

模組1: 身體組織與體內平衡 詞彙表

Module 1: Body Organization and Homeostasis Word List

身體平面/切面 (Body Planes/Sections)

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定義 (Definitions)

腹部 (Abdominal)

胸部與骨盆之間的前身體區域。

(The anterior body region between the thoracic region superiorly and the pelvic region inferiorly.)

腹盆腔 (Abdominopelvic Cavity)

腹側(前)體腔的一部分，包含腹腔和骨盆腔的內臟器官。

(Division of the anterior (ventral) cavity that houses the abdominal and pelvic viscera.)

肩峰 (Acromial)

指肩部外側最遠端的身體區域。

(Body region referring to the lateral-most point of the shoulder.)

解剖學 (Anatomy)

研究身體結構的形態和組成的科學。

(Science that studies the form and composition of the body's structures.)

肘窩 (Antecubital)

肘關節前(前表面)的身體區域，呈三角形形狀。

(Body region at the anterior (front) surface of the elbow joint; triangular in shape.)

前側 (Anterior)

描述身體前部或朝向身體前方的方向；也稱為腹側。

(Describes the front or direction toward the front of the body; also referred to as ventral.)

聽診 (Auscultation)

一種檢查技術，通過聽診器聆聽身體內部的聲音來評估心臟、肺部和其他器官的狀況。

(An examination technique that involves listening to the body's sounds using a stethoscope to assess the heart, lungs, and other organs.)

腋窩 (Axillary)

指腋下區域的身體區域。

(Body region referring to the area under the armpit.)

肱部 (Brachial)

指上臂區域的身體區域。

(Body region referring to the area of the upper arm.)

頰部 (Buccal)

指面部的臉頰區域。

(Body region referring to the cheek of the face.)

心血管系統 (Cardiovascular System)

主要功能是將血液循環到全身，運輸氧氣和養分到細胞，同時排除如二氧化碳等廢物。此外，該系統還通過熱量運輸調節體溫，並通過激素分布進行體內通信。

(The body system whose primary function is to circulate blood throughout the body, delivering oxygen and nutrients to cells while simultaneously removing waste products like carbon dioxide. This system also plays a central role in regulating body temperature (through transport of heat) and communication (through the distribution of hormones).)

腕部 (Carpal)

指手腕區域的身體區域。

(Body region referring to the wrist.)

頭部 (Cephalic)

指頭部和顱骨區域的身體區域。

(Body region referring to the head and skull.)

頸部 (Cervical)

指頸部區域的身體區域。

(Body region referring to the neck.)

控制中心 (Control Center)

將當前值與正常範圍進行比較，當出現偏差時，激活效應器進行調節。

(Compares values to their normal range; deviations cause the activation of an effector.)

冠狀面 (Coronal Plane)

一個二維的垂直平面，將身體或器官分為前後兩部分；也稱為額狀面。

(Two-dimensional, vertical plane that divides the body or organ into front and back halves; also referred to as the frontal plane.)

髖部 (Coxal)

指髖關節周圍區域，位於骨盆的外側。

(Body region referring to the area around the hip, located on the lateral side of the pelvis.)

小腿 (Crural)

位於膝蓋和腳踝之間的身體區域，也稱為脛部。

(Body region located between the knee and the ankle, also known as the shin.)

顱部 (Cranial)

指頭部的上部區域，包括顱骨及其內部結構。

(Body region referring to the upper part of the head consisting of the skull and its contents.)

顱腔 (Cranial Cavity)

背側(後)體腔的一部分, 容納大腦。

(Division of the posterior (dorsal) cavity that houses the brain.)

深部 (Deep)

描述遠離身體表面的相對位置。

(Describes a position farther from the surface of the body.)

消化系統 (Digestive System)

該系統的主要功能是將複雜的大分子(食物)分解為身體可用的營養物質和基本構建單元, 以提供能量、促進生長和修復組織。

(The body system whose primary function is to break down complex macromolecules (food) into nutrients and building blocks that the body can use for energy, growth, and tissue repair.)

