

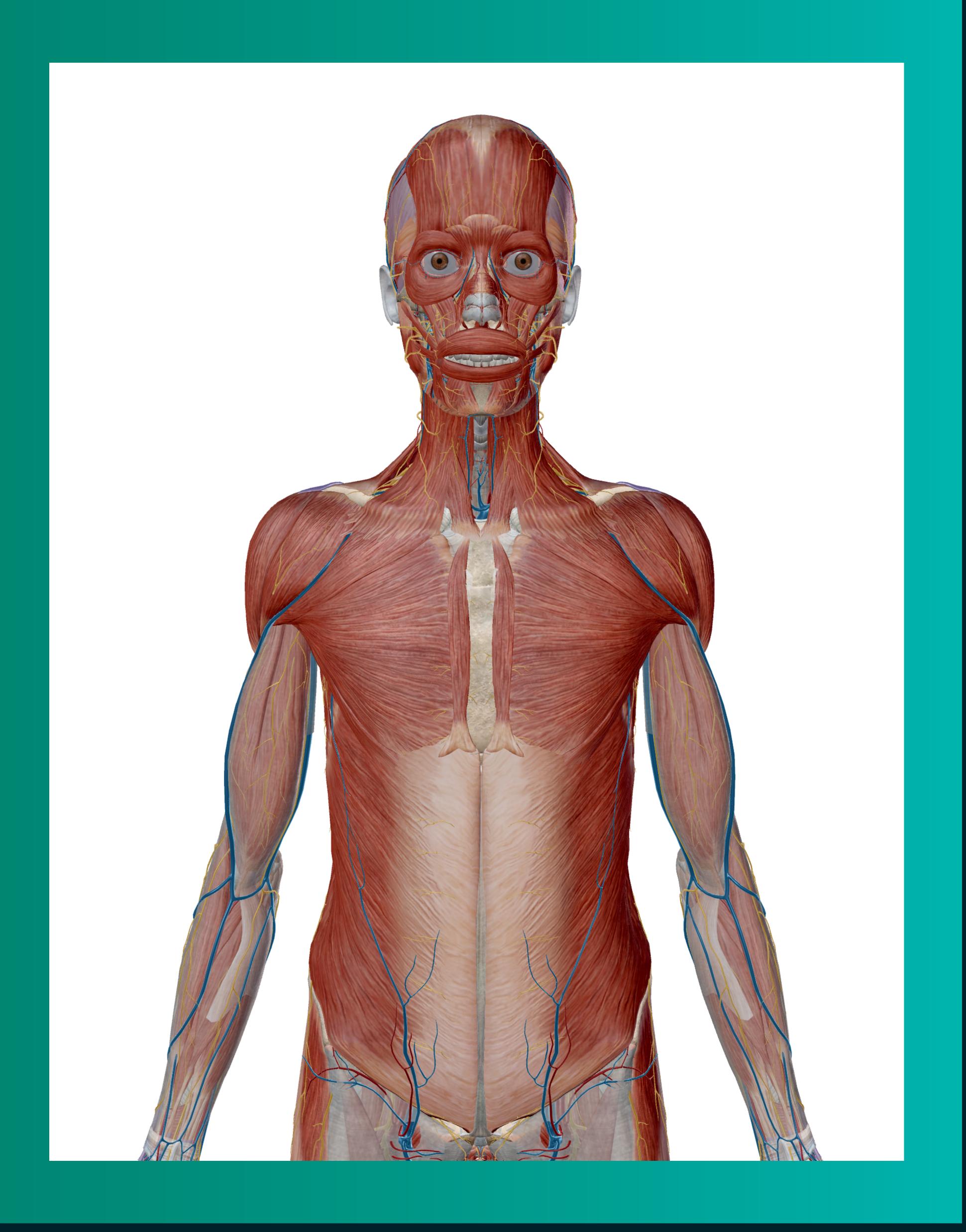
Planes and Positions

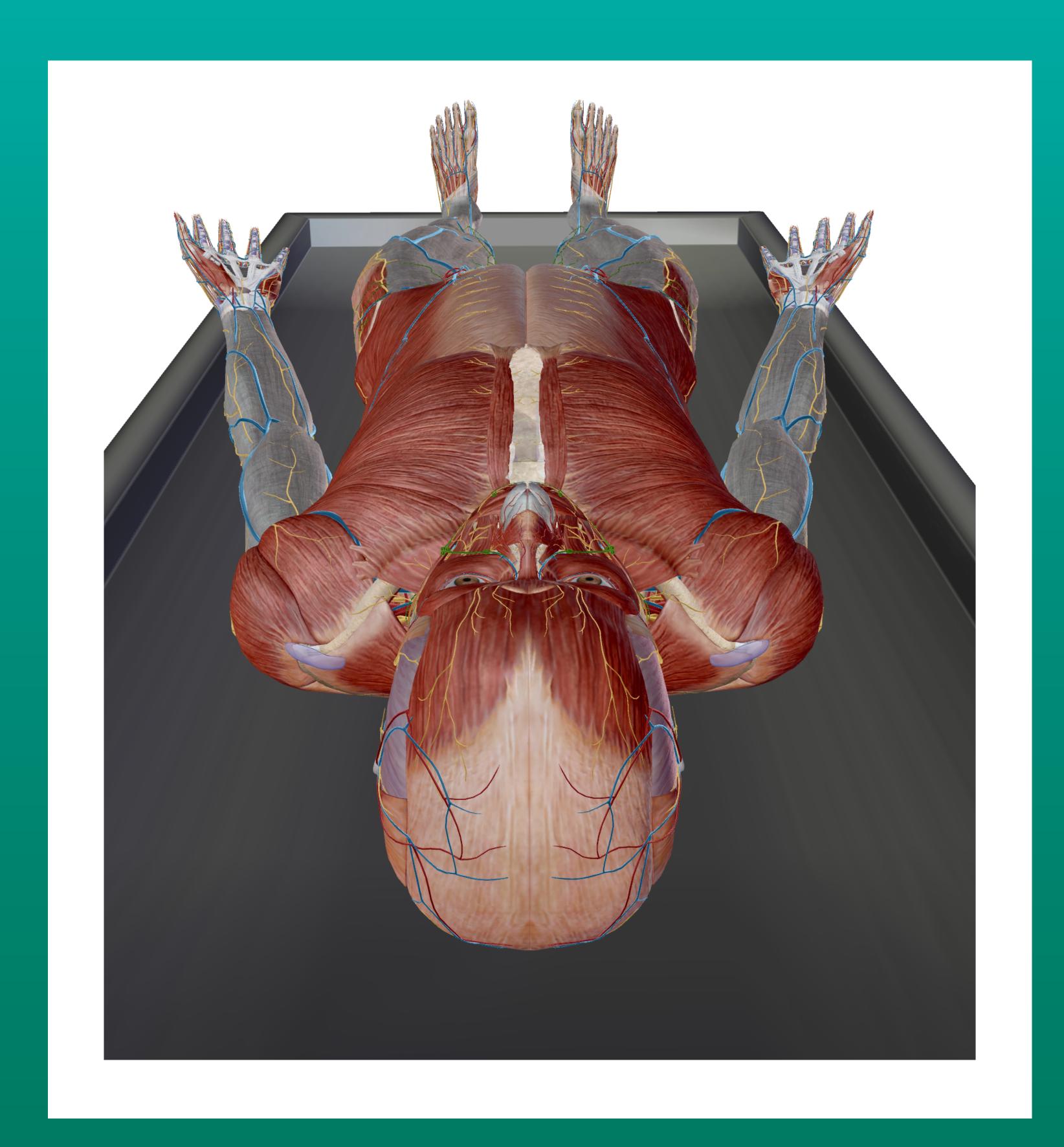
The beginning of an A&P course can feel like wading through a sea of confusing new terminology. This visual guide to anatomical planes, positions, and directional terms will help keep you afloat!

