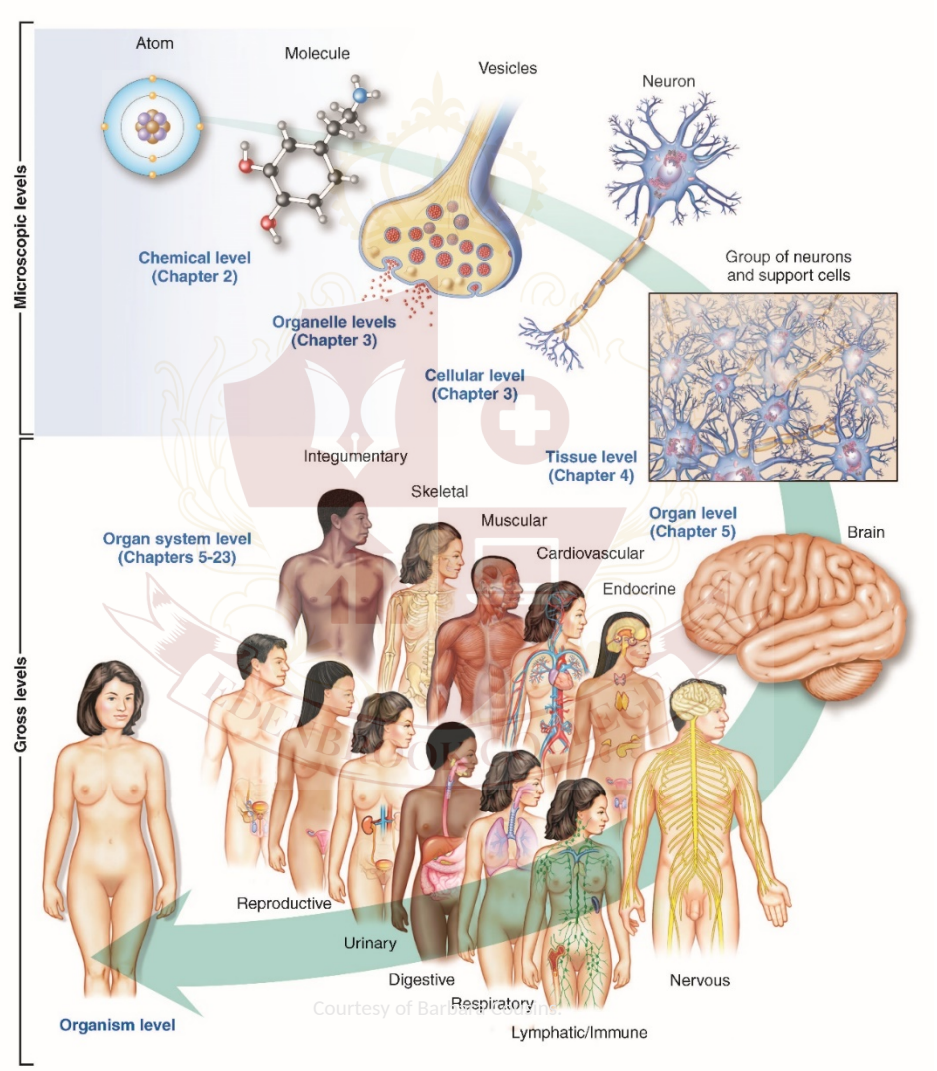
