Week 5 Take Home Quiz

Student:

Quiz consist of about 15 questions from the four sections covered followed by a few general questions to review common terminology. You will be given a scantron to fill out for grading when you return to class.

1. Which of the following combining forms means muscle?
   A) myo/o
   B) myco/o
   C) sac/o
   D) sthen/o

2. Which type of muscle tissue is voluntary and under conscious control?
   A) Skeletal
   B) Cardiac
   C) Smooth
   D) All of the answers are correct

3. Which type of muscle tissue has the ability to self-stimulate meaning; it requires no nerve stimulus for contraction?
   A) Skeletal
   B) Cardiac
   C) Smooth
   D) None of the answers are correct

4. Which statement accurately compares sprains and strains?
   A) A sprain is a tear in the muscle or tendon while a strain is a tear in the ligament.
   B) A sprain is a tear in the ligament while a strain is a tear in muscle tissue or tendons.
   C) A sprain is a major strain and both are tears in the ligament.
   D) A strain is a minor sprain and both are tears in the tendon or muscle tissue.

5. Which of the following combining forms means lower back?
   A) maxill/o
   B) femor/o
   C) phalang/o
   D) lumb/o

6. Which of the following is not part of the appendicular skeleton?
   A) Bones of the leg
   B) Bones of the neck
   C) Bones of the girdle
   D) Bones of the arm

7. What is the most common abnormal curvature of the spine?
   A) Scoliosis
   B) Lordosis
   C) Kyphosis
   D) Swayback

8. What is the function of the vertebral foramen?
   A) To allow spinal nerves to exit the vertebrae
   B) To support the weight of the body
   C) An opening that allows the spinal cord to pass through the vertebrae
   D) Attachment points for tendons and ligaments

9. Compression of the intervertebral disc causing the disc to bulge out laterally is called what?
   A) Intervertebral hernia
   B) Intervertebral compression
   C) Herniated compression
   D) Herniated disc

10. Which type of vertebrae has costal facets?
    A) Cervical
    B) Thoracic
    C) Lumbar
    D) Sacral

11. Which bones are long bones of the forearm?
    A) Fibula and tibia
    B) Radius and ulna
    C) Humerus and femur
    D) Clavicle and scapula

12. What are osteoblasts?
    A) Cells that break down bone
    B) Cells that build bone
    C) Cells that build cartilage
    D) Cells that break down cartilage

13. What are osteoclasts?
    A) Cells that break down bone
    B) Cells that build bone
    C) Cells that build cartilage
    D) Cells that break down cartilage

14. All of the following are functions of the skeletal system except which one?
    A) Communication
    B) Movement
    C) Protection
    D) Electrolyte balance

15. Which of the following is true about closed reduction?
    A) Closed reduction sets bone in proper alignment using surgery.
    B) Closed reduction uses pins, plates and screws to ensure bones stay aligned.
    C) Closed reduction sets bones in proper alignment without using surgery.
    D) Closed reduction uses move the fragments of fracture bone to ensure healing.
16. All of the following are disorders that cause bone softening except which one?  
A) Osteoarthritis  
B) Osteoporosis  
C) Osteomalacia  
D) Rickets

17. Which of the following combining forms refer to the membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord?  
A) mening/o  
B) gangli/o  
C) gli/o  
D) neur/o

18. What are the two major divisions of the nervous system?  
A) Sensory and motor  
B) Afferent and efferent  
C) Central and peripheral  
D) Parasympathetic and sympathetic

19. Which of the following is not a part of the PNS?  
A) Parasympathetic  
B) Autonomic  
C) Diencephalon  
D) Sympathetic

20. Which statement compares sensory and motor neurons?  
A) Sensory neurons carry afferent or incoming messages to the brain, while motor neurons carry efferent or outgoing messages away from the brain.  
B) Sensory neurons carry afferent or outgoing messages to the brain, while motor neurons carry efferent or incoming messages away from the brain.  
C) Sensory neurons carry efferent or incoming messages to the brain, while motor neurons carry efferent or outgoing messages away from the brain.  
D) Motor neurons carry afferent or incoming messages to the brain, while sensory neurons carry efferent or outgoing messages away from the brain.