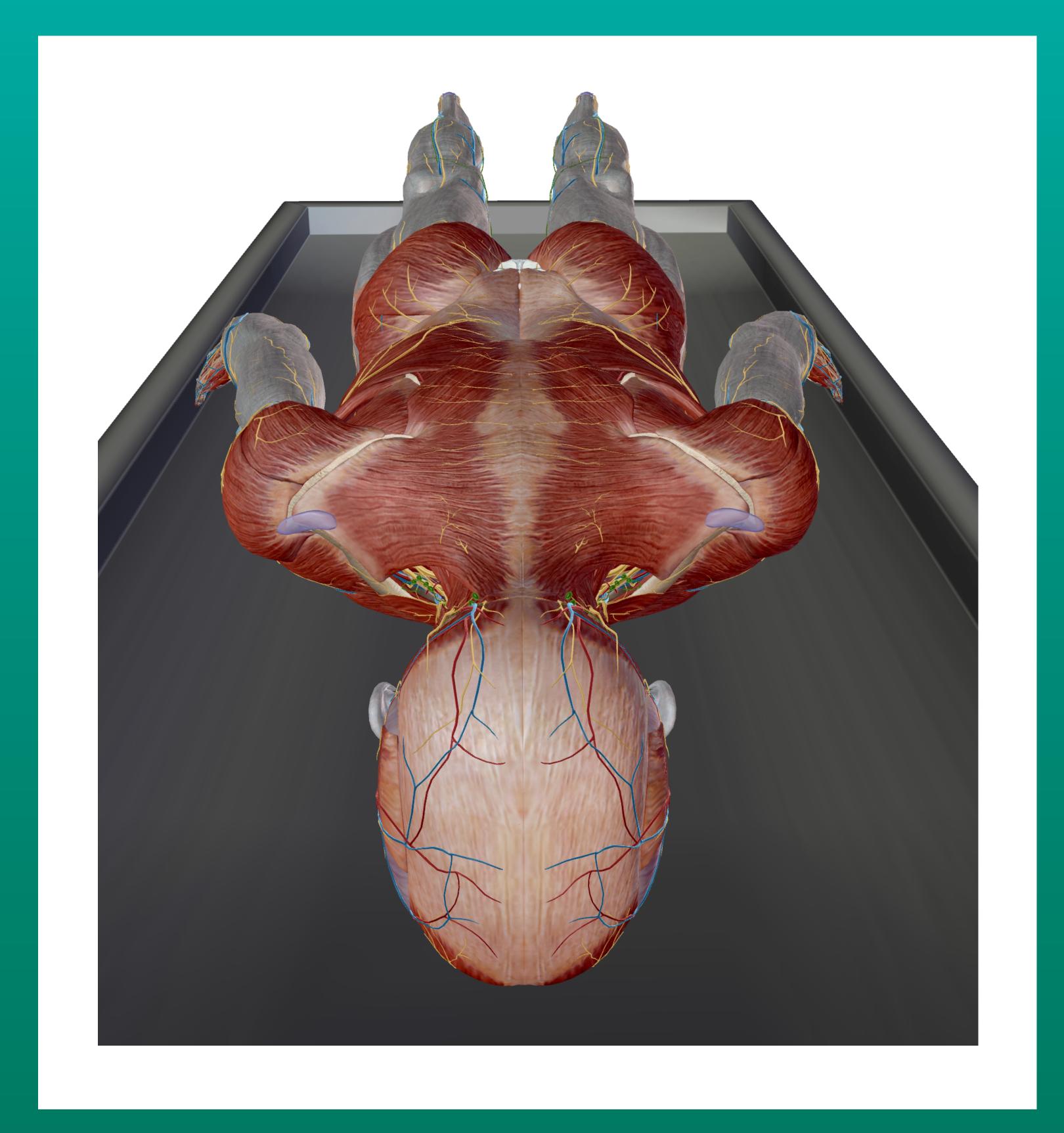


Adescription of any region or part of the body in a specific stance is called the anatomical position.

In the anatomical position, the body is upright, directly facing the observer, feet flat and directed forward. The upper limbs are at the body's sides with the palms facing forward.





