

Lab Exam 3 Objectives

(8/7/2012)

Hematology

Histology

Identify each of the following formed elements as well as the functions of each type.

Red blood cells (RBCs) or erythrocytes (ah RITH ro sites)
White blood cells (WBCs) or leukocytes (LOO ko sites)
Platelets or thrombocytes (THROM bo sites)

Hematocrit/Packed Red Cell Volume

Hematocrit reader centrifuge – identify use of device

Interpret results

Blood Typing

Procedure

Interpret blood typing results

Circulatory System

Anatomy of the Heart

Aorta	Left pulmonary artery
Aortic arch	Left pulmonary veins
Ascending aorta	Left ventricle (VENT tri cul)
Descending aorta	Ligamentum arteriosum
Aortic semilunar valve	Marginal artery
Apex of heart	Mediastinum
Auricle	Myocardium
Base of heart	Opening to coronary arteries
Bicuspid (mitral) valve (MY trahl)	Papillary muscle
Cardiac vein	Parietal pericardium
Chordae tendineae (KOR day TEN dah nay)	Pericardial cavity
Circumflex artery	Posterior interventricular artery
Coronary sinus	Pulmonary trunk
Diaphragm	Pulmonic semilunar valve
Endocardium	Right atrium
Fibrous pericardium (PER ah KAR de um)	Right coronary artery
Fossa ovalis (o VA lus)	Right pulmonary artery
Inferior vena cava	Right pulmonary veins
Interatrial septum	Right ventricle
Interventricular septum	Superior vena cava
Left anterior descending artery	Tricuspid valve
Left atrium (A tre um)	Visceral pericardium (epicardium)
Left coronary artery	

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Sheep's Heart

Aorta	Myocardium
Aortic semilunar valve	Opening to coronary arteries
Apex	Papillary muscle (PAP ah ler ee)
Bicuspid valve	Pulmonary trunk
Chordae tendineae	Pulmonic semilunar valve
Fibrous pericardium	Right atrium
Inferior vena cava	Right ventricle
Interatrial septum	Superior vena cava
Interventricular septum	Tricuspid valve
Left atrium	Visceral pericardium (epicardium)
Left ventricle	

Blood Pressure Monitoring

Sphygmomanometer	Diastolic (dahy uh STOL ik) blood pressure
Procedure	Normal values
Systolic (si STOL ik) blood pressure	

Arteries & Veins

Histology

Differentiate and identify an artery and vein.

Major arteries

Anterior tibial	Inferior mesenteric (MES en TER ik)
Aorta	Internal carotid (kah ROT id)
Aortic arch	Internal iliac (hypogastric) (IL ee ak)
Ascending aorta	Left subclavian
Descending aorta	Left common carotid (kah ROT id)
Axillary (AK sah LER ee)	Popliteal (POP lah TE al)
Brachial	Posterior tibial
Brachiocephalic (trunk) (BRAK e o sah FAL ik)	Radial
Celiac (trunk) (SE le ak)	Renal
Common iliac (IL ee ak)	Right common carotid (kah ROT id)
Deep palmar arch	Right subclavian
Dorsalis pedis (PEED ahs)	Superior mesenteric (MES en TER ik)
External carotid (kah ROT id)	Superficial temporal
External iliac (IL ee ak)	Ulnar
Facial	Vertebral
Femoral (FEM or al)	

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Major veins

Axillary	Great saphenous (sah FE nus)
Azygos (a ZYE gus)	Hepatic
Basilic (bah SIL ik)	Inferior vena cava
Brachial (note: 2 in each arm)	Internal iliac (hypogastric)
Brachiocephalic (right & left)	Internal jugular
Cephalic (sah FAL ik)	Median cubital (KU bi tal)
Common iliac (right & left)	Popliteal
External iliac	Renal
External jugular	Subclavian (right & left)
Femoral	Superior vena cava

Portal Circulation, Human

Hepatic portal vein	Splenic vein
Inferior mesenteric vein	Superior mesenteric vein

Lymphatic System

Axillary lymph nodes	Right lymphatic duct
Cervical lymph nodes	Spleen
Cisterna chyli (sis TER nah KYE lee)	Thoracic duct
Inguinal lymph nodes (ING gwah nal)	Thymus gland
Lymphatic vessels	

Respiratory System

Respiratory Organs

Alveolus (pl. alveoli) (al VE o lus) (al VE o lie)	Naris (pl. nares)
Arytenoid cartilage (ah RIT ahn oid)	Nasal cavity
Auditory tube aperture	Nasal conchae
Bronchiole (BRONG ke ol)	Inferior, Middle, and Superior
Bronchus (right & left) (BRONG kus) (pl. bronchi)	Nasopharynx (NAY zo FAR ingks)
Carina (BRONG kus)	Oblique fissure (right & left lung)
Cricoid cartilage (KRY koyd)	Oral cavity
Cricothyroid membrane	Oral vestibule
Diaphragm	Oropharynx (O ro FAR ingks)
Epiglottis	Palatine tonsil
Esophagus	Parietal pleura
Hard palate	Pharyngeal tonsils (adenoids) (AD ah noyds)
Horizontal fissure (right lung)	Pleural cavity
Hyoid bone	Thyroid cartilage
Laryngopharynx (lah RING go FAR ingks)	Tongue
Larynx	Trachea
Lingual tonsils (LING gwal)	Upper (superior) lobe (right & left)
Lower (inferior) lobe (right & left)	Uvula (U vu lah)
Lung (right & left)	Visceral pleura
Middle lobe (note: right lung only)	Vocal folds (cords)

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Spirometry: Lung Capacities

Procedure
Spirometer

Volumes

Expiratory reserve volume	Tidal volume
Inspiratory reserve volume	Vital capacity