21. Which part of the PNS prepares the body for physical activity or fight or flight?  
A) Parasympathetic  
B) Autonomic  
C) Somatomotor  
D) Sympathetic

22. Which part of the neuron carries the nerve impulse?  
A) Dendrites  
B) Body  
C) Axon  
D) Synaptic knob

23. Which part of the neuron receives information?  
A) Dendrites  
B) Body  
C) Axon  
D) Synaptic knob

24. What insulates the axon?  
A) Terminal arborization  
B) Myelin sheath  
C) Node of Ranvier  
D) Synaptic knob

25. Which two types of neuroglial cells produce myelin?  
A) Oligodendrocytes and astrocytes  
B) Ependymal cells and schwann cells  
C) Oligodendrocytes and schwann cells  
D) Microglia and satellite cells

26. Which of the following list the three meninges in the correct order from the most superficial layer to the deepest layer?  
A) Dura mater, arachnoid mater, pia mater  
B) Pia mater, arachnoid mater, dura mater  
C) Dura mater, pia mater, arachnoid mater  
D) Pia mater, dura mater, arachnoid mater

27. CSF circulates between the ventricles and what?  
A) Subarachnoid space  
B) Epidural space  
C) Choroid plexus  
D) Meninges

28. The brain can be divided into what four subdivisions?  
A) Cerebrum, diencephalon, brainstem, cerebellum  
B) Frontal lobe, parietal lobe, temporal lobe, occipital lobe  
C) Medulla oblongata, pons, midbrain, reticular formation  
D) Neither of these answers is correct

29. Which of the following is false regarding the function of the sympathetic nervous system?  
A) Prepares the body for fight or flight  
B) Dilates blood vessels  
C) Signals the heart to beat slower  
D) Decrease blood flow to digestive organs

30. Which condition below might warrant a lumbar puncture for diagnosis?  
A) Concussion  
B) Meningitis  
C) Cerebral palsy  
D) Parkinson's disease

31. What is Alzheimer's disease?  
A) Progressive brain disease characterized by dementia.  
B) A disorder is characterized by a death to part of the brain caused by a lack of blood supply.  
C) Inflammation of the brain.  
D) Inflammation of the meninges that cover the brain and spinal cord.
32. Which disorder is characterized by a death to part of the brain caused by a lack of blood supply?  
   A) CVA  
   B) Alzheimer's disease  
   C) Meningitis  
   D) Neither of these answers is correct

33. Which type of paralysis affects one side of the body?  
   A) Hemiplegia  
   B) Quadriplegia  
   C) Paraplegia  
   D) Neither of these answers is correct

34. Which condition is a degenerative disorder of the brain characterized by tremors and slow, uncoordinated movements?  
   A) Alzheimer's disease  
   B) Cerebrovascular accident  
   C) Parkinson's disease  
   D) Huntington's disease

35. A young woman had her pituitary gland removed. She may now experience:  
   A) hyperthyroidism.  
   B) hyperadrenalism.  
   C) hypothyroidism.  
   D) disturbed circadian rhythms.

36. Which gland secretes epinephrine and aldosterone?  
   A) Thyroid  
   B) Parathyroid  
   C) Adrenal  
   D) Pancreas

37. The _____ secretes calcitonin.  
   A) thyroid  
   B) parathyroid  
   C) adrenal  
   D) pancreas

38. Which gland secretes growth hormone and adrenocorticotropic hormone?  
   A) Anterior pituitary  
   B) Parathyroid  
   C) Posterior pituitary  
   D) Adrenal

39. Antidiuretic hormone and oxytocin are released by:  
   A) anterior pituitary gland.  
   B) parathyroid gland.  
   C) posterior pituitary gland.  
   D) adrenal gland.