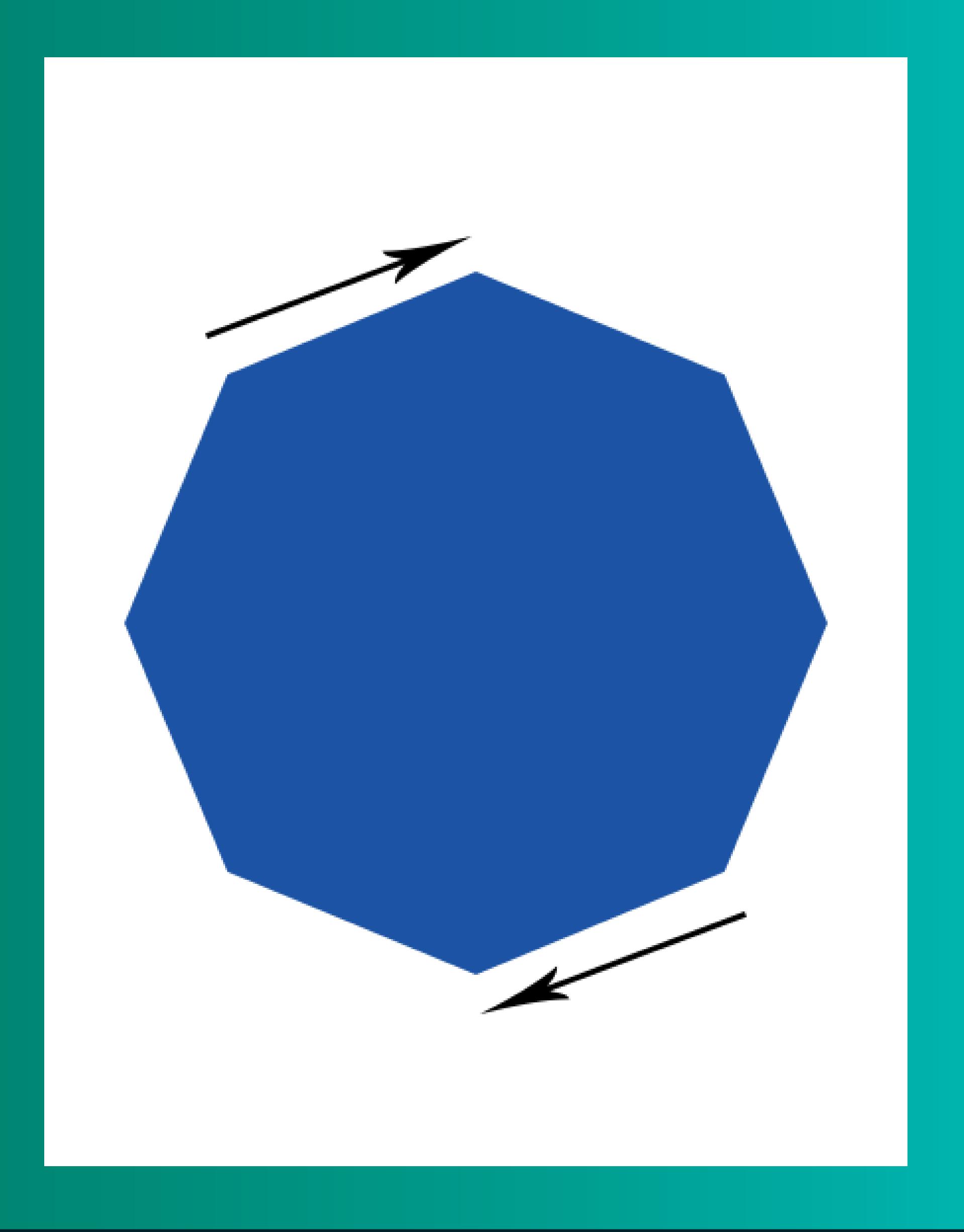


If the body is lying face up, it is in the supine position.

If the body is lying face down, it is in the prone position.

Directional terms are words used to describe the position of one body relative to another

Many directional terms are grouped in pairs that have opposite meanings (ex: anteriorposterior), or are grouper together to have combined meanings (ex: anterosuperior).





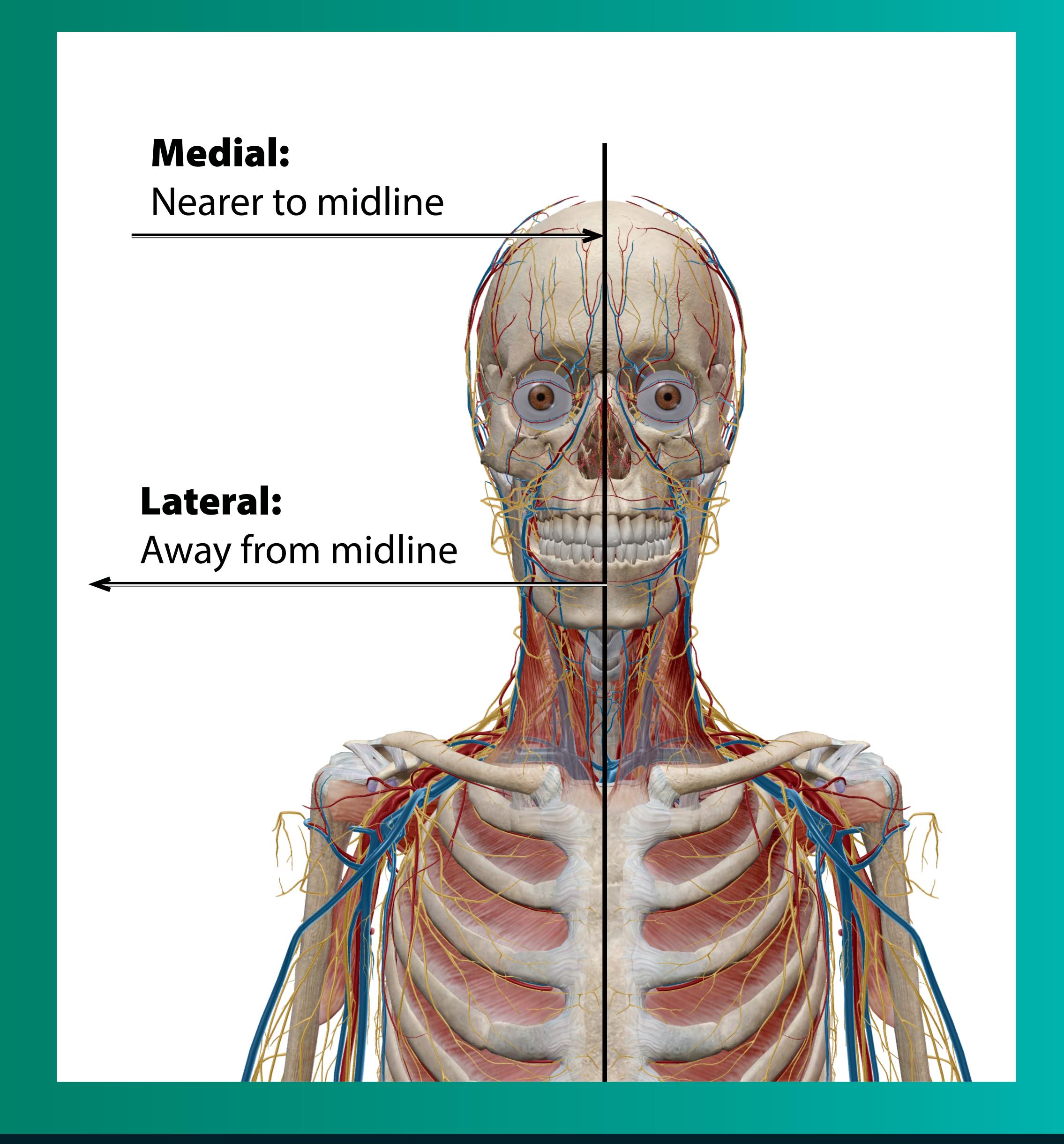
Anterior view: At or near the front of the body.

