

TEST BANK

CHAPTER 1

Multiple Choice

Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question _____.

1. Gross Anatomy is also known as
 - a. Microscopic Anatomy
 - b. Pathologic Anatomy
 - c. Macroscopic Anatomy
 - d. Diagnostic Anatomy
2. An example of Gross Anatomy would be _____.
 - a. Viewing an x-ray
 - b. Using a microscope
 - c. Performing a complete cellular blood count
 - d. Determining the etiology of a disease
3. The study of Physiology deals with _____.
 - a. Disease
 - b. Genetics
 - c. Structures
 - d. Functions
4. The potential outcome of a disease is the _____.
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Diagnosis
 - c. Prognosis
 - d. Treatment

5. The study of disease is known as _____.
- a. Neurology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Microbiology
 - d. Cytology
6. The three basic parts of a medical term include _____.
- a. Prefix, word root, suffix
 - b. Suffix, base, meaning
 - c. Prefix, stem, ending
 - d. Base, word root, stem
7. What system is known as the mathematical language of Anatomy and Physiology?
- a. Abbreviation system
 - b. Metric system
 - c. English system
 - d. Customary system
8. Which of the following is not a vital sign?
- a. Heart Rate
 - b. Temperature
 - c. Pain
 - d. Respiratory rate
9. When the physician has documented several signs and symptoms, he will be able to make a(n) _____.
- a. Prognosis
 - b. Etiology
 - c. Cytology
 - d. Diagnosis

10. A recording of the electrical activity of a skeletal muscle is a(n) _____.
a. electrocardiogram
b. electromyogram
c. mamogram
d. mammogram
11. The adjustments that maintain a stable environment within the body are known as _____.
a. Homeostasis
b. Metabolism
c. Syndrome
d. Pathology
12. Taking an MRI of the knee is considered gross anatomy because it is _____.
a. Difficult
b. Visually unpleasant
c. Has 144 steps
d. Is large scale
13. The body uses feedback loops to maintain homeostasis. The response that opposes an action is known as a(n) _____.
a. Depressing feedback loop
b. Negative feedback loop
c. Positive feedback loop
d. Affirmative feedback loop
14. Positive feedback is necessary in which of the following situations?
a. Blood pressure
b. Coughing
c. Bleeding

d. Childbirth

15. Vital signs include all of the following except _____.

a. Coloring

b. Heart rate

c. Respirations

d. Temperature

16. RBC is the abbreviation for _____.

a. Really bad cut

b. Red and blue circulation

c. Red blood cells

d. Ruptured blood clot

17. The indicators that are essential for human life include all of the following except _____.

a. Coloring

b. Heart rate

c. Respirations

d. Temperature

18. Which is not a definition for disease?

a. Not at ease

b. A condition in which the body fails to function normally

c. Anything that is a normal structure or function

d. Anything that upsets normal structure or function

19. The term tachycardia means _____.

a. Fast heart rate

b. Slow heart rate

c. Rhythmic heart rate

- d. Study of the heart rate
20. Which is not a symptom of metabolic syndrome?
- a. High triglycerides
 - b. Low HDL level
 - c. High blood pressure
 - d. Vomiting and diarrhea
21. A sign that could be an indication of diabetes is breath that smells like _____.
- a. Fruity flavored chewing gum
 - b. Clay or starchy paste
 - c. Sweat
 - d. Maple
22. The prefix hyper means _____.
- a. Small
 - b. Above normal
 - c. Below normal
 - d. Within
23. The suffix oma means _____.
- a. Cutting into
 - b. Enlargement of
 - c. Surgically forming an opening
 - d. Tumor
24. The suffix algia means _____.
- a. Inflammation
 - b. Cell
 - c. Pertaining to

