

Anatomy Questions

1) Which of the following terms describes the body's ability to maintain its normal state?

- (A) Anabolism
- (B) Catabolism
- (C) Tolerance
- (D) Homeostasis
- (E) Metabolism

2) Which of the following best describes the human body's defense mechanism against environmental bacteria?

- (A) Hair in the nose
- (B) Mucous membranes
- (C) Osteoblasts
- (D) Saliva
- (E) Tears

3) Which cells in the blood do not have a nucleus?

- (A) Lymphocyte
- (B) Monocyte
- (C) Erythrocyte
- (D) Basophil

(E) Neutrophil

4) Which of the following is flexible connective tissue that is attached to bones at the joints?

(A) Adipose

(B) Cartilage

(C) Epithelial

(D) Muscle

(E) Nerve

5) Which of the following allows air to pass into the lungs?

(A) Aorta

(B) Esophagus

(C) Heart

(D) Pancreas

(E) Trachea

6) Which of the following is the body cavity that contains the pituitary gland?

(A) Abdominal

(B) Cranial

(C) Pleural

(D) Spinal

(E) Thoracic

7) Which of the following closes and seals off the lower airway during swallowing?

- (A) Alveoli
- (B) Epiglottis
- (C) Larynx
- (D) Uvula
- (E) Vocal cords

8) Which of the following is located beneath the diaphragm in the left upper quadrant of the abdominal cavity?

- (A) Appendix
- (B) Duodenum
- (C) Gallbladder
- (D) Pancreas
- (E) Spleen

9) Which of the following anatomical regions of abdomen lies just distal to the sternum?

- (A) Epigastric
- (B) Hypochondriac
- (C) Hypogastric
- (D) Lumbar
- (E) Umbilical

10) Which of the following cavities are separated by the diaphragm?

- (A) Abdominal and pelvic
- (B) Cranial and spinal
- (C) Dorsal and ventral
- (D) Pericardial and pleural
- (E) Thoracic and abdominal

11) Which of the following terms describes the motion of bending the forearm toward the body?

- (A) Abduction
- (B) Eversion
- (C) Flexion
- (D) Pronation
- (E) Supination

12) In which of the following positions does a patient lie face down?

- (A) Dorsal
- (B) Erect
- (C) Lateral
- (D) Prone
- (E) Supine

13) If the foot is abducted, it is moved in which direction?

- (A) Inward
- (B) Outward
- (C) Upward
- (D) Downward

14) The anatomic location of the spinal canal is

- (A) caudal
- (B) dorsal
- (C) frontal
- (D) transverse
- (E) ventral

15) Which of the following is a structural, fibrous protein found in the dermis?

- (A) Collagen
- (B) Heparin
- (C) Lipocyte
- (D) Melanin
- (E) Sebum

16) A patient has a fracture in which the radius is bent but not displaced, and the skin is intact. This type of fracture is known as which of the following?

- (A) Closed, greenstick
- (B) Complex, comminuted

(C) Compound, transverse

(D) Open, spiral

(E) Simple, pathologic

17) Which of the following is the large bone found superior to the patella and inferior to the ischium?

(A) Calcaneus

(B) Femur

(C) Symphysis pubis

(D) Tibia

(E) Ulna

18) The physician directs the medical assistant to complete a request form for an X-ray study of the fibula. The procedure will be performed on which of the following structures?

(A) Heel

(B) Lower leg

(C) Toes

(D) Thigh

(E) Pelvis

19) Which of the following is a disorder characterized by uncontrollable episodes of falling asleep during the day?

(A) Dyslexia

(B) Epilepsy

(C) Hydrocephalus

(D) Narcolepsy

(E) Shingles

20) Which of the following is the point at which an impulse is transmitted from one neuron to another neuron?

(A) Dendrite

(B) Glial cell

(C) Nerve center

(D) Synapse

(E) Terminal plate

21) Which of the following controls body temperature, sleep, and appetite?

(A) Adrenal glands

(B) Hypothalamus

(C) Pancreas

(D) Thalamus

(E) Thyroid gland

22) Which of the following cranial nerves is related to the sense of smell?

(A) Abducens

(B) Hypoglossal

(C) Olfactory

(D) Trochlear

(E) Vagus

23) Which of the following is a substance that aids the transmission of nerve impulses to the muscles?

- (A) Acetylcholine
- (B) Cholecystokinin
- (C) Deoxyribose
- (D) Oxytocin
- (E) Prolactin

24) Which of the following best describes the location where the carotid pulse can be found?

- (A) In front of the ears and just above eye level
- (B) In the antecubital space
- (C) In the middle of the groin
- (D) On the anterior side of the neck
- (E) On the medial aspect of the wrist

25) A patient sustains severe blunt trauma to the left upper abdomen and requires surgery. Which one of the following organs is most likely to be involved?

- (A) Appendix
- (B) Gallbladder
- (C) Pancreas
- (D) Urinary bladder
- (E) Spleen