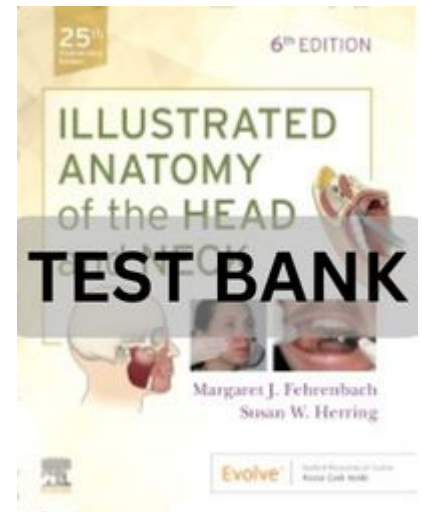


Illustrated Anatomy of the Head and Neck 6th Edition Test Bank

Chapter 01: Introduction to Head and Neck Anatomy

Fehrenbach: Illustrated Anatomy of the Head and Neck, 6th Edition



MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which surface of the body is visualized by the clinician when performing an extraoral examination of the patient's eyes?
 - a. Anterior
 - b. Posterior
 - c. Superior
 - d. Lateral

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	The patient's eyes are visualized on the anterior surface of the patient's body.
B	The patient's eyes would <i>not</i> be easily visualized on the posterior of the patient's body.
C	The patient's eyes would <i>not</i> be easily visualized from the superior surface of the patient.
D	The patient's eyes would <i>not</i> be easily visualized on the lateral surface of the patient's body.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 2

OBJ: 1

TOP: CDA, GC, I.A.2 | NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, Head and neck anatomy)

2. Which of the following is *correct* concerning the sagittal plane of the body?
 - a. Parallel to the midsagittal plane
 - b. Parallel to the coronal plane
 - c. Parallel to the transverse plane
 - d. Parallel to the frontal plane

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	A sagittal plane is parallel to the midsagittal plane or median plane.
B	A sagittal plane is <i>not</i> parallel to the coronal plane but perpendicular.
C	A transverse plane is perpendicular to the midsagittal plane or median plane. A sagittal plane is parallel to the midsagittal plane. Thus a transverse plane is perpendicular to a sagittal plane and <i>not</i> parallel.

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D	A sagittal plane is <i>not</i> parallel to the frontal or coronal plane but perpendicular.
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DIF: Recall REF: p. 3 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

3. When a patient is in anatomic position, what is the surface of the palms of the hand considered?
- Anterior
 - Lateral
 - Medial
 - Posterior

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	The palms of the hands in anatomic position are facing toward the front and are anterior (or ventral).
B	The palms of the hands in anatomic position are <i>not</i> facing lateral or away from the midsagittal plane but are facing toward the front and are anterior (or ventral).
C	The palms of the hands in anatomic position are <i>not</i> facing medial or toward the midsagittal plane but are facing toward the front and are anterior (or ventral).
D	The palms of the hands in anatomic position are <i>not</i> facing toward the posterior or back of the body but are facing toward the front and are anterior (or ventral).

DIF: Recall REF: p. 2 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

4. What is the anatomic relationship of the right arm to the left leg?
- Sagittal
 - Contralateral
 - Ipsilateral
 - Midsagittal

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The two legs are contralateral to each other. Sagittal describes a plane that is parallel to the midsagittal plane or median plane or a section that is divided by a sagittal plane.
B	Contralateral structures are located on the opposite side of the body, which is the anatomic relationship of the right arm to the left leg.
C	Ipsilateral refers to structures on the same side of the body and in contrast, the two legs are contralateral to each other and thus are located on the opposite side of the body.
D	The two legs are contralateral to each other. Midsagittal describes a plane that divides the body into right and left halves or a section that is divided by midsagittal plane or median plane.

DIF: Comprehension REF: p. 5 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

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5. What is the anatomic relationship of the muscles to the skin?
- Anterior
 - External
 - Deep
 - Superficial

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Muscles are deep to the skin.
B	Muscles are deep to the skin.
C	Muscles are located inward, away from the body surface, deep to the skin.
D	Muscles are deep to the skin.

DIF: Comprehension REF: p. 5 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

6. What is the anatomic relationship of the shoulders to the hips?
- Deep
 - Medial
 - Inferior
 - Superior

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The shoulders are superior to the hips.
B	The shoulders are superior to the hips.
C	The shoulders are superior to the hips.
D	The shoulders are superior to or closer to the head than the hips.