指部 (Digital)

包括手指的身體區域。

(Body region consisting of the fingers.)

遠端 (Distal)

描述遠離身體軀幹或附著點的位置。

(Describes a position farther from the point of attachment or the trunk of the body.)

背側 (Dorsal)

描述身體後側或朝向背部的方向; 也稱為後側 (**posterior**)。

(Describes the back or direction toward the back of the body; also referred to as posterior.)

背側體腔 (Dorsal Cavity)

位於身體後側的體腔, 包含大腦和脊髓; 也稱為後側體腔 (**posterior body cavity**)。

(Posterior body cavity that houses the brain and spinal cord; also referred to as the posterior body cavity.)

效應器 (Effector)

能夠改變生理值的器官或結構。

(Organ that can cause a change in a value.)

內分泌系統 (Endocrine System)

該系統的主要功能是產生激素, 這些化學信使通過血液運輸至全身的靶器官, 以調節生長、發育、新陳代謝、生殖、行為及對壓力的應對等多種生理過程。

(The body system whose primary function is to produce hormones, chemical messengers that regulate numerous physiological processes (including growth, development, metabolism, reproduction, behavior, and response to stress) by releasing them directly into the bloodstream to reach target organs throughout the body.)

面部 (Facial)

指頭部的前下部區域，位於眼眶之間以下的位置。

(Body region consisting of the anterior and inferior part of the head, below the area between the orbits.)

股部 (Femoral)

指大腿前部的身體區域；與同名腿骨密切相關。

(Body region consisting of the area on the front of the thigh; closely associated with the leg bone of the same name.)

腓骨部 (Fibular)

指小腿外側的身體區域；與同名腿骨密切相關。

(Body region consisting of the lateral part of the lower leg; closely associated with the leg bone of the same name.)

額部 (Frontal)

指頭部的上前部區域，位於眼眶之間以上的位置。

(Body region consisting of the anterior and superior part of the head, above the area between the orbits.)

生殖器區 (Genital)

位於雙腿之間，腹部和骨盆區的前下方的身體區域。

(Body region located between the legs, anterior and inferior to the abdominal and pelvic regions.)

臀部 (Gluteal)

位於骨盆後部的身體區域；也稱為臀部。

(Body region consisting of the area on the posterior of the pelvis; also known as the buttocks.)

大體解剖學 (Gross Anatomy)

研究人體較大結構的學科，通常不借助輔助工具進行觀察；也稱為宏觀解剖學。

(Study of the larger structures of the body, typically with the unaided eye; also referred to as macroscopic anatomy.)

大腳趾 (Hallux)

包含腳部拇趾（大腳趾）的身體區域。

(Body region consisting of the area of the foot containing the big toe, or hallux.)

體內平衡 (Homeostasis)

生物體維持體內系統穩定狀態的能力。

(Steady state of body systems that living organisms maintain.)

下方 (Inferior)

描述某個結構位於身體另一部分的下方或較低的位置，靠近或朝向尾端（在人類中指尾骨或脊柱的最低部分）；也稱為尾側 (**Caudal**)。

(Describes a position below or lower than another part of the body proper; near or toward the tail (in humans, the coccyx, or lowest part of the spinal column); also referred to as caudal.)

腹股溝 (Inguinal)

指下腹部與大腿上部交界處的身體區域。

(Body region consisting of the area where the inferior abdomen meets the superior femoral region.)

皮膚系統 (Integumentary System)

該系統的主要功能包括：作為屏障保護身體免受物理損傷、感染和有害物質的侵害；通過出汗和血管擴張調節體溫；以及通過皮膚內的感覺受體感知觸覺、壓力和溫度變化。

(The body system whose primary functions include protecting the body by acting as a barrier against physical damage, infection, and harmful substances, regulating body temperature through sweating and blood vessel dilation, and sensory functions like feeling touch, pressure, and temperature changes through receptors in the skin.)