- d. Pain
25. The abbreviation for a stroke is _____ and the letters stand for _____.
- a. CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation
 - b. CAD, coronary artery disease
 - c. CVA, cerebrovascular accident
 - d. CVA, cardiovascular accident
26. Most fevers are the body's way of _____.
- a. Killing all pathogens
 - b. Breaking up the cells of the pathogens
 - c. Making an inhospitable environment for pathogens to survive
 - d. Preventing pathogens from reproducing
27. Sweating at night may indicate _____.
- a. Tuberculosis
 - b. Hodgkin's disease
 - c. Riboflavin deficiency
 - d. Skin cancer
28. According to the rules of medical terminology, hepatitis is defined as _____.
- a. Liver failure
 - b. Inflammation of the liver
 - c. Cirrhosis
 - d. Blood clotting
29. The abbreviation used for twice a day is _____.
- a. TAD
 - b. TID
 - c. p.r.n

d. BID

30. Volumes expressed as ounces, pints, quarts, gallons, pecks, bushels, or cubic feet are examples of the _____.

a. Metric system

b. English system

c. Scientific notation

d. International system

31. The diagnostic procedure is begun by first determining the _____.

a. Prognosis

b. Syndrome

c. Chief complaint

d. Laboratory tests

32. _____ is the branch of medicine that studies the characteristics, causes, and effects of disease.

a. Anatomy

b. Physiology

c. Pathology

d. Ornithology

33. The term osteoma can be defined as _____.

a. Cutting of the skin

b. Tumor of the bone

c. Tumor of the eye

d. Cutting into the eye

34. The normal heart rate for an adult is _____ beats per minute.

a. 10–30

b. 70–120

- c. 90–170
 - d. 60–100
35. The _____ is the prediction of the outcome of a disease.
- a. Prognosis
 - b. Diagnosis
 - c. Acute determination
 - d. Syndrome
36. Disease-producing microorganisms that invade the body are known as _____.
- a. Neogenic
 - b. Aerobic
 - c. Cytophrenic
 - d. Pathogenic
37. A condition in which the body fails to function normally is _____.
- a. Disease
 - b. Physiology
 - c. Nosocomial
 - d. Epidemiology
38. The cause of a disease is called its _____.
- a. Disease
 - b. Pathology
 - c. Nosocomial
 - d. Etiology
39. A specific group of signs and symptoms that are related to a specific disease is known by which of the following names?
- a. Diagnosis
 - b. Chief complaint

- c. Syndrome
 - d. Relapse
40. A patient with Syndrome X can exhibit which of the following common conditions?
- a. High blood sugar levels, low blood pressure, high blood level of HDL
 - b. High blood sugar levels, high blood pressure, high triglycerides
 - c. Low blood sugar levels, low blood pressure, high triglycerides
 - d. Low blood sugar levels, high blood pressure, low blood level of HDL
41. A patient who has metabolic syndrome is at an increased risk for all of the following except _____.
- a. Diabetes
 - b. Heart attack
 - c. Horner's Syndrome
 - d. Stroke
42. _____ is the physiological process that monitors and maintains a stable internal environment or equilibrium.
- a. Homeostasis
 - b. Negative feedback loop
 - c. Positive feedback loop
 - d. Metabolism
43. _____ is a mechanism in our body that continually senses the internal and external environment and the body makes adjustments to maintain homeostasis.
- a. Homeostasis
 - b. Negative feedback loop
 - c. Positive feedback loop
 - d. Metabolism
44. _____ is known as a "vicious cycle." In most cases, this is harmful if the vicious cycle cannot be broken; sometimes it is necessary for a process to run to completion.

- a. Homeostasis
 - b. Negative feedback loop
 - c. Positive feedback loop
 - d. Metabolism
45. Which of the following are examples of a sign?
- a. Temperature
 - b. Pulse
 - c. Pain
 - d. a and b
46. All of the following are symptoms except _____.
- a. Pain
 - b. Respiratory rate
 - c. Dizziness
 - d. Itchiness

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. _____ or macro anatomy represents the study of the structures visible to the unaided or naked eye.
2. The study of cellular structure is called _____.
3. _____ is the study of structure.
4. _____ is the study of how structures work.
5. The study of disease is called pathology or _____.
6. The word root in pericarditis is _____.
7. A record of the breast is a(n) _____.
8. _____ are the combining forms for nose.