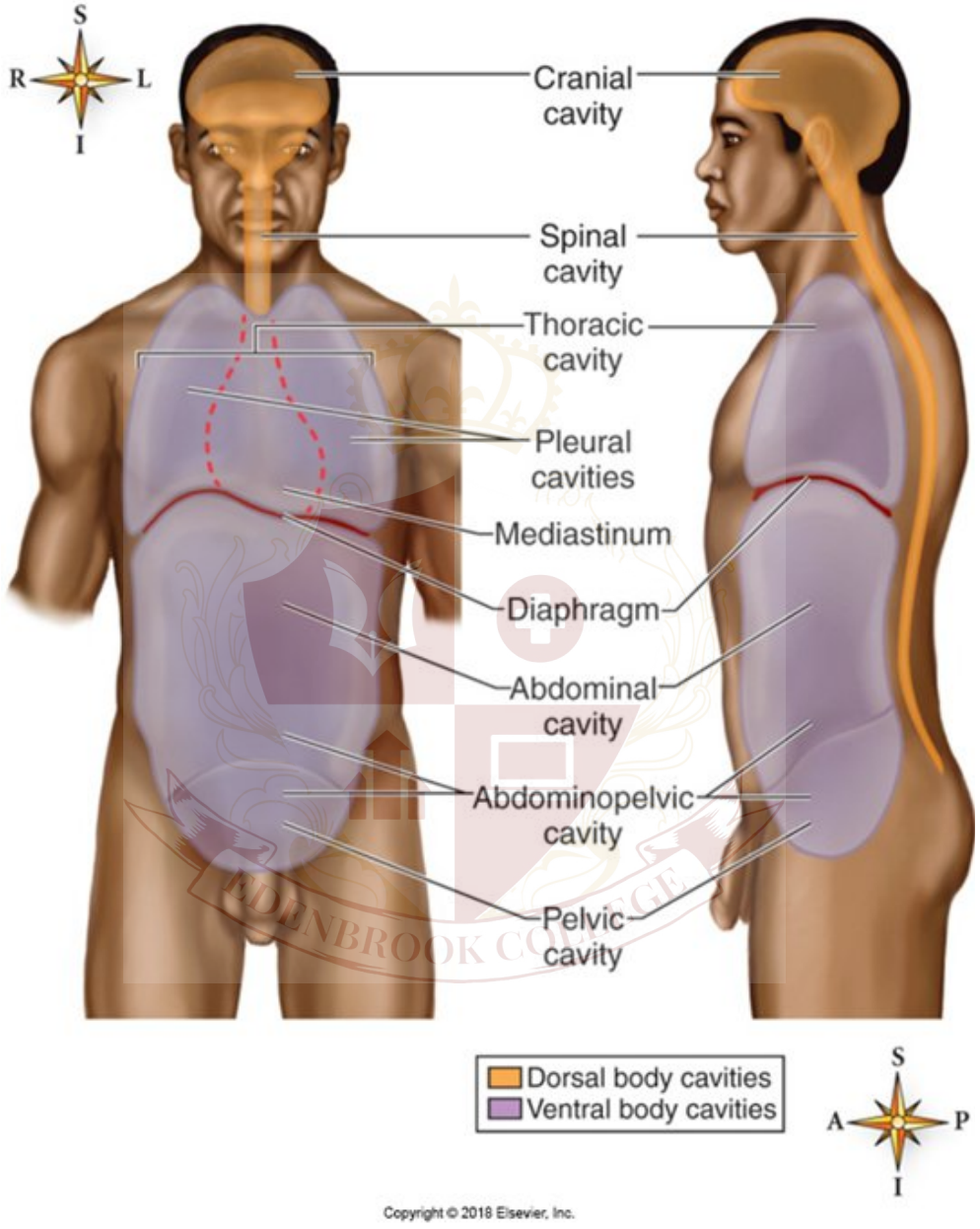
Organization of the Body