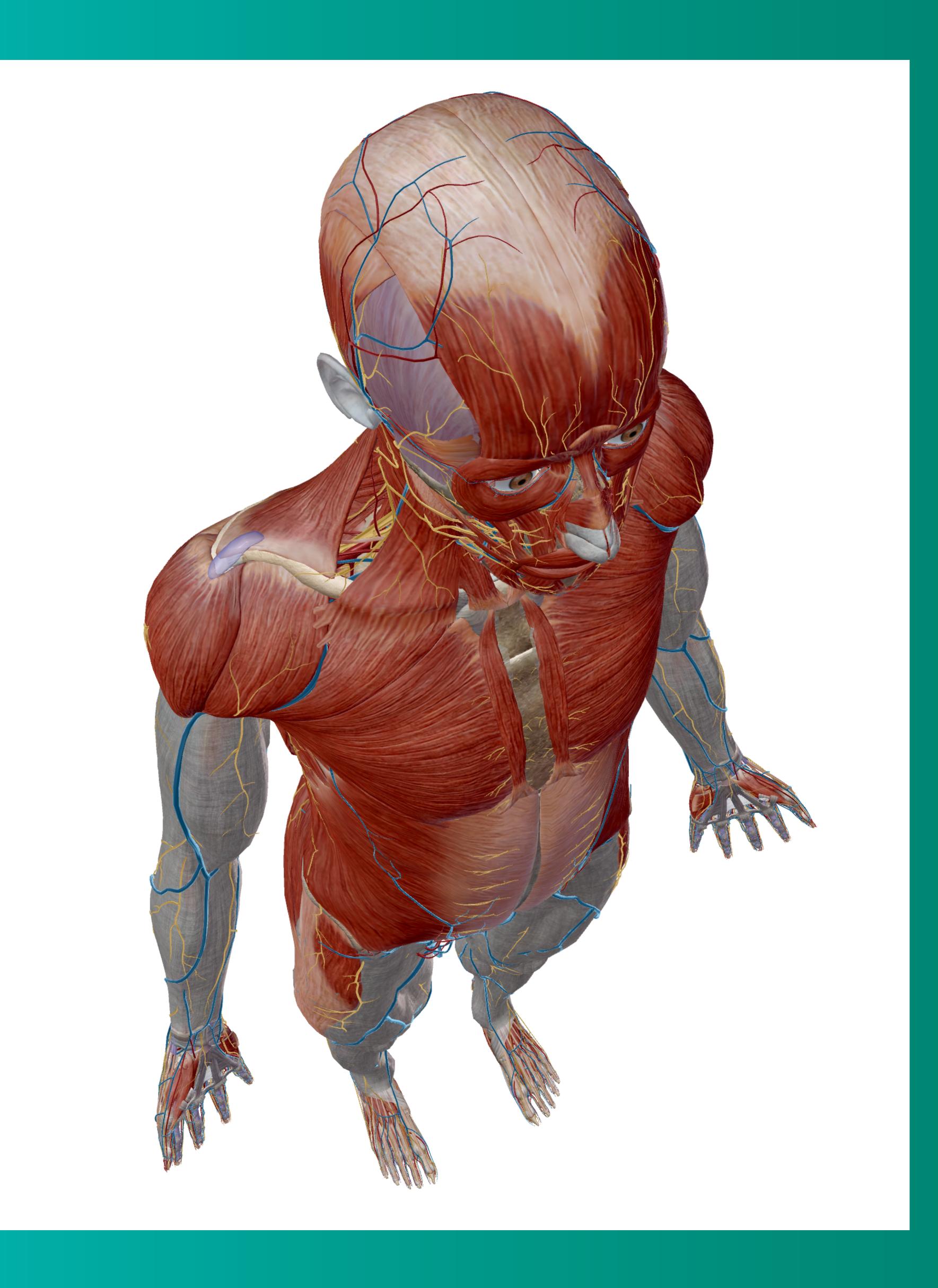


Posterior view: At or near the back of the body.

Midline:

the imaginary line that divides the body into right and left halves.





Superior view:

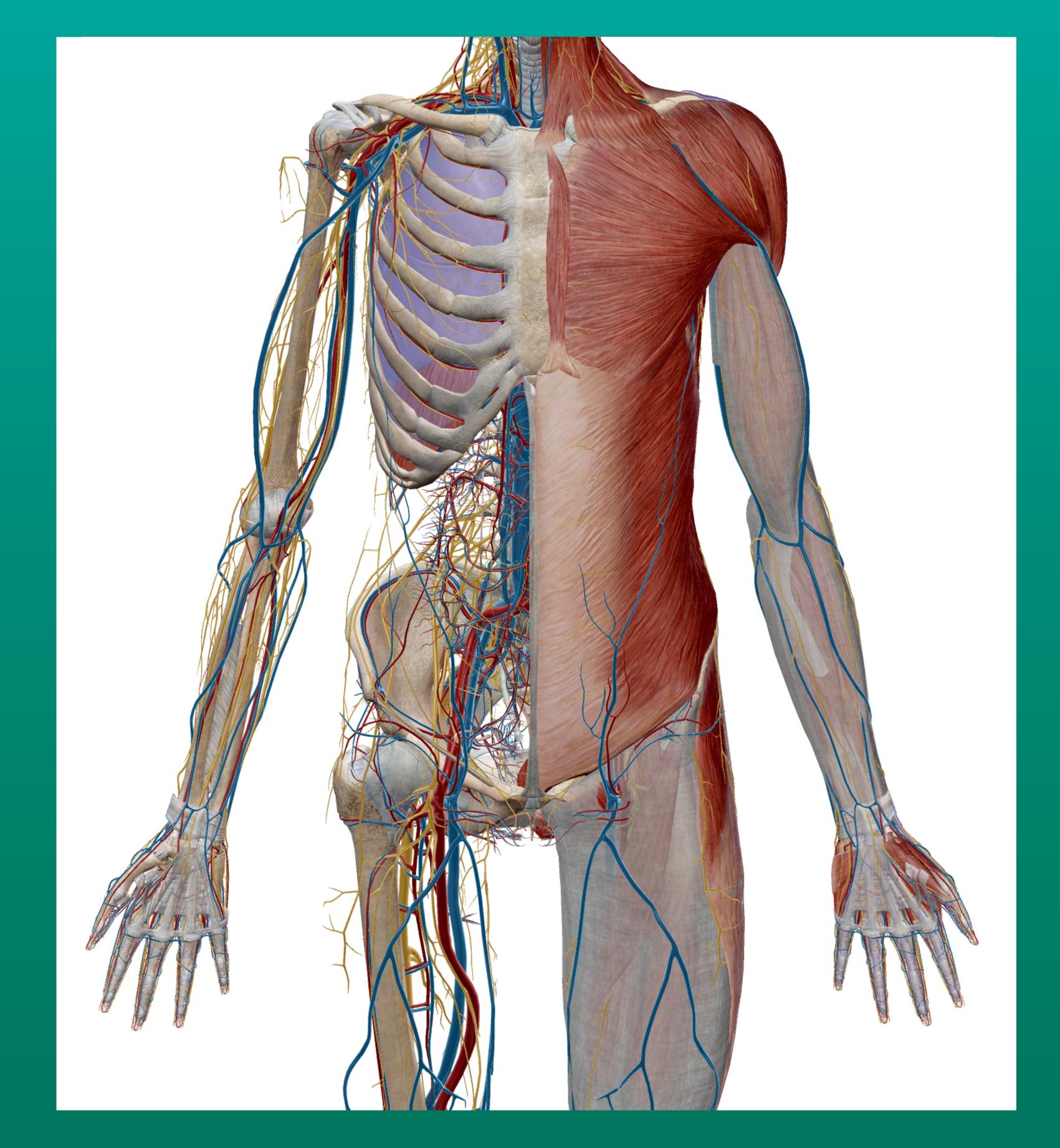
Situated toward the head and further away from the feet; the upper part of a structure.