9. The process of recording the electrical activity of the heart is a(an) _____ (Do not use abbreviation).
10. _____ means “fear of.”
11. Forming a surgical opening in the colon is called _____.
12. One who studies nerves is a(n) _____.
13. A group of signs and symptoms is known as a(n) _____.
14. If blood sugar falls, the body uses negative feedback to _____ blood sugar.
15. The ideal normal value of a variable is known as the _____.
16. Breath that smells fruity may be an indication of _____ mellitus.
17. Spoon-shaped finger nail beds may indicate a(n) _____ deficiency in the body.
18. If a patient has had a “nose job” you would say in medical terms that they had a(n) _____, which means surgical repair of the nose.
19. The combining form for _____ is gastro and adding the suffix itis (which means inflammation) makes the medical term gastritis.
20. Changes in objective measurable values such as temperature (_____) and subjective patient perceptions (symptoms) can indicate disease is present.
21. The suffix tomy means _____ into.
22. The prefix _____ indicates “above normal.”
23. The cycle of ever-increasing uterine contractions due to an ever-increasing release of oxytocin is an example of _____.
24. The word _____ is constructed using the definition “one who studies cells.”
25. The area of biology that focuses on the function and vital processes of the various structures making up the human body is _____.
26. The _____ is the prediction of the outcome of a disease.
27. Syndrome X is essentially a syndrome that is created as a result of poor diet and lack of _____.
28. Another name for Syndrome X is the _____ syndrome.
29. The artery found near the elbow is called the _____ artery.

30. The average _____ body temperature in centigrade is thirty seven degrees.
31. The body temperature is controlled by the _____.
32. The abbreviation for immediately is _____.
33. The abbreviation for nothing by mouth is _____.
34. The abbreviation for the technique to be performed on a pulseless and non-breathing patient is _____.
35. ACLS stands for _____.
36. The study of tissue samples is known as _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- ____ 1. Anatomy in Greek means to cut apart.
- ____ 2. Anatomy focuses on the function and vital processes of the human body.
- ____ 3. Macro means small.
- ____ 4. A bacterial infection is the prognosis for a Staph infection.
- ____ 5. Negative feedback is bad for the body because it increases a change away from normal.
- ____ 6. Tachycardia means a slow heart rate.
- ____ 7. Glyc/o is the combining form for sugar.
- ____ 8. Leuk/o is the combining form for cell.
- ____ 9. Hyp/o means above normal.
- ____ 10. An appendectomy means the surgical removal of the appendix.
- ____ 11. Stat means right away or immediately.
- ____ 12. A telescope views small objects.
- ____ 13. Cutting into a vein is called phlebotomy.
- ____ 14. Disease is a condition in which the body fails to function normally.
- ____ 15. Pain is a vital sign.

Essay

Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Discuss how using abbreviations can either help or hinder communication among health care professionals.

2. Discuss how behaviors and environmental factors can contribute to disease.

3. Define homeostasis. How is a control center important in maintaining homeostasis?

4. What are “vital signs” and why are they called “vital?”

5. Discuss positive and negative feedback loops.

CHAPTER 2

Multiple Choice

Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Knowing the exact body region of a sign or symptom can help a health care worker determine the

- a. Proper diagnosis
- b. Patient's size
- c. Extent of injury
- d. Proper medication

2. A body in the prone position is

- a. Face up
- b. On left side
- c. On right side
- d. Face down

3. A plane is an imaginary line dividing the body into

- a. Squares
- b. Sections
- c. Organs
- d. Tissues

4. Directional terms are used as _____ within the body.

- a. Vertical points
- b. Horizontal points
- c. Lateral points
- d. Reference points