Structural Levels of Organization



Body Cavities



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Ventral Cavity

Thoracic cavity

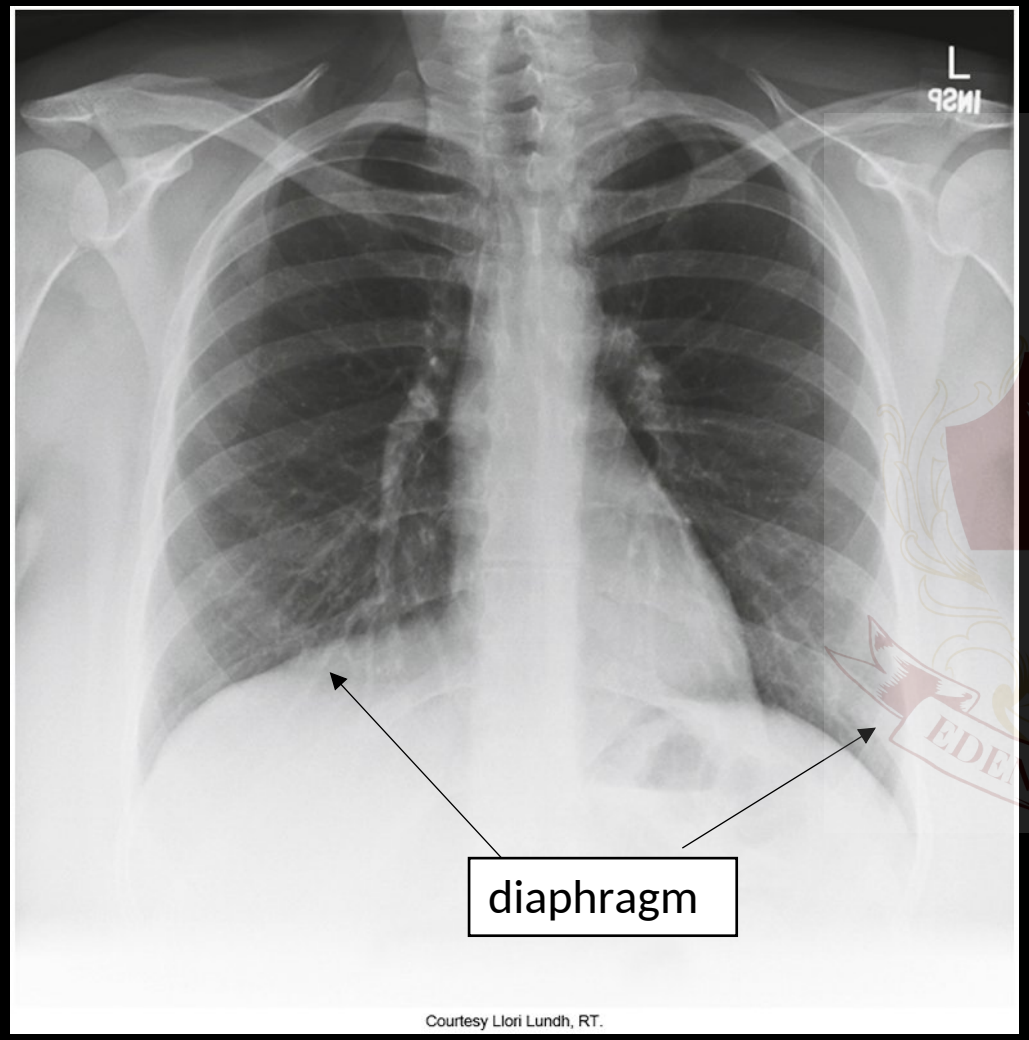
Mediastinum—midportion of thoracic cavity; heart and trachea located in mediastinum

