

Student name: _____

Anatomy is defined as the study of _____.

atoms

body structures

how the body functions

how the body malfunctions

Physiology is defined as the study of _____.

physics

body structures

how the body functions

how the body malfunctions

Anatomy and physiology are defined as the study of _____.

the normal and abnormal function of the body

body structures

how the body functions

the body's structure and how those structures function

What is considered standard anatomical position?

The body is upright, the legs are close together, the feet are flat on the floor, the arms are close to the sides, and the face and palms of the hands are facing forward.

The body is upright, the legs are far apart, the feet are flat on the floor, the arms are close to the sides, and the face and palms of the hands are facing forward.

The body is upright, the legs are close together, the feet are flat on the floor, the arms are spread far from the sides, and the face and palms of the hands are facing backward.

The body is lying in a horizontal position, the legs are close together, the feet are pointing upward, the arms are close to the sides, and the face and palms of the hands are facing upward.

What do anatomical terms of direction describe?

The specific region in which a body part is located

The body's position

The location of a particular structure in the body

The cavity that contains certain organs within the body

Which anatomical term of direction is used to describe the location of the ankle in relation to the knee?

Proximal

Distal

Superficial

Ventral

What anatomical term of direction is used to describe the location of the nose in relation to the eyes?

Medial

Superior

Lateral

Ventral

What are the two major anatomical regions of the body?

Axial and abdominal

Appendicular and cephalic

Axial and appendicular

Cephalic and thoracic

If a person sustained cervical dislocation in an accident, what region of his/her body was affected?

Head

Neck

Chest

Face

What are the two different ways the abdominal region of the body can be divided?

The abdominal region can be divided into 4 quadrants or 2 regions.

The abdominal region can be divided into 4 regions or 6 quadrants.

The abdominal region can be divided into 4 quadrants or 9 regions.

The abdominal region can only be divided into 4 regions.

Which of the following organs is located in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen?

Heart

Lungs

Left kidney

Liver

In which of the following regions of the abdomen is the navel located?

Right hypogastric

Left hypogastric

Epigastric

Umbilical

Carpal tunnel syndrome is a condition that affects what region of the body?

Foot

Arm

Leg

Wrist

Which of the following anatomical terms of direction refer to the dorsal side of the body?

Posterior

Anterior

Superior

Inferior

Where is the diaphragm in relation to the lungs?

Superficial

Deep

Superior

Inferior

All of the following describe an anatomical region except which one?

Axial

Cubital

Bilateral

Tarsal

Which of the following describes an anatomical region?

Right

Cubital

Bilateral

Medial

All of the following are anatomical terms of direction except which one?

Proximal

Superior

Bilateral

Transverse

Which of the following is an anatomical plane?

Sagittal

Inguinal

Appendicular

Plantar

How does a sagittal plane separate the body?

Top from bottom

Right from left

Front from back

Up from down

If a plane is exactly down the midline of the body, this is called_____.

transverse

medial

midsagittal

coronal

How does a transverse plane separate the body?

Top from bottom

Right from left

Front from back

Up from down

Which of the following terms describes an anatomical plane that separates the body top from bottom?

Sagittal

Transverse

Midsagittal

Frontal

How does a frontal or coronal plane separate the body?

Top from bottom

Right from left

Front from back

Up from down

Which of the following terms describes an anatomical plane that separates the body front from back?

Sagittal

Transverse

Midsagittal

Frontal or coronal

What kind of term can be used to describe the position of the entire body or a body part?

Anatomical plane

Anatomical region

Anatomical cavity

Anatomical position

Which anatomical term of position describes the anterior surface facing up?

Supine

Ventral

Anterior

Prone

Which anatomical term of position describes the anterior surface facing down?

Supine

Ventral

Anterior

Prone

In standard anatomical position, the palms are in what position?

At the sides, facing forward

Lifted anteriorly and supine

At the sides and pronated

At the sides, facing medially

A patient lying on their ventral or anterior surface, face down would be in what position?

Supine

Dorsal

Posterior

Prone

Which of the following is not an anatomical cavity in the body?

Thoracic

Dorsal

Inguinal

Abdominal

The thoracic cavity can be subdivided into which cavities?

Abdominal and pelvic cavities

Cranial and vertebral cavities

Pleural and pericardial cavities

Thoracic and abdominal pelvic cavities

The abdominopelvic cavity can be subdivided into which two cavities?

Abdominal and pelvic cavities

Cranial and vertebral cavities

Pleural and pericardial cavities

Thoracic and abdominal pelvic cavities

How many anatomical cavities does the thoracic cavity contain?