Inferior View:

Situated nearer to the feet than the head; the lower part of a structure.



Deep
Away from the surface of the body



Superficial Close to the surface of the body

Distal Farther from the origination of a structure.

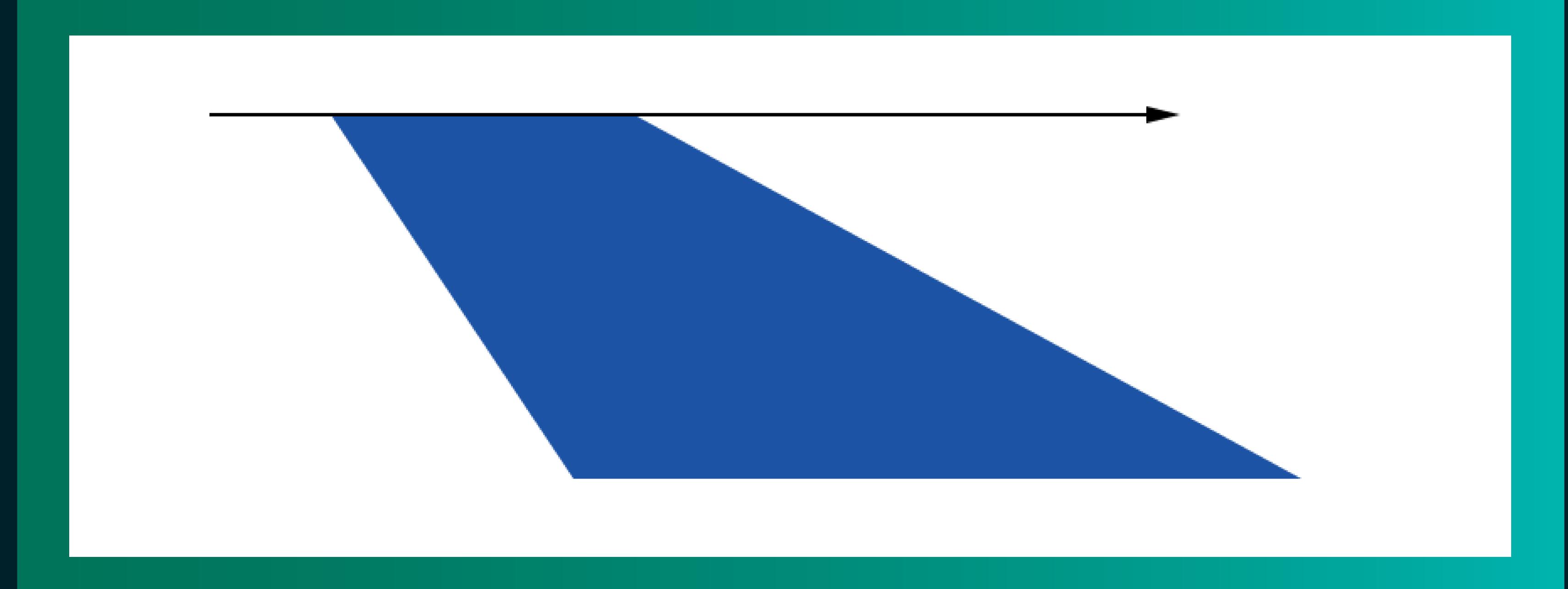


Proximal Nearer to the origination of a structure



When we study the parts of the body, we also study their relativity to planes. Planes are imaginary flat surfaces that pass through parts of the body.