外側 (Lateral)

描述身體的側面或朝向身體側面的方向。

(Describes the side or direction toward the side of the body.)

淋巴/免疫系統 (Lymphatic/Immune System)

該系統的主要功能是過濾全身的體液，收集外來顆粒（如細菌和碎片），並將其運輸至淋巴結進行清除；同時協助維持組織內的體液平衡（淋巴系統），並保護身體免受感染和疾病（免疫系統）。

(The body systems whose primary functions are filtering fluid throughout the body, collecting foreign particles like bacteria and debris, and transporting them to lymph nodes where they can be destroyed, while also helping to maintain fluid balance in tissues (lymphatic system) and protecting the body from infection and disease (immune system).)

腰部 (Lumbar)

指位於胸部以下、薦骨以上的下背部區域。

(Body region referring to the lower back, inferior to the thoracic region and superior to the sacral region.)

乳房區 (Mammary)

屬於胸肌區的一部分，包括乳腺（乳房）。

(Body region that is part of the pectoral region and includes the mammary glands (breasts).)

內側 (Medial)

描述身體的中間或朝向身體中線的方向。

(Describes the middle or direction toward the middle of the body.)

縱隔腔 (Mediastinum)

位於胸腔中央，介於肺、胸骨和脊柱之間，包含心臟及其大血管、氣管、食道、胸腺和淋巴結。

(A central compartment in the thoracic cavity, located between the lungs, the sternum, and the vertebral column, that contains the heart, its large blood vessels, the trachea, the esophagus, the thymus, and lymph nodes.)

頰部 (Mental)

指下巴區域的身體區域。

(Body region consisting of the chin.)

顯微解剖學 (Microscopic Anatomy)

使用放大技術研究人體微小結構的學科。

(Study of very small structures of the body using magnification.)

肌肉系統 (Muscular System)

該系統的主要功能是通過細胞收縮提供運動。肌肉細胞的運動參與多種生理活動，如身體運動、姿勢與支撐、呼吸與產熱（骨骼肌）、血液循環（心肌）、血管調節、消化、排泄和分娩（平滑肌）。

(The body system whose primary function is to provide movement through the contraction of cellular elements. The cellular movement of muscle contributes to numerous physiological activities such as movement of the body, posture and support, breathing and heat production (skeletal muscle), blood circulation (cardiac muscles in the heart) and vascular regulation, digestion, excretion, and childbirth (smooth muscle).)

鼻部 (Nasal)

指呼吸道的最上部分及外鼻的區域。

(Body region consisting of the superior-most portion of the respiratory tract and the external nose.)

負反饋 (Negative Feedback)

一種體內平衡機制，透過防止對刺激產生過度反應來穩定生理狀態，通常在刺激被去除後終止反應。

(Homeostatic mechanism that tends to stabilize an upset in the body's physiological condition by preventing an excessive response to a stimulus, typically as the stimulus is removed.)

神經系統 (Nervous System)

(Nervous System)

斜面 (Oblique Plane)

不與水平或垂直平面平行的二維平面，以一定角度穿過身體。

(Two-dimensional plane that is not parallel to a horizontal or vertical plane, but instead intersects the body at an angle.)

枕部 (Occipital)

指頭部後下方的圓形區域。

(Body region consisting of the rounded posterior and inferior part of the head.)

口腔 (Oral)

指口腔及其周圍結構的區域。

(Body region consisting of the mouth and its surrounding structures.)

眼眶/眼部 (Orbital/Ocular)

指顱骨中的骨性腔體，包含眼睛及其相關結構。

(Body region consisting of the bony cavity of the skull containing the eye and its associated structures.)

耳部 (Otic)

指頭部側面包含耳朵的區域。

(Body region consisting of the sides of the head containing the ear.)

手掌 (Palmar)

指手掌的身體區域。

(Body region consisting of the palm of the hand.)

觸診 (Palpation)

一種檢查技術，通過手觸來評估身體組織、器官和結構的狀況。

(An examination technique that involves using the hands to feel and assess the body's tissues, organs, and structures.)