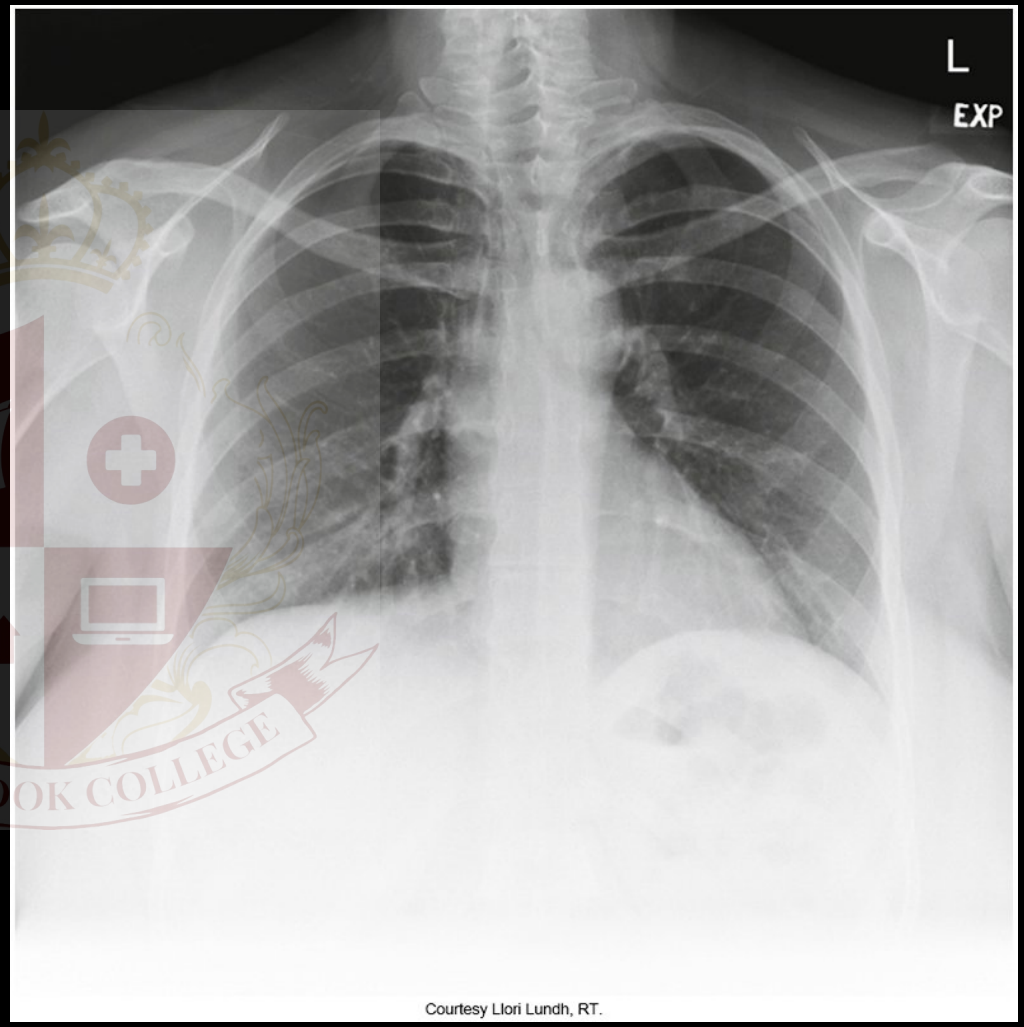
The mediastinum is the middle partition of the thoracic cavity. It contains all the organs of the chest except for the lungs. Sometimes it is called the “interpleural space”

Pleural cavities—the right lung located in right pleural cavity; the left lung in the left pleural cavity

The pleural cavities are two thin, membrane bound, fluid-filled spaces that surround the entire surface of each lung.