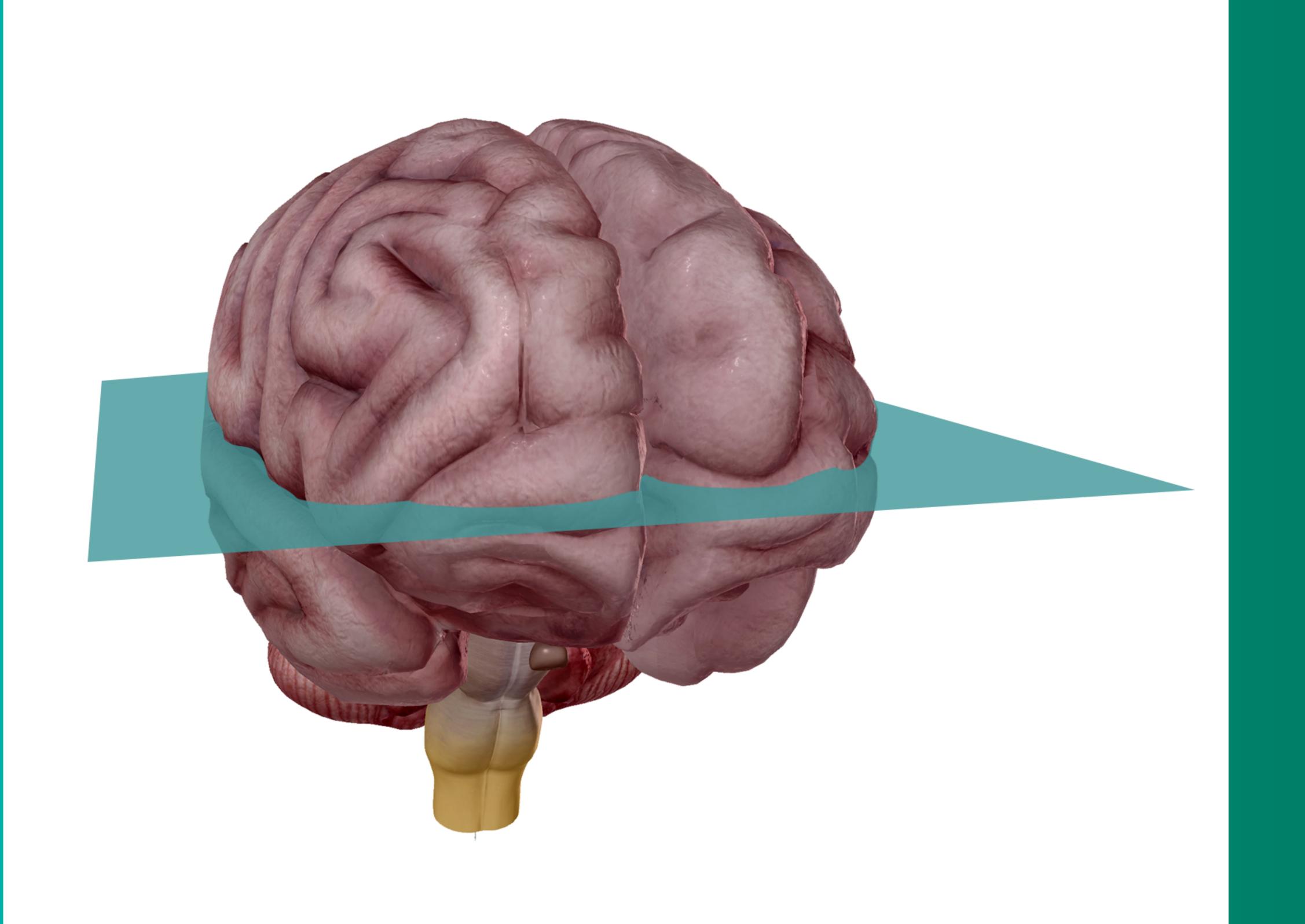
We also study parts of the body in sections, which are cuts along a certain plane.



Fronta (coronal) plane:

Divides the body into front and back portions.



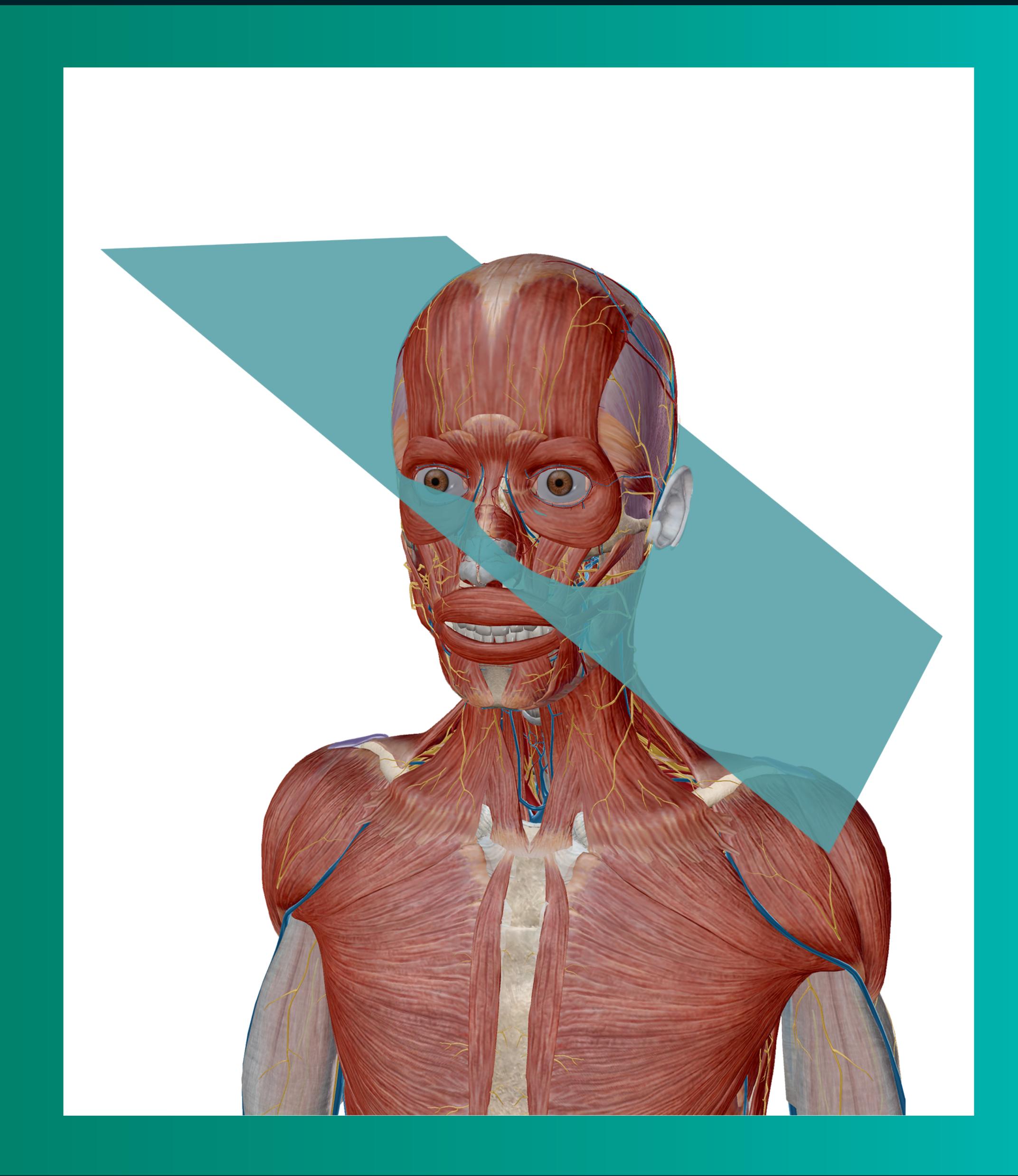


ranverse plane

Divides the body into superior (upper) and inferior (lower) portions.