髕部 (Patellar)

指髕骨(膝蓋骨)所在的區域，位於股部下方、小腿上方。

(Body region consisting of the patella (kneecap), inferior to the femoral region and superior to the crural region.)

叩診 (Percussion)

一種檢查技術，透過手指或小工具敲擊身體表面，以評估器官和組織的狀況。

(An examination technique that involves tapping the body with the fingers or a small instrument to assess the condition of organs and tissues.)

心包腔 (Pericardial Cavity)

胸腔的一部分，包含包圍心臟的心包。

(Division of the thoracic cavity that contains the pericardium, the sac that encloses the heart.)

胸肌區 (Pectoral)

指胸部的前部，位於胸骨與腋部之間。

(Body region consisting of the anterior part of the thorax, between the sternum and the axillary region.)

足部 (Pedal)

指腳部的身體區域。

(Body region consisting of the foot.)

骨盆 (Pelvic)

指身體軀幹的下部區域，位於腹部和生殖器區之間。

(Body region consisting of the lower part of the body trunk, between the abdominal and genital regions centrally.)

會陰部 (Perineal)

指肛門與外生殖器之間的區域。

(Body region consisting of the area between the anus and external genitalia.)

生理學 (Physiology)

研究身體功能的化學、生化和物理過程的科學。

(Science that studies the chemistry, biochemistry, and physics of the body's functions.)

足底 (Plantar)

指腳底的區域。

(Body region consisting of the inferior sole of the foot.)

胸膜腔 (Pleural Cavity)

肺與胸壁之間的狹窄液體填充空間。

(A narrow fluid-filled space between the lungs and the chest wall.)

膕部 (Popliteal)

指膝蓋後方的區域。

(Body region consisting of the back of the knee.)

正反饋 (Positive Feedback)

一種機制，透過增強對刺激的反應來加劇身體的生理變化。

(Mechanism that intensifies a change in the body's physiological condition in response to a stimulus.)

拇指區 (Pollex)

指包含拇指的區域。

(Body region consisting of the area containing the thumb (pollex).)

後側 (Posterior)

描述身體的後部或朝向身體後方的方向；也稱為背側 (**Dorsal**)。

(Describes the back or direction toward the back of the body; also referred to as dorsal.)

近端 (Proximal)

描述靠近附著點或身體軀幹的相對位置。

(Describes a position nearer to the point of attachment or the trunk of the body.)

恥骨區 (Pubic)

指身體軀幹前部，位於腹部下方，外生殖器上方的區域。

(Body region consisting of the anterior part of the body trunk, inferior to the abdominal region and immediately superior to the external genitalia.)

感受器 (Receptor)

一種專門的細胞或蛋白質，能夠識別特定信號並啟動生理反應。

(A specialized cell or protein that recognizes a specific signal and can initiate a physiological response.)

區域解剖學 (Regional Anatomy)

研究特定身體區域內所有結構的學科。

(Study of the structures that contribute to specific body regions.)

生殖系統 (Reproductive System)

該系統的主要功能是通過產生配子（男性的精子，女性的卵子）、運輸配子並促進受精和胚胎發育來繁殖後代。此外，此系統還產生調節生殖過程和性徵發育的激素。

(The body system whose primary function is to produce offspring by creating gametes (sperm in males, eggs in females), transporting them, and facilitating fertilization and development of the subsequent embryo. This system also produces hormones that regulate the reproductive process and development of sexual characteristics.)

呼吸系統 (Respiratory System)

該系統的主要功能是將氧氣輸入體內並排出二氧化碳（通過氣體交換）。此外，它還有助於維持血液的酸鹼平衡。

(A body system whose primary function is to move oxygen into the body and remove carbon dioxide from the body (through gas exchange). This system also contributes to maintaining the acid-base balance of the blood.)

薦部 (Sacral)

指脊柱下部區域，位於腰部以下、尾骨以上。

(Body region consisting of the lower part of the spine, inferior to the lumbar region and superior to the coccyx.)