DIF: Comprehension REF: p. 2 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

7. Which of the following is meant by the term “ventral”?
- Back of an area of the body
 - Front of an area of the body
 - Inner side of an area of the body
 - Outer side of an area of the body

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The back of an area of the body is referred to as the posterior surface.
B	The front of an area of the body is referred to as the ventral surface.
C	The inner side of an area of the body, away from the body surface, is referred to as deep.
D	The outside of an area of the body, toward the surface, is referred to as superficial.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 2 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

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8. Which of the following describes a patient's eyes when they are in anatomic position?
- Closed tightly
 - Looking toward the lateral
 - Looking toward the medial
 - Looking straight forward

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The patient's eyes in anatomic position are open and look forward.
B	The patient's eyes in anatomic position are open and look forward.
C	The patient's eyes in anatomic position are open and look forward.
D	The patient's eyes in anatomic position are open and look forward.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 2 OBJ: 3
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, Head and neck anatomy)

9. The inner side of the wall of a hollow structure is referred to as internal. In contrast, the outer side of the wall of a hollow structure is external.
- Both statements are true.
 - Both statements are false.
 - The first statement is true; the second is false.
 - The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Both statements are true. The inner side of the wall of a hollow structure is referred to as internal. The outer side of the wall of a hollow structure is external.
B	Both statements are true. The inner side of the wall of a hollow structure is referred to as internal. The outer side of the wall of a hollow structure is external.
C	Both statements are true. The inner side of the wall of a hollow structure is referred to as internal. The outer side of the wall of a hollow structure is external.
D	Both statements are true. The inner side of the wall of a hollow structure is referred to as internal. The outer side of the wall of a hollow structure is external.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 5 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

10. What is another term for a *transverse section*?
- Vertical section
 - Axial section
 - Anterior section
 - Posterior section

ANS: B

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	Feedback
A	The transverse section or axial section is a division by a transverse or axial plane.
B	The transverse section or axial section is a division by a transverse or axial plane.
C	The transverse section or axial section is a division by a transverse or axial plane.
D	The transverse section or axial section is a division by a transverse or axial plane.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 4 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

11. An area closer to the midsagittal plane is considered to be distal even within the dentition and an area farther from the midsagittal plane is considered proximal.
- Both statements are true.
 - Both statements are false.
 - The first statement is true; the second is false.
 - The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Both statements are false and <i>not</i> true. An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal and an area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered distal even within the dentition.
B	Both statements are false. An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal and an area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered distal even within the dentition.
C	Both statements are false. An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal and an area farther from the midsagittal or median plane is considered distal even within the dentition.
D	Both statements are false. An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal and an area farther from the midsagittal or median plane is considered distal even within the dentition.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 4 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

12. Structures on the same side of the body are considered ipsilateral. Structures on the opposite side of the body are considered contralateral.
- Both statements are true.
 - Both statements are false.
 - The first statement is true; the second is false.
 - The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: A

	Feedback
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A	Both statements are true. Structures on the same side of the body are considered ipsilateral. Structures on the opposite side of the body are considered contralateral.
B	Both statements are true. Structures on the same side of the body are considered ipsilateral. Structures on the opposite side of the body are considered contralateral.
C	Both statements are true. Structures on the same side of the body are considered ipsilateral. Structures on the opposite side of the body are considered contralateral.
D	Both statements are true. Structures on the same side of the body are considered ipsilateral. Structures on the opposite side of the body are considered contralateral.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 5 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

13. The number of bones and muscles in the head and neck is *not* usually constant and specific details of these structures can vary from patient to patient.
- Both statements are true.
 - Both statements are false.
 - The first statement is true; the second is false.
 - The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The first statement is false; the second is true. The number of bones and muscles in the head and neck is usually constant, but specific details of these structures can vary from patient to patient.
B	The first statement is false; the second is true. The number of bones and muscles in the head and neck is usually constant, but specific details of these structures can vary from patient to patient.
C	The first statement is false; the second is true. The number of bones and muscles in the head and neck is usually constant, but specific details of these structures can vary from patient to patient.
D	The first statement is false; the second is true. The number of bones and muscles in the head and neck is usually constant, but specific details of these structures can vary from patient to patient.

DIF: Comprehension REF: p. 5 OBJ: 3
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, Head and neck anatomy)

14. The midsagittal plane divides the body into equal right and left halves. On the surface of the body, these halves are *never* symmetric in structure.
- Both statements are true.
 - Both statements are false.
 - The first statement is true; the second is false.
 - The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: C

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	Feedback
A	The first statement is true; the second is false. The midsagittal plane or median plane divides the body into equal right and left halves. On the surface of the body, these halves are generally symmetric in structure, yet the same symmetry does <i>not</i> apply to all internal structures.
B	The first statement is true; the second is false. The midsagittal plane or median plane divides the body into equal right and left halves. On the surface of the body, these halves are generally symmetric in structure, yet the same symmetry does <i>not</i> apply to all internal structures.
C	The first statement is true; the second is false. The midsagittal plane or median plane divides the body into equal right and left halves. On the surface of the body, these halves are generally symmetric in structure, yet the same symmetry does <i>not</i> apply to all internal structures.
D	The first statement is true; the second is false. The midsagittal plane or median plane divides the body into equal right and left halves. On the surface of the body, these halves are generally symmetric in structure, yet the same symmetry does <i>not</i> apply to all internal structures.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 3 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

15. An area closer to the midsagittal plane of the body or structure is considered lateral. An area farther from the midsagittal plane of the body or structure is considered proximal.
- Both statements are true.
 - Both statements are false.
 - The first statement is true; the second is false.
 - The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Both statements are false and <i>not</i> true. An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered medial. An area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered lateral. And an area closer to the median plane is considered to be proximal.
B	Both statements are false. An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered medial. An area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered lateral. And an area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal. Within the dentition, the proximal surface would be considered mesial.
C	Both statements are false. An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered medial. An area farther from the midsagittal plane or midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered lateral. And an area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal. Within the dentition, the proximal surface would be considered mesial.