Oblique plane:

Passes through a structure or the entire body at an angle.





Sagittal plane:

Divides a structure or the body vertically into right or left portions.

Review and Practice

Okay, we've thrown a lot of terms at you over the course of this eBook. Time to see what you remember.

Positions and directionals:

Anterior: At or near the front of the body.

Posterior: At or near the back of the body.

Midline: Imaginary vertical line dividing the body equally.

Superior: Toward the head, upper part of a structure.

Inferior: Away from the head, lower part of a structure.

Lateral: Farther from midline.

Medial: Nearer to midline.

Proximal: Nearer to the origination of a structure.

Distal: Farther from the origination of a structure.

Superficial: Close to the surface of the body.

Deep: Away from the surface of the body.

Review and Practice

Commonly used planes:

Frontal (or coronal): Divides the body into anterior (front) and posterior (back) portions.

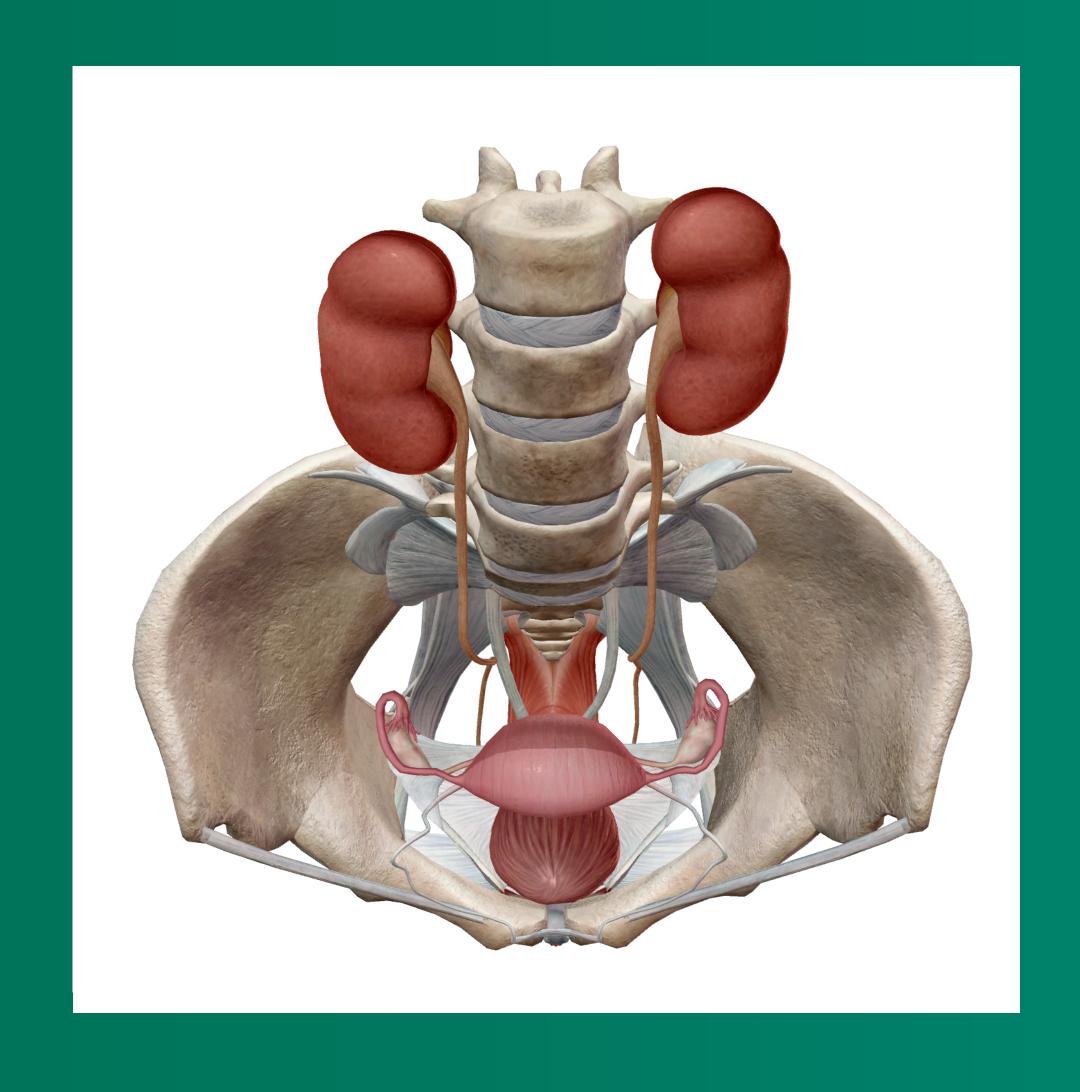
Transverse (or horizontal): Divides the body into superior (upper) and inferior (lower) portions.

Sagittal: Divides the body vertically into right and left sides.