矢狀面 (Sagittal Plane)

一個二維的垂直平面，將身體或器官分為左側與右側。

(Two-dimensional, vertical plane that divides the body or organ into right and left sides.)

設定點 (Set Point)

生理參數的理想值；血壓等生理參數在此範圍內穩定並維持健康狀態，即在體內平衡範圍內。

(Ideal value for a physiological parameter; the level or small range within which a physiological parameter such as blood pressure is stable and optimally healthful, that is, within its parameters of homeostasis.)

骨骼系統 (Skeletal System)

構成人體結構框架的系統，包括骨骼、軟骨、韌帶和關節。其功能包括提供支撐、保護內臟、促進運動、儲存礦物質以及為造血提供骨髓。

(The structural framework of the body, consisting of bones, cartilage, ligaments, and joints. It provides support, protects internal organs, facilitates movement, stores minerals, and houses bone marrow for blood cell production.)

脊髓腔 (Spinal Cavity)

背側體腔的一部分，容納脊髓；也稱為椎管腔。

(Division of the dorsal cavity that houses the spinal cord; also referred to as vertebral cavity.)

胸骨區 (Sternal)

指位於胸骨區域的身體區域，位於胸部前方。

(Body region consisting of the anterior part of the chest in the area of the sternum.)

淺部 (Superficial)

描述靠近身體表面的相對位置。

(Describes a position nearer to the surface of the body.)

上方 (Superior)

描述位於另一個身體部位之上或更高的位置；也稱為顱側 (**Cranial**)。

(Describes a position above or higher than another part of the body proper; also referred to as cranial.)

系統解剖學 (Systemic Anatomy)

研究構成特定身體系統的結構的學科。

(Study of the structures that contribute to specific body systems.)

跗部 (Tarsal)

指位於腳部與踝關節相連的區域，包含最靠近腳部的跗骨。

(Body region consisting of the area of the foot, attached to the ankle, containing the most proximal bones of the foot (tarsal bones).)

胸部 (Thoracic)

指位於頸部與腹部之間的身體區域。

(Body region consisting of the area between the cervical and abdominal regions.)

胸腔 (Thoracic Cavity)

腹側(前)體腔的一部分，包含心臟、肺、食道和氣管。

(Division of the anterior (ventral) cavity that houses the heart, lungs, esophagus, and trachea.)

橫截面 (Transverse Plane)

一個二維的水平平面，將身體或器官分為上部(上方)和下部(下方)。

(Two-dimensional, horizontal plane that divides the body or organ into superior and inferior portions.)

臍部 (Umbilical)

指肚臍(臍部)周圍的區域。

(Body region consisting of the area around the navel (umbilicus).)

泌尿系統 (Urinary System)

該系統的主要功能是從血液中過濾廢物，調節體內液體平衡，並通過產尿排除多餘的水分和鹽分，最終通過排尿排出體外。

(A body system whose primary function is to filter waste products from the blood, regulate fluid balance in the body, and remove excess water and salts by producing urine (which is then expelled from the body through urination).)

腹側 (Ventral)

描述身體的前部或朝向身體前方的方向；也稱為前側 (Anterior)。

(Describes the front or direction toward the front of the body; also referred to as anterior.)

腹側體腔 (Ventral Cavity)

位於後側(背側)體腔前方的較大體腔；包含漿膜襯裡的胸膜腔(容納肺)、心包腔(容納心臟)和腹膜腔(容納腹部和骨盆器官)；也稱為腹側體腔。

(Larger body cavity located anterior to the posterior (dorsal) body cavity; includes the serous membrane-lined pleural cavities for the lungs, pericardial cavity for the heart, and peritoneal cavity for the abdominal and pelvic organs; also referred to as ventral cavity.)

脊椎區 (Vertebral)

指包含脊柱(脊椎柱)區域的身體區域。

(Body region consisting of the area of the body containing the spine (vertebral column).)