Thoracic cavity- inspiration and expiration views





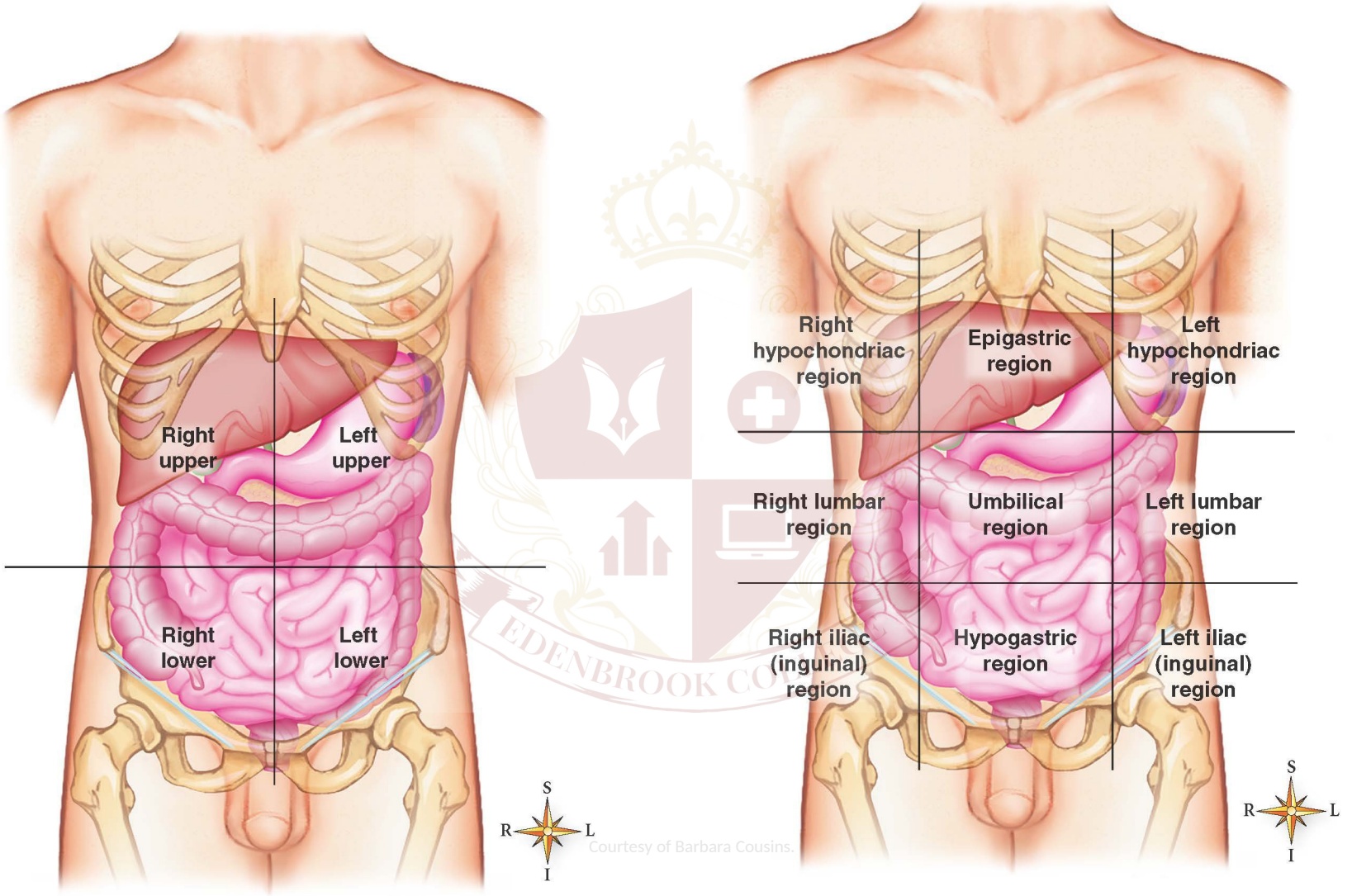
Ventral Cavity

Abdominopelvic cavity

- Abdominal cavity—contains stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, and spleen
- Pelvic cavity—contains reproductive organs, urinary bladder, and lowest part of intestine
- Abdominopelvic regions
  - Nine regions
  - Four quadrants