40. The hormone _____ lowers blood calcium by activating osteoblasts, which use excess blood calcium to build new bone tissue.  
   A) cortisol  
   B) glucagon  
   C) calcitonin  
   D) oxytocin

41. The _____ secretes a hormone called erythropoietin, which stimulates blood cell production.  
   A) pineal body  
   B) heart  
   C) kidney  
   D) thymus

42. Which of the following releases melatonin, which regulates your biological clock?  
   A) Pineal body  
   B) Ovaries  
   C) Testes  
   D) Stomach

43. A high blood glucose due to the inadequate secretion of insulin is:  
   A) acromegaly.  
   B) cretinism.  
   C) Cushing's disease.  
   D) diabetes mellitus.

44. _____ is due to congenital hypothyroidism.  
   A) Acromegaly  
   B) Cretinism  
   C) Dwarfism  
   D) Gigantism

45. In _____, too much adrenocorticotropic hormone is produced.  
   A) acromegaly  
   B) cretinism  
   C) Cushing's syndrome  
   D) diabetes mellitus

46. Endocrine glands:  
   A) secrete substances that do not alter the metabolism of their target cells.  
   B) secrete their products by way of ducts.  
   C) release their secretions directly into the blood.  
   D) release substances directly into the hair follicles.

47. Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) targets the:  
   A) kidneys.  
   B) adrenal gland.  
   C) hypothalamus.  
   D) pancreas.

48. The _____ secretes a hormone that increases the body's metabolic rate.  
   A) thyroid gland  
   B) pancreas  
   C) kidney  
   D) parathyroid gland

49. The _____ secrete(s) a hormone as a response to hypocalcemia.  
   A) thymus  
   B) thyroid gland  
   C) parathyroid glands  
   D) pineal gland
50. Absence of iodine in the diet leads to:
   A) hypoparathyroidism.
   B) hypothyroidism.
   C) hypocalcemia.
   D) hypoglycemia.

51. An infection of the urinary bladder is called:
   A) Cystitis.
   B) Urethritis.
   C) Pyelonephritis.
   D) Hemodialysis.

52. Which of these is a hormone that helps to regulate red blood cell production?
   A) Erythropoietin
   B) Renin
   C) Insulin
   D) Estrogen

53. Which of the following describes chronic renal failure?
   A) Kidneys suddenly lose function
   B) Commonly caused by high blood pressure or diabetes
   C) May cause excessive urine production
   D) Likely to result from hemorrhaging

54. Place the regions of the nephron in the correct order for the process of urine formation.
   a: Capsular space of glomerulus
   b: Loop of Henle
   c: Collecting duct
   d: Distal convoluted tubule
   e: Proximal convoluted tubule
   A) e, d, b, a, c
   B) b, e, c, d, a
   C) b, d, c, e, a
   D) a, e, b, d, c

55. What is the medical term for the fluid and dissolved substances that are excreted by the kidney?
   A) Exudates
   B) Filtrate
   C) Urine
   D) Urea
   E) Urate

56. Which medical term means blood in the urine?
   A) Nephritis
   B) Pyelonephritis
   C) Incontinence
   D) Hematuria
   E) Dysuria

57. What is the medical term for the artificial method of removing waste materials and excess fluid from the blood?
   A) Filtration
   B) Dialysis
   C) Lavage
   D) Curettage
   E) Incision and drainage

58. An agent that increases urine output is a(n):
   A) Antihistamine
   B) Glycoside
   C) Diuretic
   D) Serotonin re-uptake inhibitor
   E) Atropine

59. Which is NOT a function of the kidneys:
   A) Filter blood to eliminate wastes
   B) Regulate blood volume
   C) Maintain homeostasis
   D) Maintain cerebral spinal fluid
   E) Secrete the hormone erythropoietin

60. Which of the following is the filtration unit of the kidney?
   A) renphron
   B) nephron
   C) neuron
   D) nitrogen
   E) meatus

61. Diuresis refers to:
   A) excretion of a large volume of urine.
   B) excessive sweating.
   C) blood in the urine.
   D) an agent that increases urinary output.
   E) an excision a segment of the vas deferens.

