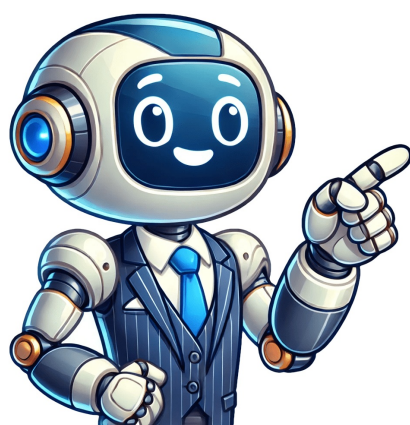


I'm not a robot





































Welcome to the Health SciencesLibrary. This Living Library is a principal hub of the LibreTexts project, which is a multi-institutional collaborative venture to develop the next generation of open-access texts to improve postsecondary education at all levels of higher learning. The LibreTexts approach is highly collaborative where an Open Access textbook environment is under constant revision by students, faculty, and outside experts to supplant conventional paper-based books. Campus BookshelvesBookshelvesLearning Objects Home is shared under a not declared license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by LibreTexts. In a previous post, I addressed that initial struggle with anatomical terminology when beginning a course in anatomy & physiology. In this post, I'll pick up with another early-but essential-set of concepts: planes of the body.As with any concept of A&P, one shortcut to understanding is to connect the concept to something simple that you already know about. Let's see how that could work with anatomical body planes.For planes of the body, think of them as ways you could slice the body if you had a big giant saw like illusionists use to saw people in half.If you saw a person so that there is a top part and bottom part of their body, then youve cut along a TRANSVERSE or HORIZONTAL plane. Either term can be used. They both mean the same thing. It doesnt have to be equal top and bottom halves . . . ANY separation of top and bottom is a cut along a transverse plane. If you saw a person into left and right pieces, you are sawing along a SAGITTAL plane. The word sagittal literally means relating to an arrow used in archery. So imagine shooting an arrow into an apple that is sitting on top of my head . . . and then imagine the apple falling apart into a left and right piece as the arrow slices through it. Thats a sagittal cut . . . a cut along a sagittal plane. If the sagittal plane is exactly in the middle, dividing the body along its midline into equal left and right halves, we call that plane a MIDSAGITTAL plane. If instead the plane is off to one side or another, splitting the body into unequal pieces, its simply called a SAGITTAL plan. If you saw a person into front and back pieces, you are cutting along a FRONTAL plane or CORONAL plane.Again, seeing this visually is a good idea.First, study the images of body planes in your A&P textbook and lab manual. If you are using one of my textbooks or manuals, you can find a handy diagram of the planes of the body just inside the front or back cover. By looking at many different diagrams, you'll get a better understanding of the essential concept of body planes . . . as well as plenty of practice.Try constructing a three-dimensional "paper doll" model that resembles the diagram shown here. Or any kind of simple, hands-on model. Such activities may seem like a childish project, but it engages many parts of your brain and thus strengthens your learning . . . and your memory.Here's a great YouTube video outlining the concept of body planes: You may find this FREE mini-course to be helpful. It's called simply Anatomical Directions and it's provided as a free service from Insight Medical Academy. It requires a free registration to use the course, so be sure to register before trying to access the course. Here's a brief video explaining how the free course works. In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. 0%(1)0% found this document useful (1 vote)3K viewsThe document provides a diagram of the major body planes (midsagittal, frontal, and transverse) and anatomical directions (anterior, distal, inferior, lateral, medial, posterior, proximal, aAI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave 5body planes worksheet.pdf For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined0%(1)0% found this document useful (1 vote)3K viewsThe document provides a diagram of the major body planes (midsagittal, frontal, and transverse) and anatomical directions (anterior, distal, inferior, lateral, medial, posterior, proximal, aAI-enhanced title and description Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material.

**Anatomy body cavities and planes worksheet answers. Body planes and movements. Body planes and axis. Body planes worksheet pdf. Orientation to the body anatomical planes and sections worksheet answers. Body planes directions and cavities worksheet answers. Body planes and cavities surgery worksheet answers. Body planes and directional terms worksheet answers. Body planes worksheets. Anatomical planes of the body worksheet answers. Human body worksheet answers. Body planes and anatomical directions worksheet answers. Body planes and cavities worksheet answers.**