EDENBROOK COLLEGE

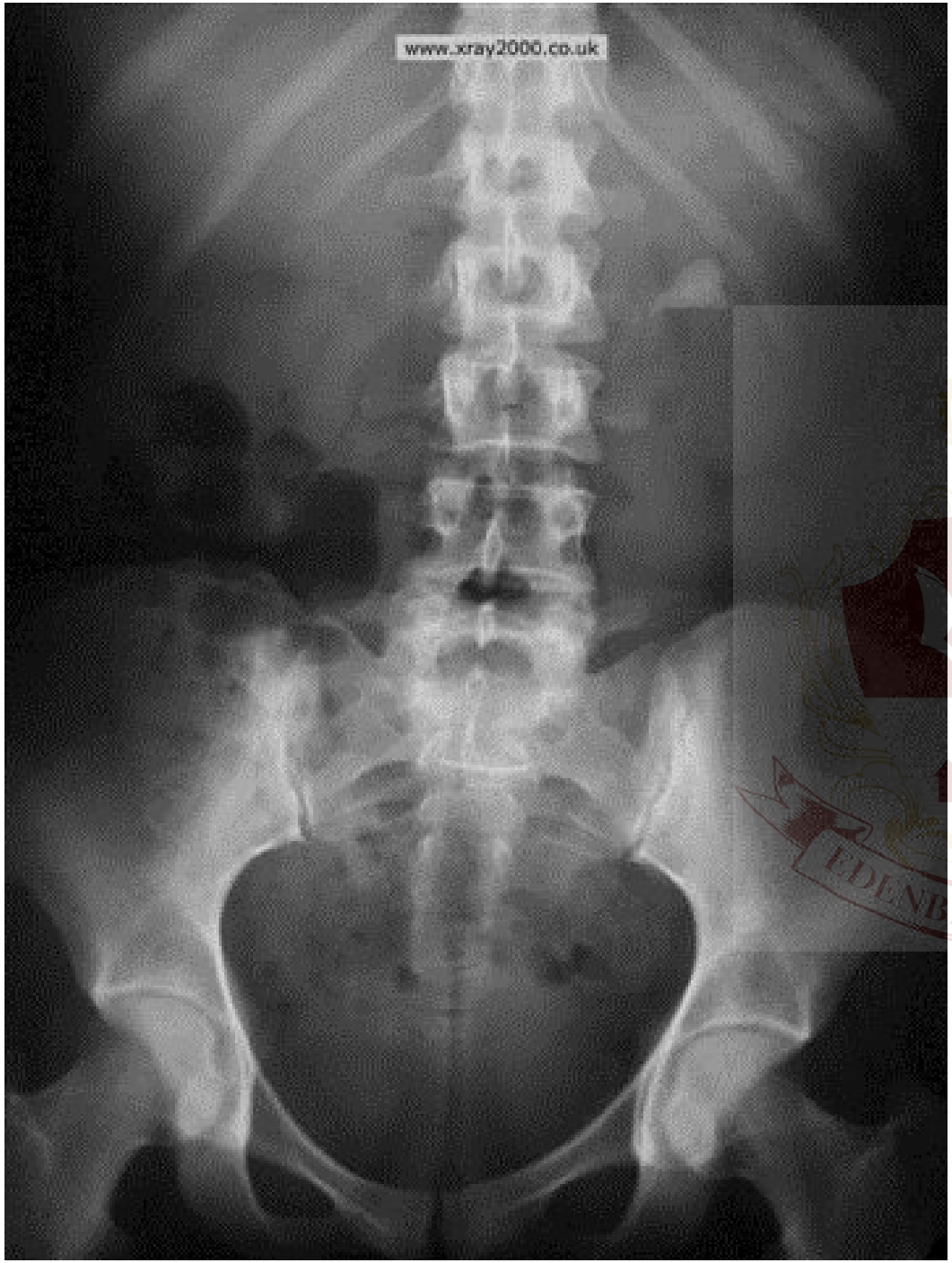
Quadrants and Regions of Abdominopelvic Cavity