1

2

3

4

Which membrane lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities?

Meningeal

Pleural

Pericardial

Peritoneal

Which organs are associated with the dorsal cavity?

Brain and spinal cord

Lungs and heart

Digestive organs

Reproductive organs

What is the mediastinum?

The wall separating the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity

The three layers of membrane surrounding the brain and spinal cord

The space between the pleural cavities that contains the heart, esophagus, trachea, thymus, and major vessels

Another name for the anatomical cavity located in the middle of the body

Which of the following anatomical cavities has an organ that serves as a wall between the two?

Cranial and vertebral

Pleural and pericardial

Abdominal and pelvic

Thoracic and abdominopelvic

Which of the following cavities contain serous membranes?

Cranial

Inguinal

Thoracic

Brachial

What is a serous membrane?

A single layered membrane

A double layered membrane with air between the two layers

A double layered membrane that contains fluid between the two layers

A membrane that covers the brain and spinal cord

Which of the following statements is false regarding serous membranes?

Serous membranes are found in the thoracic and cranial body cavities.

Serous membranes have fluid between the two membrane layers.

The pleurae and peritoneum are examples of serous membranes.

Serous membranes are double layered membranes.

Which membrane surrounds the lungs in the thoracic cavity?

Meninges

Pleura

Pericardium

Peritoneum

Which membrane surrounds the heart in the thoracic cavity?

Meninges

Pleura

Pericardium

Peritoneum

Which of the following statements is false regarding the pericardium?

The pericardium is an example of a serous membrane.

The pericardium is composed of two layers, the visceral pleura and parietal pericardium.

The visceral layer of the pericardium is in contact with the heart.

Pericardial fluid fills the space between the two layers of the pericardium.

Which organ is surrounded by the pericardium?

Lung

Small intestine

Heart

Kidney

Which organs are surrounded by a pleural membrane?

Lung

Large intestine

Heart

Kidney

What is homeostasis?

The body's ability to maintain a steady internal environment

Negative feedback

Positive feedback

The body's ability to function outside of the optimal range

Which of the following statements is an example of the body's ability to maintain homeostasis?

Michael has been sick with the flu and he has a fever.

Bill must be sure to take his blood pressure medication in order to control his chronic hypertension.

Mary had a physical and was pleased to hear that her blood pressure was within the normal range.

Connie has diabetes and must take insulin injections to control her high blood glucose levels.

What is negative feedback?

The body's ability to maintain homeostasis

The process the body uses to reverse the direction of movement away from homeostasis

The process the body uses to increase the movement away from homeostasis

The body's ability to function outside of the optimal range

All of the following are examples of negative feedback *except* _____.

sweating in response to elevated body temperature

secretion of insulin in response to increased blood glucose

secretion of glucagon in response to decreased blood glucose

uterine contractions in response to the pressure of the baby's head on the cervix

What is positive feedback?

The body's ability to maintain homeostasis

The process the body uses to reverse the direction of movement away from homeostasis

The process the body uses to increase the movement away from homeostasis

The body's ability to function outside of the optimal range

Positive feedback includes _____.

sweating in response to elevated body temperature

secretion of insulin in response to increased blood glucose

secretion of glucagon in response to decreased blood glucose

uterine contractions in response to the pressure of the baby's head on the cervix

All of these answers are examples of negative feedback.

Which of the following statements regarding homeostasis is false?

If the body detects a change and works to make the levels move even farther away from homeostasis, that is positive feedback.

If the body detects a change beyond its normal homeostasis range (either too high or too low) and it works to reach its homeostasis range by reversing the direction of movement, that is positive feedback.

Homeostasis is the body's ability to maintain a steady internal environment. This is achieved using positive and negative feedback mechanisms.

Homeostasis is the body's ability to overcome an imbalanced internal environment. This is achieved using positive and negative feedback mechanisms.

Which of the anatomical terms of direction describes the diaphragm's relation to the stomach?

Inferior

Superior

Anterior

Posterior

Relating to or affecting two sides refers to which of the following anatomical terms of direction?

Bilateral

Superior

Anterior

Lateral

Closer to the connection to the body refers to which of the following anatomical terms of direction?

Distal

Superficial

Deep

Proximal

Which of the anatomical terms of direction best describes the wrist's relationship to the shoulder?

Proximal

Superior

Distal

Posterior

Which of the anatomical terms of direction describes the relationship of the hypodermis to the epidermis?

Superficial

Superior

Deep

Distal

Which of the anatomical regions houses the stomach?