62. Which of the following words refers to involuntary bed-wetting?
   A) enuresis
   B) nocturia
   C) hematuria
   D) micturition
   E) dysuria

63. What is the correct medical term for a spillover of sugar into the urine?
   A) nephrolithiasis
   B) glycosuria
   C) hematuria
   D) glomerulonephritis
   E) nephroblastoma

64. How do the kidneys maintain homeostasis?
   A) by controlling the amount of oxygen in the blood
   B) by controlling the amount of nutrients the body digests
   C) by controlling the amount of sugar in the blood
   D) by controlling the amount of water and electrolytes that are eliminated.
   E) by controlling the amount of weight the body loses

65. The "C" in the abbreviations CKD and CRF stands for:
   A) compulsive
   B) chronic
   C) complicated
   D) cystic
   E) chemo
66. Ketoacidosis could be a complication resulting from what other clinical problem?
   A) endocarditis  
   B) nephroblastoma  
   C) arthritis  
   D) diabetes  
   E) otitis

67. If a patient is considered asymptomatic, it means they:
   A) have many symptoms of disease  
   B) have an acute condition  
   C) have intermittent symptoms that come and go  
   D) have a chronic condition  
   E) have no symptoms of disease

68. The most obvious symptom of nephrotic syndrome is fluid retention in the ankles and legs. What is another medical term for "fluid retention"?
   A) hydronephrosis  
   B) edema  
   C) hematuria  
   D) urea  
   E) enuresis

69. What is the correct spelling of the plural form of calculus?
   A) Calculuses  
   B) Calculi  
   C) Calcium  
   D) Calculae  
   E) Calculie

70. Ischemia would best be described as:
   A) disease of the heart muscle  
   B) record of the heart's electrical signals  
   C) sudden blockage of an artery  
   D) lack of blood supply to tissue  
   E) a fluid-filled cyst

71. Sudden blockage of an artery is called:
   A) reflex  
   B) intravenous  
   C) reflux  
   D) pneumothorax  
   E) infarction

72. The combining form phago means:
   A) Sleep  
   B) Eat  
   C) Speech  
   D) Producing

73. The combining form dips(o) means:
   A) Cold  
   B) Thirst  
   C) Light  
   D) Sound

74. The combining form cyst(o) means:
   A) Cell  
   B) Bladder  
   C) Chyle  
   D) Chime

75. The combining form lys(o) means:
   A) Dust  
   B) Destruction  
   C) Tension  
   D) Pus

76. The combining form necr(o) means:
   A) Radiation  
   B) Cause  
   C) Death  
   D) Pus

77. The combining form algio means:
   A) Spiny  
   B) Chyle  
   C) Color  
   D) Pain

78. Which of the following statements is NOT true of combining vowels?
   A) Combining vowels can join a root to another root.  
   B) Examples of combining vowels are "o" and "a."  
   C) A combining vowel has no meaning of its own.  
   D) A combining vowel makes a word easier to pronounce.  
   E) The most commonly used combining vowel is "u" followed by "i."

79. The singular form of the term that means a wall dividing two cavities is:
   A) corpus  
   B) septum  
   C) corpora  
   D) septa  
   E) corpa

80. The plural form of the word thorax is:
   A) thoraxes  
   B) thoraca  
   C) thoraces  
   D) thorases  
   E) thoracae

81. Which of the following singular and plural forms are both correct?
   A) Viscus and viscae  
   B) Vellus and vellui  
   C) Calyx and calises  
   D) Phalanx and phalanges  
   E) Larinx and laringes
82. Pertaining to the rib and spine is the definition for:
   A) Colic
   B) Hemorrhage
   C) Costovertebral
   D) Abdominal
   E) Murmur

83. Which of the following singular and plural forms are both correct?
   A) Ganglion and ganglia
   B) Axilla and axillas
   C) Cortex and cortixes
   D) Diagnosis and diagnoses
   E) Lumen and lumens