**ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY**

**PLAY-DOH AUTOPSY or PAPER AUTOPSY**

Practice regional anatomy, body planes and directional terminology. You will be a Medical Examiner performing an autopsy on a recently deceased body.

1. Review the body regions, planes and directional terms.
2. Draw a body on a piece of white computer paper, If you have Play-do, shape it into a 3D human body ( it does NOT have to be anatomically correct) – make sure the body is NOT perfect, it could have scars, tattoos, stabs, etc., after all it is being autopsied.
3. On a piece of paper or on the back of your drawing, write a description of the anterior view of your body using anatomical terms. Begin with “This is a (male/female) approximately \_\_ years old”, give height and weight. Describe the body using at least 4 regional terms and 4 directional terms.
4. Below the description draw a picture of the body. Be sure to include all imperfections, scars, wounds, etc. Draw it vertically and use the entire page. (If you are doing this activity on paper, you have already drawn the patient).
5. You will label the following regions on your drawing either using the words or the letters below. If the region is found on the posterior side, indicate the area on the anterior side but write the word “posterior” next to it.
6. Axillary B. Popliteal C. Cervical D. Antecubital
7. Scapular F. Inguinal G. Buccal H. Brachial
8. Perform an autopsy on your Play-do model using a plastic knife. For both Play-do and paper version, draw the incisions listed below.
9. Open the ventral body cavity by making a deep Y-shaped incision. The arms of the Y start at the anterior surface of the shoulders and join at the inferior point of the sternum (breastbone), to form a single cut that extend to the pubic area.
10. Make a transverse cut at the top of the skull. Make the cut all the way through the skull.
11. Make a sagittal cut on his right leg. Only pass the knife halfway through the leg so it is not completely severed.
12. Below the description you wrote for #4, answer the following questions.
13. Why is it important in science to be specific when making observations?
14. A frontal incision divides the body part into \_\_\_\_ (2 words) \_\_\_\_\_\_ sections (not numbers), while a transverse divides the body part into \_\_\_ (2 words)\_\_\_ sections (not numbers).
15. What language are scientific terms derived from?
16. Why do we use directional terms when describing the body instead of more common descriptions such as “on top” or “to the side”?