Abdominal

Axillary

Appendicular

Anterior

The lungs are housed in which of the following anatomical regions?

Axial

Axillary

Appendicular

Abdominal

Bryan has a blister on the surface of his palm from raking the leaves. Which set of anatomical terms correctly describes Bryan's blister?

Bryan has a superficial blister on the palmar surface of his palm in the appendicular region of his body.

Bryan has a superior blister on the palmar surface of his palm in the appendicular region of his body.

Bryan has a superficial blister on the plantar surface of his palm in the appendicular region of his body.

Bryan has a superficial blister on the palmar surface of his palm in the axial region of his body.

Susan has a tumor on her left ovary. Which set of anatomical terms correctly describes Susan's tumor?

Susan has a deep, lateral tumor located in the pelvic region of her body.

Susan has a deep, bilateral tumor located in the pelvic region of her body.

Susan has a deep tumor located in the abdominal region of her body.

Susan has a deep tumor located in the appendicular region of her body.

The femoral region refers to which part of the body?

Knee

Ankle

Thigh

Leg

The cubital region refers to which part of the body?

Wrist

Elbow

Arm

Hand

The anterior cubital region refers to which part of the body?

Wrist

Front of the elbow

Upper arm

Back of the hand

The posterior patellar region refers to which part of the body?

Knee

Front of the knee

Upper knee

Back of the knee

The dorsal cavity houses which of the following organs?

Brain

Kidneys

Vertebrae

Lungs

The thoracic cavity houses all of the following structures except which one?

Heart

Lungs

Pleural membrane

Peritoneum

Separating the right and left side of the body is achieved by what anatomical plane?

Sagittal

Transverse

Frontal

Coronal

Separating the top and bottom half of the body is achieved by what anatomical plane?

Sagittal

Transverse

Frontal

Coronal

Separating the front and back half of the body is achieved by what anatomical plane?

Sagittal

Transverse

Frontal

Midsagittal

Which of the following organs are housed in the mediastinum?

Kidneys

Lungs

Esophagus

Spleen

All of the following organs are housed in the mediastinum except which one?

Heart

Lungs

Esophagus

Trachea

Which part of the pleural membrane is in direct contact with the lungs?

Visceral

Parietal

Pleura

Peritoneum

Which part of the pleural membrane lines the pleural cavity and is not in direct contact with the lungs?

Visceral

Parietal

Mesentery

Peritoneal

The dorsal cavity can be subdivided into which two cavities?

Abdominal and pelvic cavities

Cranial and vertebral cavities

Pleural and pericardial cavities

Thoracic and abdominal pelvic cavities

Pathology is defined as the study of _____.

disease

body structures

how the body functions

pathways throughout the body

Disease is defined as _____.

the body's internal balance

normally functioning organs or organ systems resulting in homeostasis

abnormally functioning organs or organ systems where the body's internal balance is maintained

abnormally functioning organs or organ systems resulting in a disruption in homeostasis

Malaise is described as _____.

fever

a feeling of general discomfort

a genetic abnormality

malnutrition

Which of the following can indicate a disease may be present?

Malaise

Inflammation

Abnormal diagnostic test results

All of the answer choices can indicate the presence of disease.

What are predisposing factors of disease?

Factors that affect people's health

Factors under a person's control such as lifestyle and environment

Factors that a person cannot control such as age, gender, and heredity

All of these answer choices are correct

Which of the following is not considered a predisposing factor of disease?

How old you are

Whether you are male or female

Your symptoms of disease

Your genetic makeup

Which predisposing factor of disease can be controlled by the individual?

Age

Lifestyle

Gender

Heredity

Which predisposing factor of disease cannot be controlled by the individual?

Age

Lifestyle

Environment

All of these predisposing factors can be controlled by the individual.

Which category of childhood diseases is characterized by a defect being present at birth?

Infectious disease

Congenital disorder

Genetic disorder

Developmental disorder

Which category of childhood diseases is characterized by an event that disrupts the normal development of the child?

Infectious disease

Congenital disorder

Genetic disorder

Developmental disorder

Which category of childhood diseases is caused by inherited genes which have been passed to children by their parents?

Infectious disease

Congenital disorder

Genetic disorder

Developmental disorder

Which type of disease results from an infection caused by a microorganism?

Infectious disease

Congenital disorder

Genetic disorder

Developmental disorder

Which statement correctly describes why children are more susceptible to infectious diseases?

Children inherit this susceptibility from their parents.

A child's immune system is not fully developed and continues to mature throughout childhood.