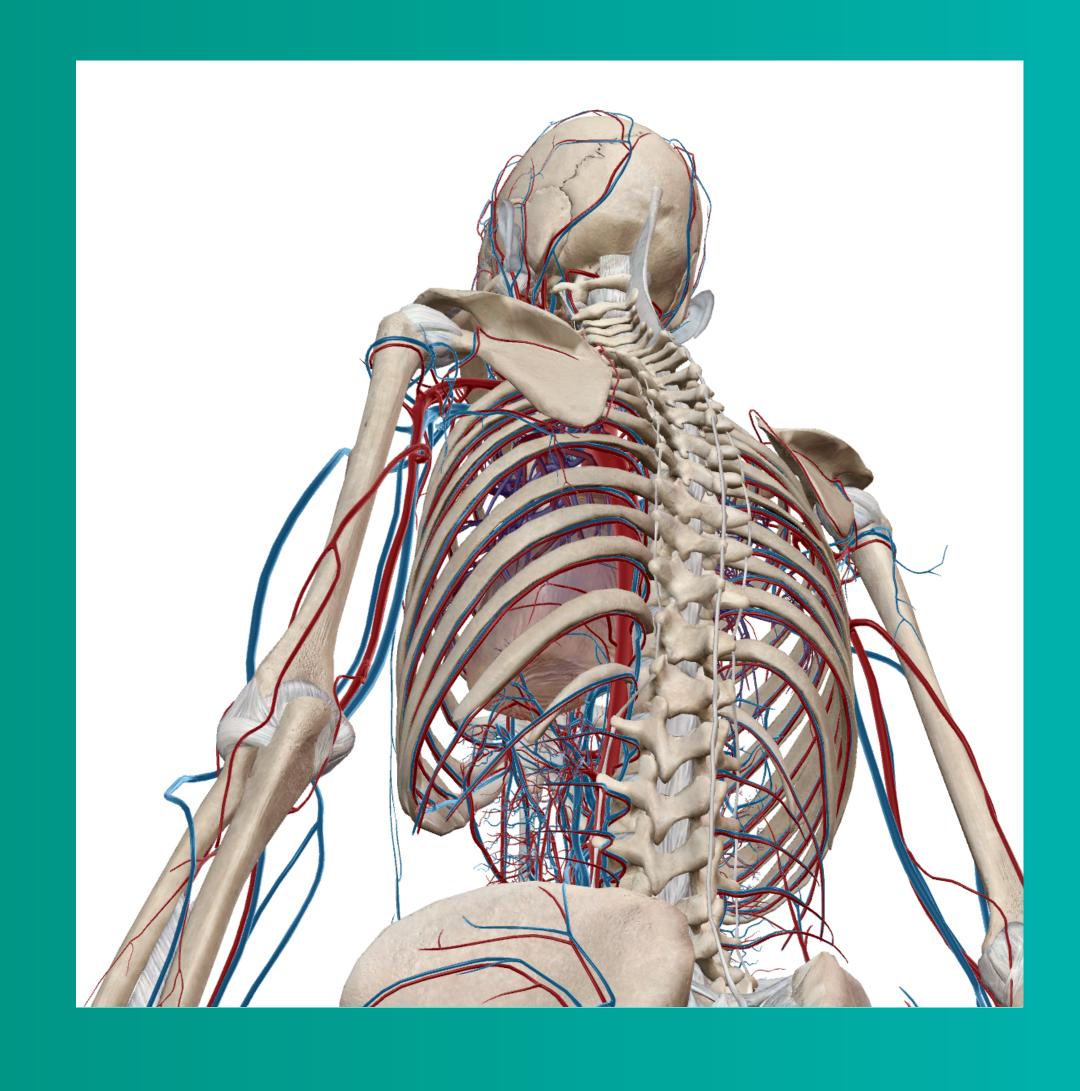
Midsagittal: Divides the body vertically into equal right and left sides.

Parasagittal: Divides the body vertically into unequal right and left sides.

Oblique: Passes through the body at an







This is a _____ view.

This is a _____ view. This is a _____ view.

a. posterosuperior b. anterosuperior

c. superior

d. midsagittal

a. frontal

b. parasagittal

c. midsagittal

d. transverse

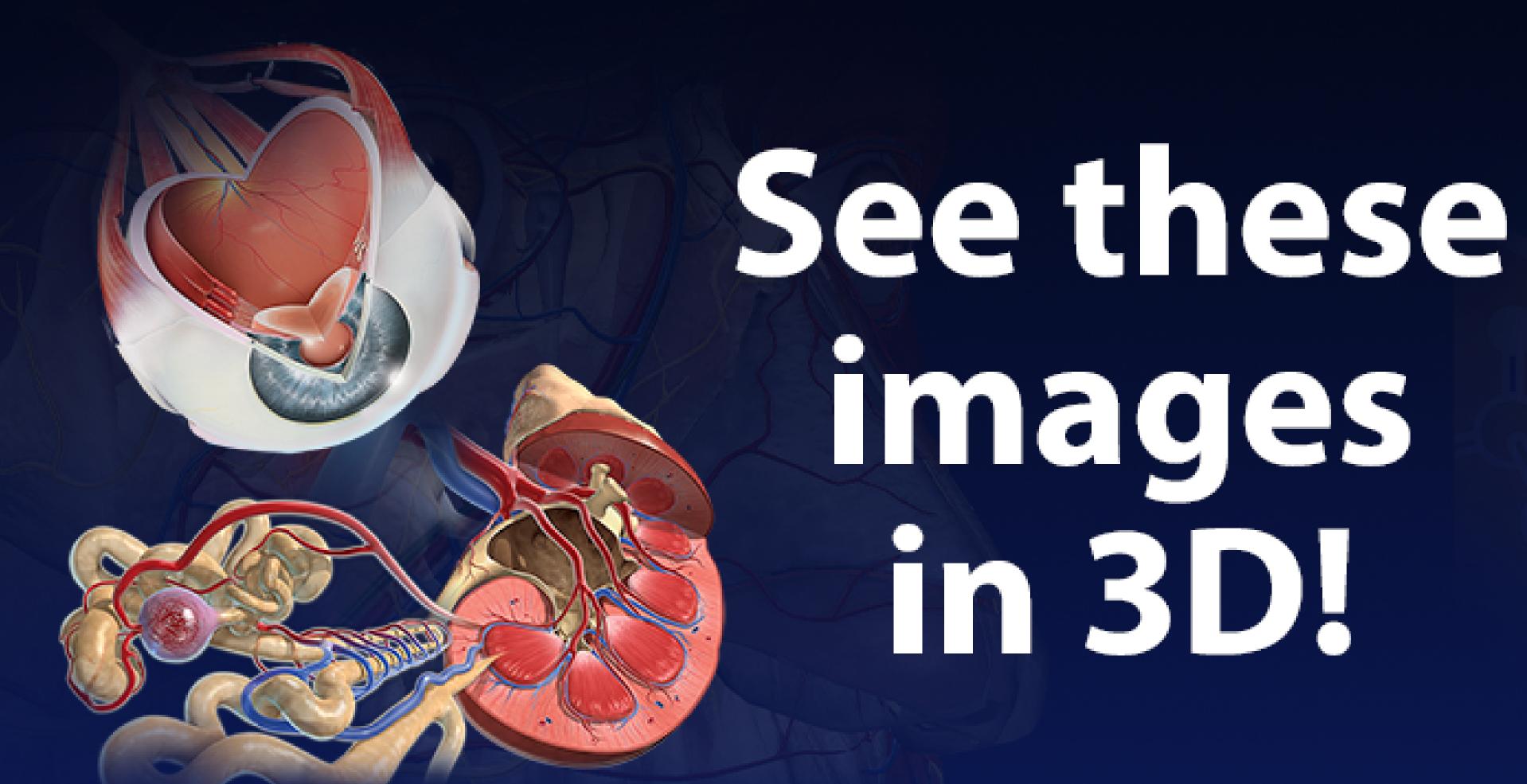
a. inferior back b. posteriosuperior c. posterioinferior

d. midline

Answer: c

Answer: c

Answer: b







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