5. The midsagittal plane divides the body into which parts?

- a. Superior and inferior
 - b. Internal and external
 - c. Right and left
 - d. Anterior and posterior
6. If -emia means "blood" then this term means high blood glucose.
- a. hyperglycemia
 - b. hypercholesterolemia
 - c. hyperlipidemia
 - d. hyperbacteremia
7. What directional term would you use to indicate the ankle if the knee is your point of reference?
- a. External
 - b. Distal
 - c. Internal
 - d. Proximal
8. A young girl falls while riding her bicycle. Initially she seems fine, but later she is complaining of severe tibial pain. Where is her pain?
- a. Her foot
 - b. Her lower leg
 - c. Her knee
 - d. Her thigh
9. The heart and lungs are located in the _____ cavity.
- a. Posterior
 - b. Abdominal
 - c. Pelvic
 - d. Thoracic

10. Dorsal cavities contain which organs?
- a. Diaphragm
 - b. Brain and spinal cord
 - c. Stomach
 - d. Pancreas
11. The hypochondrial region is located beneath the _____?
- a. Ribs
 - b. Heart
 - c. Stomach
 - d. Liver
12. A woman involved in a high speed car accident initially seems fine, but soon develops difficulty breathing. You suspect she is bleeding into one of her body cavities. Given her symptoms, which one?
- a. Cranial
 - b. Spinal
 - c. Thoracic
 - d. Abdominal
13. The space within the mouth is known as the _____ cavity
- a. Nasal
 - b. Orbital
 - c. Cranial
 - d. Oral
14. The belly button is located in which region?
- a. Epigastric
 - b. Umbilical
 - c. Iliac

- d. Hypogastric
15. Pain in the _____ quadrant can be a sign of appendicitis.
- a. RUQ
 - b. LUQ
 - c. RLQ
 - d. LLQ
16. Which test gives the greatest detail of tissue structures?
- a. MRI
 - b. EKG
 - c. Blood test
 - d. X-ray
17. Cyanosis is a condition that is usually a result of low levels of _____ within the body.
- a. Blood
 - b. Oxygen
 - c. Saline
 - d. Calcium
18. The cervical spine contains how many vertebrae?
- a. 12
 - b. 7
 - c. 5
 - d. 3
19. By placing your fingers at the T5 vertebra, you can locate which organ?
- a. Spleen
 - b. Kidney
 - c. Lung

- d. Brain
20. The type of scan that provides a series of cross-sectional slices of the body is _____.
- a. MRI
 - b. Ultrasound
 - c. CT scan
 - d. Sonography
21. Blood is most commonly drawn from _____.
- a. Deep veins
 - b. Central veins
 - c. Superficial veins
 - d. Deep arteries
22. Jugular venous distention is visible in the _____ area.
- a. Neck
 - b. Chest
 - c. Brain
 - d. Lungs
23. The Fowlers' position facilitates _____.
- a. Sleeping
 - b. All treatments
 - c. Dizziness
 - d. Breathing
24. An injury to the abdominopelvic cavity could include injury to _____.
- a. The brain
 - b. The heart
 - c. Spleen

- d. The sternum
25. A patient with peripheral cyanosis needs ____.
- a. Oxygen
 - b. White blood cells
 - c. Insulin
 - d. Potassium
26. The danger of a hernia is _____.
- a. Internal bleeding
 - b. Blood flow is restricted to the portion of the organ protruding
 - c. When an umbilical hernia becomes an inguinal hernia
 - d. When the muscle protrudes through an organ
27. The supine position _____.
- a. Describes the body lying face upward
 - b. Is also called the anatomical position
 - c. Describes the body lying face downward
 - d. Both a and b
28. Because humans stand and move upright, the term dorsal can be used in place of the term _____.
- a. Inferior
 - b. Posterior
 - c. Anterior
 - d. Distal
29. A _____ section would divide the eyes from the back of the head.
- a. Sagittal
 - b. Frontal
 - c. Transverse