Children are not as clean as adults.

Children are not more susceptible to infectious diseases.

Which statement regarding age as a predisposing factor is false?

Children and the elderly are more susceptible to disease due to age.

This predisposing factor can be controlled by an individual.

As people live longer they become more susceptible to disease.

Children are more susceptible to diseases than adults because of their age.

Which statement regarding the elderly and age as predisposing factor to disease is false?

All organs have the ability to regenerate so they work better as one gets older.

Aging changes normal body function.

As people live longer they become more susceptible to disease.

General body function is reduced as people age.

Which predisposing factor refers to the genetic makeup of an individual?

Heredity

Lifestyle

Environment

Gender

Which predisposing factor refers to the sex of an individual?

Age

Lifestyle

Environment

Gender

Which of the following statements is true regarding signs and symptoms of disease?

Signs cannot be measured.

Symptoms are objective signals of disease.

Symptoms cannot be measured.

Nausea is considered a sign.

Which of the following is an example of a sign of disease?

Fever

Vomiting

Headache

Nausea

Which of the following is an example of a symptom of disease?

High blood pressure

Fever

Weight gain

Nausea

What is pain?

The body's immune response to injury

A defense mechanism used by the body to warn a person that everything is alright

The increase of blood flow to an injured area

Physical suffering or distress due to injury or illness

What is the purpose of experiencing pain?

So the body's immune system can respond to injury

To serve as a defense mechanism to warn the person that there is a problem

To increase blood flow to an injured area

To cause suffering or distress during injury or illness

Which of the following happens during inflammation?

Blood vessels dilate.

Fluid leaks out of blood vessels causing swelling.

Blood flow to the injured area is increased.

All of the answers happen during inflammation.

What is inflammation?

The body's normal immune response to injury and disease

The decrease of blood flow to an injured area

Physical suffering or distress due to injury or illness

A defense mechanism to warn the person that there is a problem

Which statement regarding inflammation is false?

Inflammation causes pain.

Inflammation causes redness.

Inflammation causes an injured area to feel cooler.

Inflammation causes swelling.

Which statement regarding inflammation is true?

Decreased blood flow causes redness and heat.

Increased blood flow causes vessel dilation.

Increased blood flow causes swelling

Increased fluid leaking from blood vessels causes swelling.

Which class of disease is caused by pathogens?

Infectious diseases

Cancers

Immune disorders

Trauma

Which class of disease is characterized by uncontrolled cell growth?

Infectious diseases

Cancers

Immune disorders

Trauma

Which class of disease results from the inability of the body to effectively defend itself?

Genetic disorders

Cancers

Immune disorders

Mental disorders

Which statement correctly describes hypersensitivity?

Hypersensitivity can range from mild to severe.

Hypersensitivity involves an overreaction of the immune system to an allergen.

Severe hypersensitivity may cause anaphylaxis.

All of these statements correctly describe hypersensitivity.

Which immune disorder is characterized as an inability of the immune system to distinguish between its own tissues and foreign tissue or cells?

Autoimmune disorder

Hypersensitivity

Immunodeficiency disorder

Anaphylaxis

Which type of immune disorder causes a deficiency in the immune system's ability to defend the body?

Autoimmune disorders

Hypersensitivities

Immunodeficiency disorders

Anaphylaxis

Which immune disorder involves an overreaction of the immune system to an allergen?

Autoimmune disorder

Hypersensitivity

Immunodeficiency disorder

HIV

Which class of disease results from abnormalities in the genetic code?

Genetic disorder

Infectious disease

Immune disorder

Trauma

In the case of a genetic disorder, how can the genetic code be changed?

By an antigen

By a mutagen

By a trauma

None of these answers are correct.

What is a mutagen?

An agent that causes an allergic response

An agent that causes cancer

An agent that causes a genetic mutation

An agent that causes an immunodeficiency

Which class of disorders includes conditions of the mind?

Genetic disorders

Cancers

Mental disorders

Trauma

Which class of disorders is characterized by a wound or shock caused by an injury?

Genetic disorders

Cancers

Mental disorders

Trauma

Which step in determining a diagnosis involves collecting information from the patient?

Obtaining a medical history

Performing an examination

Using diagnostic screening tools and tests

Comparing test results with normal findings

Which of the following can help a physician develop a diagnosis?

Diagnostic test results

Obtaining a medical history from the patient

Performing a medical exam

All of these will help a physician develop a diagnosis.

When can a differential diagnosis be used?

