

## **Appendix 01: Body Systems**

### **Chabner: Medical Terminology: A Short Course, 9th Edition**

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#### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

##### **Cardiovascular System**

1. The largest artery in the body; receives blood from the left ventricle of the heart:
  - a. Lung capillaries
  - b. Right atrium
  - c. Venules
  - d. Aorta
  - e. Arterioles

ANS: D                      PTS: 1

2. Tiny pulmonary blood vessels that receive oxygen-poor blood from the right side of the heart:
  - a. Lung capillaries
  - b. Right atrium
  - c. Venules
  - d. Aorta
  - e. Arterioles

ANS: A                      PTS: 1

3. Small veins that carry blood from tissue capillaries to larger veins:
  - a. Lung capillaries
  - b. Right atrium
  - c. Venules
  - d. Aorta
  - e. Arterioles

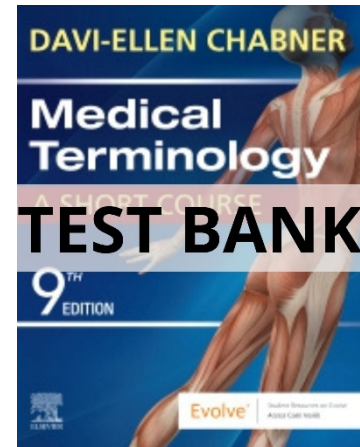
ANS: C                      PTS: 1

4. Small arteries that receive oxygen-rich blood from larger arteries:
  - a. Lung capillaries
  - b. Right atrium
  - c. Venules
  - d. Aorta
  - e. Arterioles

ANS: E                      PTS: 1

5. Chamber of the heart that receives oxygen-poor blood from veins:
  - a. Lung capillaries
  - b. Right atrium
  - c. Venules
  - d. Aorta
  - e. Arterioles

ANS: B                      PTS: 1



6. Hardening of arteries:
- a. Arrhythmia
  - b. Arteriosclerosis
  - c. Myocardial infarction
  - d. Aneurysm
  - e. Angina

ANS: B                      PTS: 1

7. Local widening of an artery:
- a. Arrhythmia
  - b. Arteriosclerosis
  - c. Myocardial infarction
  - d. Aneurysm
  - e. Angina

ANS: D                      PTS: 1

8. Abnormal heartbeat:
- a. Arrhythmia
  - b. Arteriosclerosis
  - c. Myocardial infarction
  - d. Aneurysm
  - e. Angina

ANS: A                      PTS: 1

9. Chest pain caused by decreased blood flow to heart muscle:
- a. Arrhythmia
  - b. Arteriosclerosis
  - c. Myocardial infarction
  - d. Aneurysm
  - e. Angina

ANS: E                      PTS: 1

10. Heart attack:
- a. Arrhythmia
  - b. Arteriosclerosis
  - c. Myocardial infarction
  - d. Aneurysm
  - e. Angina

ANS: C                      PTS: 1

11. Measurement of cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the blood:
- a. Lipoprotein tests
  - b. Cardiac enzyme tests
  - c. Lipid tests
  - d. Angiography
  - e. Stress test

ANS: C                      PTS: 1

12. Measurement of substances in the blood after a heart attack:

- a. Lipoprotein tests
- b. Cardiac enzyme tests
- c. Lipid tests
- d. Angiography
- e. Stress test

ANS: B                      PTS: 1

13. An electrocardiogram plus blood pressure and heart rate measurements:

- a. Lipoprotein tests
- b. Cardiac enzyme tests
- c. Lipid tests
- d. Angiography
- e. Stress test

ANS: E                      PTS: 1

14. Measurement of HDL and LDL in the blood:

- a. Lipoprotein tests
- b. Cardiac enzyme tests
- c. Lipid tests
- d. Angiography
- e. Stress test

ANS: A                      PTS: 1

15. Recording x-ray images of blood vessels after injection of contrast into the blood;

- a. Lipoprotein tests
- b. Cardiac enzyme tests
- c. Lipid tests
- d. Angiography
- e. Stress test

ANS: D                      PTS: 1

16. Measurement of blood flow in vessels via sound waves:

- a. MUGA scan
- b. Technetium-99m sestamibi scan
- c. Electrocardiography
- d. Doppler ultrasound
- e. Echocardiography

ANS: D                      PTS: 1

17. Imaging the motion of heart wall muscles and heart function using radioactive chemicals:

- a. MUGA scan
- b. Technetium-99m sestamibi scan
- c. Electrocardiography
- d. Doppler ultrasound
- e. Echocardiography

ANS: A                      PTS: 1

18. Recording of the electricity flowing through the heart:

- a. MUGA scan
- b. Technetium-99m sestamibi scan
- c. Electrocardiography
- d. Doppler ultrasound
- e. Echocardiography

ANS: C                      PTS: 1

19. Radioactive pharmaceutical ("tagged" chemical) is injected intravenously to show flow of blood to heart muscle:

- a. MUGA scan
- b. Technetium-99m sestamibi scan
- c. Electrocardiography
- d. Doppler ultrasound
- e. Echocardiography

ANS: B                      PTS: 1

20. Producing images of the heart using sound waves:

- a. MUGA scan
- b. Technetium-99m sestamibi scan
- c. Electrocardiography
- d. Doppler ultrasound
- e. Echocardiography

ANS: E                      PTS: 1

21. Wearing a compact version of an ECG to detect arrhythmias:

- a. MRI
- b. Holter monitoring
- c. Cardiac catheterization
- d. PET scan
- e. Cardioversion