- d. Midsagittal
30. _____ devices use a narrowly focused X-ray beam that circles rapidly around the body.
- a. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - b. X-ray
 - c. Ultrasound
 - d. Computed tomography (CT) scanning
31. The prone position _____.
- a. Describes the body lying face upward
 - b. Is also called the anatomical position
 - c. Describes the body lying face downward
 - d. Both b and c
32. The _____ contains the heart, lungs, and large blood vessels.
- a. Thoracic cavity
 - b. Abdominopelvic cavity
 - c. Cranial cavity
 - d. Spinal cavity
33. The skin is _____ to the bones.
- a. Superficial
 - b. Medial
 - c. Inferior
 - d. Deep
34. The opposite of superficial is _____.
- a. Deep
 - b. Inferior
 - c. Posterior

- d. Medial
35. A section that would divide the body into mirror images would be _____.
- a. A frontal section
 - b. A cross section
 - c. A midsagittal section
 - d. A transverse section
36. The liver can be found _____.
- a. In the right upper quadrant (RUQ)
 - b. In the epigastric region
 - c. In the hypogastric region
 - d. Both a and b
37. The ankle is a _____ structure.
- a. Central
 - b. Peripheral
 - c. Thoracic
 - d. Superior
38. If you like to sleep on your stomach, you prefer sleeping in the _____ position.
- a. Supine
 - b. Prone
 - c. Orthoptic
 - d. Abdominal
39. The _____ vertebrae are located in the neck.
- a. Sacral
 - b. Thoracic
 - c. Cervical

- d. Cranial
40. The lungs are _____ to the heart.
- a. Medial
 - b. Lateral
 - c. Superficial
 - d. Infraorbital
41. A plane dividing a body into upper and lower portions is a _____ plane.
- a. Sagittal
 - b. Coronal
 - c. Midsagittal
 - d. Transverse
42. Trendelenburg position may be contraindicated in patients with _____.
- a. Cerebral injury
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Skin disease
 - d. None of the above
43. Cyanosis causes what coloration of the skin?
- a. Red
 - b. Blue
 - c. Black
 - d. White
44. Cyanosis is usually the result of low levels of _____ in the blood.
- a. Carbon dioxide
 - b. Nitrogen
 - c. Oxygen

- d. Carbon monoxide
45. Which of the following is much more serious than the other conditions?
- a. Acrocyanosis
 - b. Central cyanosis
 - c. Peripheral cyanosis
 - d. None of the above
46. The most common type of radiologic diagnostic modality is the _____.
- a. X-ray
 - b. CT scan
 - c. MRI
 - d. Ultrasound
47. The thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities are separated by the _____.
- a. Ribs
 - b. Spinal cord
 - c. Diaphragm
 - d. Sternum
48. The large, dome-shaped muscle called the diaphragm is used for _____.
- a. Circulation
 - b. Digestion
 - c. Reproduction
 - d. Breathing
49. A patient is complaining of pain and the doctor suspects appendicitis. In which quadrant is the pain located?
- a. RUQ
 - b. RLQ
 - c. LUQ

- d. LLQ
50. Your patient complains of pain in the area of the liver. In which quadrant is the pain located?
- a. LUQ
 - b. LLQ
 - c. RUQ
 - d. RLQ
51. The doctor has ordered a study to look at the action of heart valves. Which procedure has he ordered?
- a. X-ray
 - b. CT Scan
 - c. MRI
 - d. Ultrasound
52. A patient is scheduled to undergo a test and has stated that she has had surgery for a valve replacement. Which procedure could be contraindicated in this situation?
- a. X-ray
 - b. CT Scan
 - c. MRI
 - d. Ultrasound

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 1. The _____ position is lying with the head lower than the feet.
- 2. The _____ position is with the bed or examination table elevated 45-60 degrees.
- 3. The transverse (horizontal) plane divides the body into superior and _____ areas.
- 4. _____ refers to body parts located away from the midline.

