Regio abdominalis – regiones abdominales; ramus abdominalis – rami abdominales

Corpusculum articulare – corpuscula articularia; vena articularis – venae articulares

Foramen palatinum – foramina palatina; foramen majus – foramina majora

Ductulus aberrans – ductuli aberrantes

For the body planes and directions, see section C) of 3.1.

1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T, 5. T, 6. F, 7. T

*Injectio*: into vein, into artery, into muscle, under skin

*Abscessus*: inside skull, behind caecum, outside dura mater, near urethra, around kidney

*Glandula*: under tongue, under lower jaw, under stomach, near ear, above kidney

away – towards – around – under skin – on skin – through skin – inside skin – intracellularis – outside cell – between – intercellularis – subumbilicalis

*fractura partis, lateris dextri, comminutiva* = splintered intraarticular, i.e. inside joint, fracture of the distal part of right radius

*suspicio, lateris sinistri* = suspicion of a fracture of the left scaphoid bone

*diaphysis, lateris utriusque* = pathological, i.e. cause dby a disease, incomplete fracture of diaphysis of both femurs

*status post, secundae, in anamnesi* = state after a fracture of the left second rib in patient’s medical history, i.e. patient underwent the fracture in the past

*externam, apertam* = state after external fixation of the left tibia due to open fracture, i.e. aptient underwent a surgery to fix his boen after fracture

*spiralis, posterioris* = old, i.e. not properly healed, spiral fracture of the posterior margin of the right tibia

*cum dislocatione* = fracture of the right fibula with dislocation to the length, i.e. the bone fragments either pushed away from each other or towards each other (not specified here)

*osteosynthesim* = state after surgical fixation (using wires, screws etc.) of the left humerus due to a fracture abovee condylus