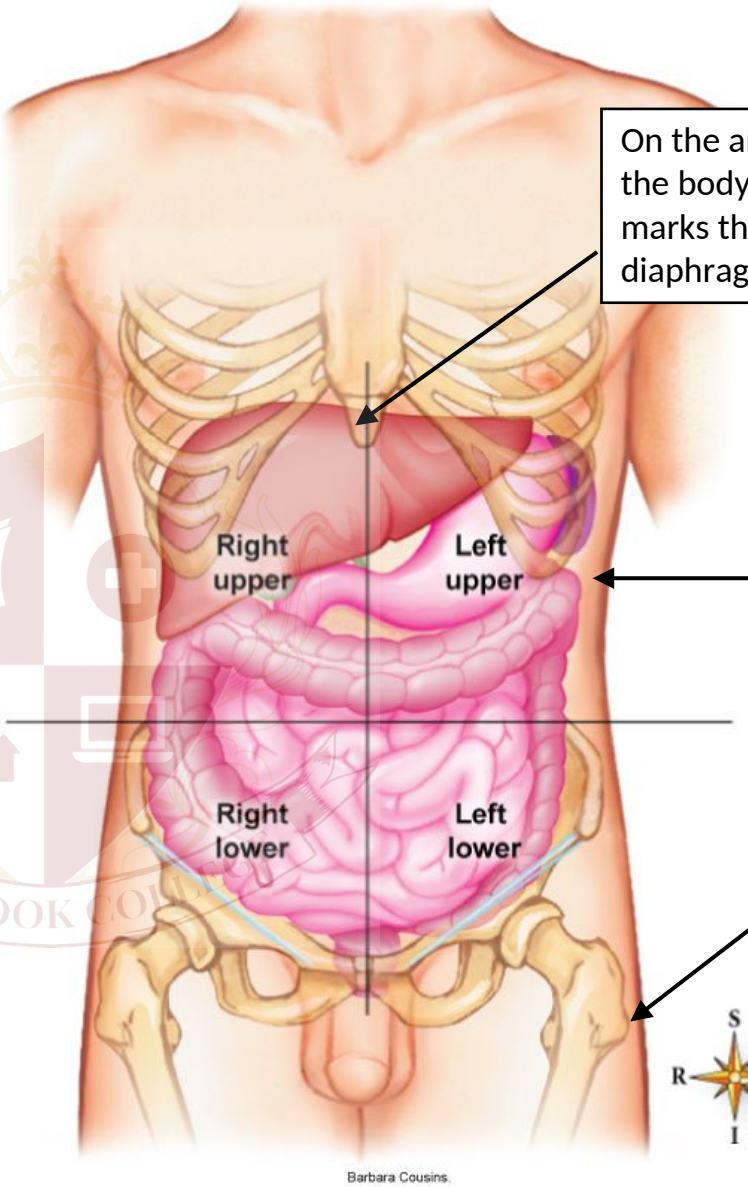


Courtesy of Barbara Cousins.



What external landmarks can be used to localize the boundaries of the abdominopelvic cavity?





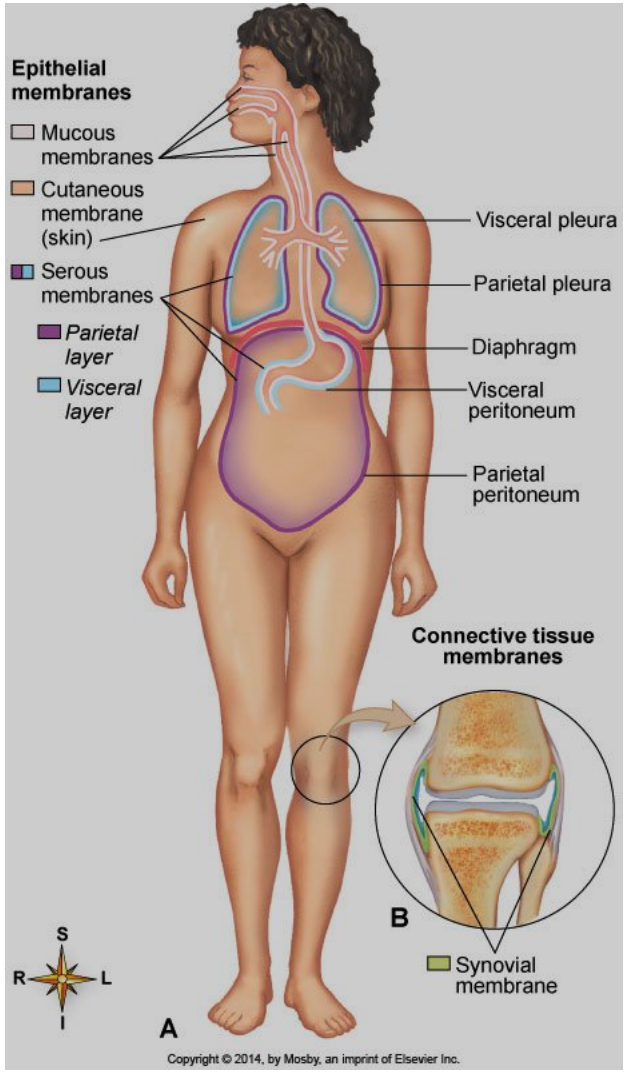
On the anterior side of the body the xyphoid marks the level of the diaphragm