5. The frontal or _____ plane divides the body into anterior and posterior sections.
6. Posterior or _____ means towards the back of the body.
7. _____ refers to body parts close to a point of reference on the body.
8. _____ means on the outside.
9. The word meaning at or towards the body surface is _____.
10. The opposite of dorsal is anterior or _____.
11. The nose is _____ to the eyes and _____ to the mouth.
12. If your hands and feet are swollen with fluid, you are said to have _____ or pedal edema.
13. Death of tissue is called _____.
14. The anterior surface of the elbow is called _____.
15. Antiperspirant sprays are used in the _____ region.
16. The _____ position is laying face upward.
17. The wrist is _____ to the hand and _____ to the elbow.
18. When the head is lower than the heart, gravity increases the blood flow and therefore increases the cerebral or _____ pressure.
19. Left and right always refers to the _____ left and right.
20. Digital oxygen sensors would be placed on a(n) _____.
21. Patients are more prone to aspirate vomitus into their lungs in the Trendelenburg position and therefore should not _____ within two to four hours of being placed in that position.
22. The _____ region of the arm is usually where blood pressures are taken.
23. Pain in the general stomach area can indicate a variety of problems, including an ulcer, heart attack, appendicitis, _____, or liver problems.
24. One of the problems with an X-ray film is that it is a two _____ view of a specific area.
25. A(n) _____ is a tear in the muscle wall that can allow a structure (usually an organ) to protrude through it.

26. The _____ regions are located on either side of the epigastric region and contain the lower ribs.
27. The _____ position is sitting in bed with the head of the bed elevated 45 to 60 degrees.
28. Placing patients with secretions in the bases of their lungs in the _____ position helps drain those segments of the lungs.
29. _____ imagers use magnetic energy to produce cross sectional images of body structures.
30. A patient is placed in a supine position and instructed to raise his or her right leg while the practitioner places a hand on the patient's right thigh and gives a slight opposing downward force. This procedure is known as the _____ test.
31. _____ is a condition of bluish colored skin that is usually the result of low levels of oxygen in the blood.
32. The _____ region is where the thigh meets the trunk and is also called the groin region.
33. The Psoas test is used to test for _____.
34. Death of the tissue is termed _____.
35. Heart failure can cause the back-up of fluid into the venous system thus causing the neck or _____ veins to become engorged with extra blood.
36. A hernia of the "belly button" would be termed an _____ hernia.
37. The opposite of distal is _____.
38. The opposite of deep is _____.
39. Cyanosis found in the hands and feet would be called peripheral or _____
40. A(n) _____ is a two dimensional view of a specific area.
41. A(n) _____ scan creates a three dimensional view of structures in the body.
42. A patient is in the Intensive Care Unit, has just had brain surgery and is suffering from an increased intracranial pressure. The _____ position is contraindicated in this situation.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- ____ 1. The anatomical position is a human being standing erect facing forward with feet parallel and arms hanging at the side with palms facing backward.
- ____ 2. The Fowler's position is the best position for patients having trouble breathing.
- ____ 3. The prone position is best for the pelvic exam.
- ____ 4. Cranial means superior.
- ____ 5. Medial means to the side.
- ____ 6. Computed tomography (CT) scanning uses a narrowly focused x-ray beam that circles rapidly around the body.
- ____ 7. A CT scan can show the true depth of a quarter-sized tumor shown on regular x-ray.
- ____ 8. Peripheral refers to the torso and head.
- ____ 9. The opposite of superficial is lateral.
- ____ 10. The cranial cavity houses the brain.
- ____ 11. An orbital injury can cause damage to sight.
- ____ 12. The pubic area is used for cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- ____ 13. Digital means fingers and toes.
- ____ 14. Cervical means relating to the neck.
- ____ 15. Brachial means upper arm.

Essay

Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

1. List two organs or structures found in each of the RUQ, LUQ, RLQ, and LLQ.

2. List and explain the major body planes and sections.

3. If a patient complains of pain, what questions should you ask?