of the specific regions of the small and large intestines.
49. Be familiar with all of the sphincters and which portion of the digestive tract they affect.
50. Be familiar with deciduous and permanent teeth.
51. Know the organs that are associated with digestion, including the liver. Which ligaments attach the liver to the body wall? To the diaphragm?
52. Know the names of structures in the oral cavity, such as the lingual frenulum and the uvula.
53. Know all of the structures associated with the respiratory system, including the bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli, lungs.
54. Know the pathway of air into the body, each region and the order in which they occur.
55. Know the branches of the bronchial tree.
56. Which cartilages are associated with the larynx?
57. What are the tonsils and adenoids?
58. What are the vocal cords? What is the opening between the vocal cords called? What structure closes off the larynx when you swallow?
59. What type of tissue lines the respiratory tract?
60. Be familiar with the structures that comprise the urinary tract.
61. Know the functions of the kidney.
62. What makes it possible for the urinary bladder to expand? What is the detrusor muscle?
63. What is a hilum?
64. What is the trigone?
65. Know the macroscopic and microscopic anatomy of the kidney.
66. What are cortical nephrons? What are juxtamedullary nephrons?
67. Know the major organizational divisions of the nervous system.
68. Know the parts of a neuron.
69. Know the terminology in the central and peripheral nervous systems.
70. Know the connective tissue coverings that surround CNS structures.
71. Know the major regions of the brain.
72. Be familiar with the distribution of gray and white matter in the central nervous system.
73. What is a comissure?
74. Have a general idea of the functions of various regions of the brain, including the limbic system, the basal ganglia, the cerebral cortex, the brain stem, and the cerebellum.
75. What is a fissure? What is a sulcus? What is the longitudinal fissure? What is the central sulcus?
76. Be familiar with the structure and function of neurons and all of the neuroglia.
77. Know the cranial nerves by name and number.
78. We spoke about the ventral and dorsal roots. What type of information do they carry? They are associated with which region of the spinal cord?
79. Know the anatomy of the spinal cord.
80. Know the sensory receptors associated with muscles and tendons.
81. Know the anatomy of the eye, the tunics, and the regions.
82. Know the pathway from the eye to the occipital lobe of the brain.
83. What is the blind spot?
84. Know the anatomy of the ear. Where are the auditory ossicles located? What would you expect to find in the outer ear, middle ear, inner ear?
85. Be familiar with all of the major glands and their locations.
86. Be familiar with the structures associated with the male reproductive system.
87. Be familiar with the male duct system and the pathway out of the body.
88. Which region of the spermatic duct system is called 'swim school'?
89. Be familiar with the identity, location, and function of the glands that contribute to semen. Be familiar with spermatogenesis.
90. Know the structures associated with the female reproductive system.
91. Understand the development stages of the ovarian follicles.
92. What occurs in the ovary after ovulation?
93. What are the tissue layers of the uterus?
94. Know the ligaments associated with the female reproductive system.
95. What are the parts of the uterus?
96. What are mammary glands?
97. Which hormone is detected by the EPT's?
98. Know the developmental stages from pre-embryo to fetus and what occurs at each stage.
99. You are responsible for all of the figures I gave you in class as a handout and all workbook images, as well as any figures in your text. There are 20 questions on this test (40 points) where you must identify structures on figures.