On the posterior side the lower costal margin marks the level of the diaphragm

The greater trochanter marks the level of the pelvic floor

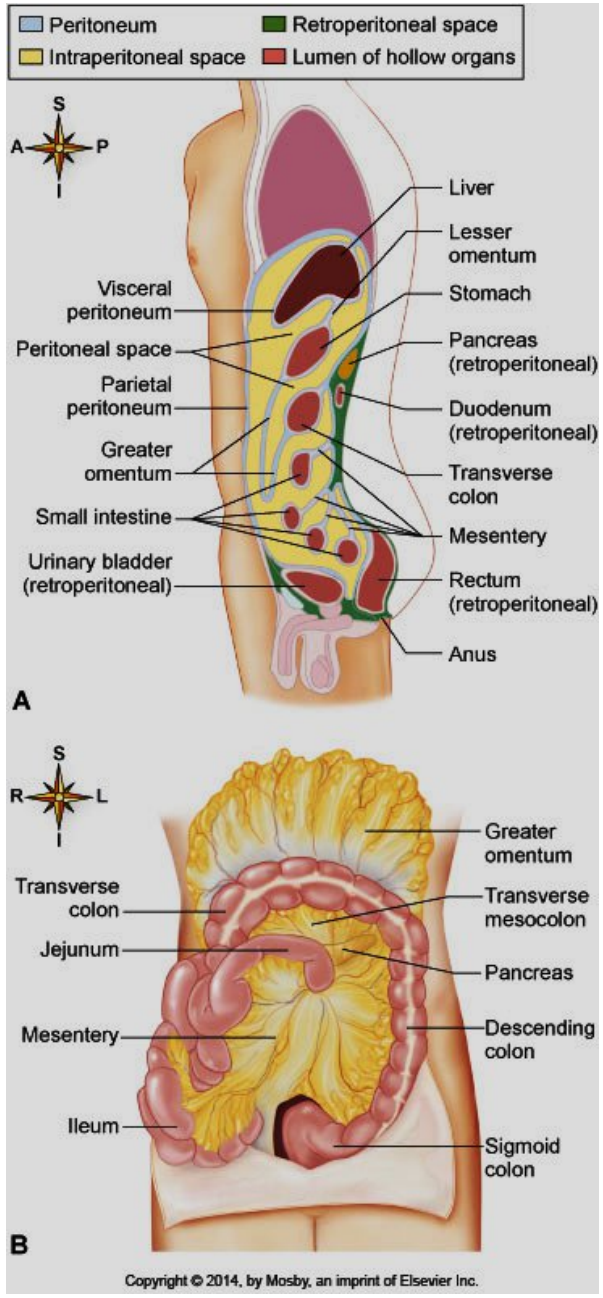
Patton and Thibodeau 1-7

Membranes of the body



Patton and Thibodeau 7-1

- Cutaneous- skin
- Mucous- open to the outside of the body
- Serous - are divided into visceral and parietal membranes, and do not open to the outside of the body
- All are epithelial membranes



The **peritoneum** is a serous membrane located in the abdominopelvic cavity.

The **peritoneal cavity**, is the space between the folds of the visceral and parietal layers of the peritoneum

Patton and Thibodeau 18-23