

Chapter 4

Body Regions/ Quadrants Figure 4-5 pg. 66

Figure 4-6 pg. 68

Figure 4-9 pg. 72 (top 2 only)

Vocabulary pg. 74

Abdominal cavity

Abdominopelvic cavity

Anatomical position

Anterior

Aplasia

Caudal

Cervical vertebrae

Cranial

Cranial cavity

Deep

Distal

Dorsal

Dorsum

Frontal plane

Inferior

Lateral

Lumbar vertebrae

Medial

Mediolateral

Midline of the body

Midsagittal plane

Peritoneum

Plane

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**Plantar
Posterior
Pronation
Prone
Proximal
Spinal cavity
Superficial
Superior
Supination
Supine
Thoracic cavity
Thoracic vertebrae
Transverse plane
Umbilicus
Ventral
Visceral**

**Common abbreviations pg. 83: know all
Pg. 87 & 93 letter J (can use this to test yourself)**

Additional Terms:

Decubitus- the patient is lying down and that the central ray is horizontal and parallel with the floor

Oblique- rotating the entire body or body part so that the coronal plane is not parallel with the IR

Fowler's- supine position with head higher than the feet approximately 45- 60 degrees

Semi- Fowler's- supine position with head higher than feet approximately 30 degrees

Sims'- recumbent position with the patient lying on the left anterior side with the left leg extended and the right knee and thigh partially flexed

Trendelenburg- supine position with the head tilted downward

Lithotomy- a supine position with the knees and hip flexed and thighs abducted and rotated externally, supported by ankle supports

Recumbent- general term referring to lying down in any position

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Longitudinal plane- divides the body into right and left segments

Coronal plane- divides the body into anterior and posterior segments