ANS: B                      PTS: 1

22. Radioactive chemicals are injected into the blood and travel to the heart to show functional activity of heart muscle:

- a. MRI
- b. Holter monitoring
- c. Cardiac catheterization
- d. PET scan
- e. Cardioversion

ANS: D                      PTS: 1

23. Introducing a flexible tubular instrument into a blood vessel to measure pressure and patterns of blood flow in coronary arteries and the heart:

- a. MRI
- b. Holter monitoring
- c. Cardiac catheterization

- d. PET scan
- e. Cardioversion

ANS: C                      PTS: 1

24. Producing an image, by beaming magnetic waves at the heart:
- a. MRI
  - b. Holter monitoring
  - c. Cardiac catheterization
  - d. PET scan
  - e. Cardioversion

ANS: A                      PTS: 1

### **Digestive System**

25. Brief discharges of electricity passing across the chest to reverse or stop cardiac arrhythmia; defibrillation:
- a. MRI
  - b. Holter monitoring
  - c. Cardiac catheterization
  - d. PET scan
  - e. Cardioversion

ANS: E                      PTS: 1

26. Tube that leads from the throat to the stomach:
- a. Duodenum
  - b. Jejunum
  - c. Esophagus
  - d. Ileum
  - e. Sigmoid colon

ANS: C                      PTS: 1

27. Second part of the small intestine:
- a. Duodenum
  - b. Jejunum
  - c. Esophagus
  - d. Ileum
  - e. Sigmoid colon

ANS: B                      PTS: 1

28. First part of the small intestine:
- a. Duodenum
  - b. Jejunum
  - c. Esophagus
  - d. Ileum
  - e. Sigmoid colon

ANS: A                      PTS: 1

29. Segment of the large intestine shaped like an “S”:

- a. Duodenum
- b. Jejunum
- c. Esophagus
- d. Ileum
- e. Sigmoid colon

ANS: E                      PTS: 1

30. Third part of the small intestine:

- a. Duodenum
- b. Jejunum
- c. Esophagus
- d. Ileum
- e. Sigmoid colon

ANS: D                      PTS: 1

31. Large organ in the RUQ that produces bile:

- a. Gallbladder
- b. Pancreas
- c. Appendix
- d. Pharynx
- e. Liver

ANS: E                      PTS: 1

32. “Worm-like” appendage hanging from the first part of the colon:

- a. Gallbladder
- b. Pancreas
- c. Appendix
- d. Pharynx
- e. Liver

ANS: C                      PTS: 1

33. Throat:

- a. Gallbladder
- b. Pancreas
- c. Appendix
- d. Pharynx
- e. Liver

ANS: D                      PTS: 1

34. Gland under the stomach that produces digestive juices (exocrine function) and the hormone insulin (endocrine function):

- a. Gallbladder
- b. Pancreas
- c. Appendix
- d. Pharynx
- e. Liver

ANS: B                      PTS: 1

35. Sac below the liver that stores bile and delivers it to the small intestine:
- a. Gallbladder
  - b. Pancreas
  - c. Appendix
  - d. Pharynx
  - e. Liver

ANS: A                      PTS: 1

36. New opening between the stomach and the second part of the small intestine:
- a. Gastrojejunostomy
  - b. Colostomy
  - c. Colonoscopy
  - d. Ileostomy
  - e. Proctoscopy

ANS: A                      PTS: 1

37. New opening of a part of the small intestine to the outside of the body:
- a. Gastrojejunostomy
  - b. Colostomy
  - c. Colonoscopy
  - d. Ileostomy
  - e. Proctoscopy

ANS: D                      PTS: 1

38. Visual examination of the anus and the rectum:
- a. Gastrojejunostomy
  - b. Colostomy
  - c. Colonoscopy
  - d. Ileostomy
  - e. Proctoscopy

ANS: E                      PTS: 1

39. New opening of the large intestine to the outside of the body:
- a. Gastrojejunostomy
  - b. Colostomy
  - c. Colonoscopy
  - d. Ileostomy
  - e. Proctoscopy

ANS: B                      PTS: 1

40. Visual examination of the large intestine:
- a. Gastrojejunostomy
  - b. Colostomy
  - c. Colonoscopy
  - d. Ileostomy
  - e. Proctoscopy

ANS: C                      PTS: 1

41. Enlargement of the liver:

- a. Cholecystectomy
- b. Pharyngeal
- c. Hepatomegaly
- d. Rectocele
- e. Oral

ANS: C                      PTS: 1

42. Pertaining to the mouth:

- a. Cholecystectomy
- b. Pharyngeal
- c. Hepatomegaly
- d. Rectocele
- e. Oral

ANS: E                      PTS: 1

43. Pertaining to the throat:

- a. Cholecystectomy
- b. Pharyngeal
- c. Hepatomegaly
- d. Rectocele
- e. Oral

ANS: B                      PTS: 1

44. Hernia of the last portion of the colon:

- a. Cholecystectomy
- b. Pharyngeal
- c. Hepatomegaly
- d. Rectocele
- e. Oral

ANS: D                      PTS: 1

45. Removal of the gallbladder:

- a. Cholecystectomy
- b. Pharyngeal
- c. Hepatomegaly
- d. Rectocele
- e. Oral

ANS: A                      PTS: 1

46. Inflammation of a gland in the abdomen:

- a. Appendicitis
- b. Stomatitis
- c. Gastritis
- d. Pancreatitis
- e. Colitis

ANS: D                      PTS: 1