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D	Both statements are false. An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered medial. An area farther from the midsagittal plane or midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered lateral. And an area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal. Within the dentition, the proximal surface would be considered mesial.
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DIF: Recall REF: pp. 3, 4 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

16. What is another term for *coronal plane*?

- a. Frontal plane
- b. Coronal section
- c. Transverse plane
- d. Axial section

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Both a frontal plane or coronal plane divides the body at any level into both anterior and posterior parts.
B	Both the frontal section or coronal section is a division by any coronal or frontal plane.
C	A transverse plane or axial plane divides the body at any level into superior and inferior parts and is always perpendicular to the midsagittal plane or median plane.
D	Both the axial section or transverse section is a division by an axial plane or transverse plane.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 4 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

17. Muscles may differ in size and details of their attachments. Joints, vessels, nerves, glands, lymph nodes, fasciae, and spaces of an individual can vary in size, location, and even presence.

- a. Both statements are true.
- b. Both statements are false.
- c. The first statement is true; the second is false.
- d. The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Both statements are true. Muscles may differ in size and details of their attachments. Joints, vessels, nerves, glands, lymph nodes, fasciae, and spaces of an individual can vary in size, location, and even presence.
B	Both statements are true. Muscles may differ in size and details of their attachments. Joints, vessels, nerves, glands, lymph nodes, fasciae, and spaces of an individual can vary in size, location, and even presence.

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C	Both statements are true. Muscles may differ in size and details of their attachments. Joints, vessels, nerves, glands, lymph nodes, fasciae, and spaces of an individual can vary in size, location, and even presence.
D	Both statements are true. Muscles may differ in size and details of their attachments. Joints, vessels, nerves, glands, lymph nodes, fasciae, and spaces of an individual can vary in size, location, and even presence.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 5

OBJ: 1

TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

18. What is another term for *midsagittal plane*?

- a. Median plane
- b. Coronal plane
- c. Frontal plane
- d. Transverse plane

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	The median plane or midsagittal plane divides the body into equal right and left halves.
B	A coronal plane or frontal plane divides the body at any level into anterior and posterior parts.
C	A frontal plane or coronal plane divides the body at any level into anterior and posterior parts.
D	A transverse plane or axial plane divides the body at any level into superior and inferior parts and is always perpendicular to the midsagittal plane or median plane.

DIF: Recall

REF: p. 3

OBJ: 1

TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

19. A transverse plane divides the body at any level into both superior and inferior parts and is *always* _____ to the midsagittal plane.

- a. anterior
- b. posterior
- c. parallel
- d. perpendicular

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	A frontal plane or coronal plane divides the body at any level into both anterior and posterior parts. A transverse plane or axial plane divides the body at any level into both superior and inferior parts and is always perpendicular to the midsagittal plane or median plane.
B	A frontal plane or coronal plane divides the body at any level into both anterior and posterior parts. A transverse plane or axial plane divides the body at any level into both superior and inferior parts and is always perpendicular to the midsagittal plane or median plane.

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C	A sagittal plane is parallel to the midsagittal plane or median plane. A transverse plane or axial plane divides the body at any level into both superior and inferior parts and is always perpendicular to the midsagittal plane or median plane and <i>not</i> parallel.
D	A transverse plane or axial plane divides the body at any level into both superior and inferior parts and is always perpendicular to the midsagittal plane or median plane.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 3 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

20. The ventral part is directed toward the anterior and is considered the opposite of the dorsal part when considering the entire body.
- Both statements are true.
 - Both statements are false.
 - The first statement is true; the second is false.
 - The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Both statements are true. The ventral part is directed toward the anterior and is the opposite of the dorsal part when considering the entire body.
B	Both statements are true and <i>not</i> false. The ventral part is directed toward the anterior and is the opposite of the dorsal part when considering the entire body.
C	Both statements are true. The ventral part is directed toward the anterior and is the opposite of the dorsal part when considering the entire body.
D	Both statements are true. The ventral part is directed toward the anterior and is the opposite of the dorsal part when considering the entire body.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 2 OBJ: 1
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

21. The transverse section is a division through any _____ plane.
- axial
 - frontal
 - sagittal
 - coronal

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	The transverse section or axial section is a division by any axial plane or transverse plane.
B	The frontal section or coronal section is a division by any coronal plane or frontal plane.
C	The sagittal section is division parallel to the midsagittal plane or median plane.
D	The coronal section or frontal section is a division by any coronal plane or frontal plane.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 4 OBJ: 1