When all the information collected clearly points to one disease or disorder

When signs, symptoms, and results of the diagnostic examination do not yield enough information to diagnose the patient with a specific disease

When test results are inaccurate

When diagnostic test results have not been reviewed by the physician

What is a differential diagnosis?

An interpretation of all the data collected to determine the cause of the problem

A diagnosis used when more than one disease is responsible for the patient's condition

A treatment plan

A predicted outcome of how the patient will recover from the disease

What type of treatment plan is used to make a patient more comfortable?

Palliative

Curative

Therapeutic

Preventive

An organ transplant falls under what treatment plan?

Palliative

Curative

Therapeutic

Preventive

Which treatment plan may involve a recommendation to eat healthy and exercise regularly?

Palliative

Curative

Therapeutic

Preventive

Which treatment plan may involve physical therapy after an injury?

Palliative

Curative

Therapeutic

Preventive

Which statement describes palliative treatment?

The goal of treatment is to make a patient more comfortable.

The goal of treatment is to cure the patient of the disease.

The goal of treatment is to restore normal function.

The goal of treatment is to prevent disease.

Which statement describes curative treatment?

The goal of treatment is to make a patient more comfortable during the terminal stages of the disease.

The goal of treatment is to cure the patient of the disease.

The goal of treatment is to restore normal function.

The goal of treatment is to prevent disease.

Which statement describes therapeutic treatment?

The goal of treatment is to make a patient more comfortable during the terminal stages of the disease.

The goal of treatment is to cure the patient of the disease.

The goal of treatment is to restore normal function.

The goal of treatment is to prevent disease.

Which statement describes preventative treatment?

The goal of treatment is to make a patient more comfortable during the terminal stages of the disease.

The goal of treatment is to cure the patient of the disease.

The goal of treatment is to restore normal function.

The goal of treatment is to prevent disease.

Which statement correctly compares palliative and curative treatment plans?

Palliative and curative treatment are both used to restore normal function.

Palliative treatment is used to cure the patient and curative treatment is used to make the patient more comfortable in the terminal stages of disease.

Palliative treatment is used to prevent disease and curative treatment is used to make the patient more comfortable in the terminal stages of disease.

Palliative treatment is used to make the patient more comfortable, and curative treatment is used to cure the patient.

What is epidemiology?

The study of how disease affects the overall health and well-being of a population

The rate and range of the occurrence of a disease

How widespread the occurrence of a disease may be

None of these answers are correct.

What is the incidence of a disease?

The study of how the disease affects the overall health and well-being of a population

The number of new cases of disease in a population

The total number of cases of a disease in a population

None of these is correct.

What is the prevalence of a disease?

The study of how disease affects the overall health and well-being of a population

The number of new occurrences of the disease in a population

The total number of cases of a disease in a population

None of these is correct.

How does epidemiology affect healthcare?

Epidemiology helps healthcare providers prevent the spread of disease.

Epidemiology helps healthcare providers treat disease.

Epidemiology helps healthcare providers diagnose disease.

All of these answers are correct.

Which statement about the Spanish flu is false?

The Spanish flu occurred in 1819.

The Spanish flu claimed over 50 million lives worldwide.

The Spanish flu infected one-third of the world's population.

The Spanish flu was considered a pandemic.

Which of the following accounts for about one third of all deaths in the United States?

Heart disease and stroke

Diabetes

Arthritis

Obesity

What is the second leading cause of death in the United States?

Heart disease

Diabetes

Cancer

Obesity

When considering developmental disorders, when does the damage to the brain that causes the disability occur?

Prenatally

Perinatally

Postnatally

Damage to the brain can occur prenatally, perinatally, or postnatally.

Which statement about pain is true?

A pain scale allows patients to rank their pain.

Pain can be measured.

Pain is an objective sign of disease.

Pain always disappears on its own.

Which of the following are examples of mediators of inflammation?

Heparin and warfarin

Histamine and prostaglandins

Interferon and complement

Coumadin and aspirin

Which of the following is not a symptom of inflammation?

Numbness

Redness

Heat

Swelling

Which of the following does not happen during inflammation?

The damaged tissues produce chemicals called mediators of inflammation.

Blood vessels become more permeable.

Fluid from the blood leaks out into the surrounding damaged tissue.

Blood flow to the area is decreased.

How does the body's immune system respond to an injury that allows bacteria and pathogens to enter tissue under the skin?

Pain

Anaphylaxis

Inflammation

The body's immune system does not respond to this type of injury.

Answer Key

Test name: Ch1_Anatomy, Physiology, and Disease_3e

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