

Lab Exam 3 Objectives

Circulatory System

Histology

Identify each of the following formed elements.

Red blood cells (RBCs) or erythrocytes
White blood cells (WBCs) or leukocytes
Platelets or thrombocytes

Blood Typing

Interpret blood typing results for ABO and Rh factor

Anatomy of the Heart (note: boldface headings are NOT objectives)

Aorta	Blood vessels of myocardium
Aortic arch	Cardiac vein
Ascending aorta	Coronary sinus
Descending aorta	Left coronary artery
Valves & associated structures	Circumflex artery
Aortic semilunar valve	Left anterior descending artery
Bicuspid (mitral) valve	Opening to coronary arteries
Pulmonic semilunar valve	Opening to coronary sinus
Tricuspid valve	Right coronary artery
Chordae tendineae	Marginal artery
Papillary muscle	Posterior interventricular artery
Tissues	Pulmonary blood vessels & associated structures
Endocardium	Left pulmonary artery
Fibrous pericardium	Left pulmonary veins
Myocardium	Pulmonary trunk
Parietal pericardium	Right pulmonary artery
Pericardial cavity	Right pulmonary vein
Visceral pericardium (epicardium)	Ligamentum arteriosum
Chambers & associated structures	Vena cavae
Auricle	Inferior vena cava
Fossa ovalis	Superior vena cava
Interatrial septum	
Interventricular septum	
Left atrium	
Left ventricle	
Right atrium	
Right ventricle	

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Sheep's Heart

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

Arteries & Veins

Major arteries

Anterior tibial	Facial
Aorta	Femoral
Aortic arch	Inferior mesenteric
Ascending aorta	Internal carotid
Descending aorta	Internal iliac (hypogastric)
Abdominal aorta	Popliteal
Thoracic aorta	Posterior tibial
Axillary	Radial
Brachial	Renal
Brachiocephalic (trunk)	Subclavian (right & left)
Celiac (trunk)	Superior mesenteric
Common carotid (right & left)	Superficial temporal
Common iliac (right & left)	Ulnar
Deep palmar arch	Vertebral
Dorsalis pedis	
External carotid	
External iliac	

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Major veins

Axillary	Great saphenous
Azygos	Hepatic
Basilic	Inferior vena cava
Brachial (note: 2 in each arm)	Internal iliac (hypogastric)
Brachiocephalic (right & left)	Internal jugular
Cephalic	Median cubital
Common iliac	Popliteal
External iliac	Renal
External jugular	Subclavian (right & left)
Femoral	Superior vena cava

Histology

Differentiate and identify an artery and vein.

Blood Pressure Monitoring Equipment

Be able to identify the sphygmomanometer.

Hepatic Portal Circulation

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	Thoracic duct
Inguinal lymph nodes	Thymus gland
Lymphatic vessels	

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Respiratory System

Respiratory Organs (note: boldface headings are NOT objectives)

Structures of nose/oral cavity/pharynx	Hyoid bone
Auditory tube aperture	Thyroid cartilage
Laryngopharynx	Vocal folds (cords)
Lingual tonsils	Structures of Tracheobronchial tree
Naris (pl. nares)	Alveolus (pl. alveoli)
Nasal cavity	Bronchiole
Nasal conchae	Bronchus (right & left) (pl. bronchi)
Inferior, Middle, and Superior	Carina
Nasopharynx	Trachea
Oral cavity	
Oral vestibule	Lung lobes and fissures
Oropharynx	Diaphragm
Palate (hard & soft)	Horizontal fissure (right lung)
Palatine tonsil	Lower (inferior) lobe (right & left)
Pharyngeal tonsil (adenoid)	Lung (right & left)
Tongue	Middle lobe (note: right lung only)
Uvula	Oblique fissure (right & left lung)
Structures of Larynx	Upper (superior) lobe (right & left)
Arytenoid cartilage	
Cricoid cartilage	
Cricothyroid membrane	
Epiglottis	

Pleura

Parietal pleura
Pleural cavity
Visceral pleura

Spirometry Equipment

Be able to identify the spirometer.