**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapters 11 & 12 Exam**

1. A blood vessel that carries oxygen-poor blood from heart to lungs:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Pulmonary vein |
| b. | Pulmonary artery |
| c. | Aorta |
| d. | Superior vena cava |
| e. | Inferior vena cava |

2. Contraction phase of the heartbeat:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Septum |
| b. | Diastole |
| c. | Tachycardia |
| d. | Systole |
| e. | Pacemaker |

3. Located between the left upper and lower chambers of the heart:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Mitral valve |
| b. | Tricuspid valve |
| c. | Aortic valve |
| d. | Pulmonary valve |
| e. | Superior vena cava |

4. Saclike membrane surrounding the heart:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Endocardium |
| b. | Bundle of His |
| c. | Interatrial septum |
| d. | Ventricle |
| e. | Pericardium |

5. Sensitive tissue in the right atrium wall that begins the heartbeat:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Tricuspid valve |
| b. | Atrioventricular node |
| c. | Bundle of His |
| d. | Epicardium |
| e. | Sinoatrial node |

6. Blood vessels branching from the aorta to carry oxygen-rich blood to the heart muscle:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Capillaries |
| b. | Venae cavae |
| c. | Coronary arteries |
| d. | Carotid arteries |
| e. | Renal arteries |

7. Disease of heart muscle:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Cardiomegaly |
| b. | Endocarditis |
| c. | Arteriolitis |
| d. | Cardiomyopathy |
| e. | Aortic stenosis |

8. Phlebitis:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Narrowing of a valve with inflammation |
| b. | Inflammation of a capillary |
| c. | Blockage of a heart valve |
| d. | Inflammation of a vein |
| e. | Narrowing of an artery |

9. Instrument to measure blood pressure:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Sphygmomanometer |
| b. | Electrocardiogram |
| c. | Stress test |
| d. | Stethoscope |
| e. | Cardiac catheterization |

10. A local widening of an artery:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Thrombosis |
| b. | Infarction |
| c. | Arterial anastomosis |
| d. | Aortic stenosis |
| e. | Aneurysm |

11. Cyanosis:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Bluish coloration of the skin |
| b. | Yellow coloration of the skin |
| c. | Associated with a hemangioma |
| d. | A form of atherosclerosis |
| e. | Associated with increased oxygen in the blood |

12. Ischemia:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Can lead to myocardial infarction |
| b. | Blood is held back from an area |
| c. | Can be caused by thrombotic occlusion of a blood vessel |
| d. | May be a result of coronary artery disease |
| e. | All of the above |

13. Angina is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Chest pain relieved with nitroglycerin |
| b. | An extra heart sound |
| c. | An abnormal heart rhythm |
| d. | Caused by rheumatic fever |
| e. | Associated with Raynaud phenomenon |

14. Cardiac arrhythmia:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Calcium channel blocker |
| b. | Beta-blocker |
| c. | Fibrillation |
| d. | Hypoxia |
| e. | Atheroma |

15. Petechiae:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Small, pinpoint hemorrhages |
| b. | Vegetations |
| c. | Dilation of large vessels |
| d. | Defects, or holes in heart septa |
| e. | Hemorrhoids |

16. Blood clot forms in a large lower limb vessel:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Aortic stenosis |
| b. | Mitral valve prolapse |
| c. | Deep-vein thrombosis |
| d. | Hypercholesterolemia |
| e. | Acute coronary syndrome |

17. Four separate congenital heart defects:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Coarctation of the aorta |
| b. | Patent ductus arteriosus |
| c. | Raynaud disease |
| d. | Tetralogy of Fallot |
| e. | Peripheral vascular disease |

18. Patent means:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Deoxygenated |
| b. | Oxygenated |
| c. | Open |
| d. | Closed |
| e. | Half closed |

19. The cause of essential hypertension is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Due to some secondary factor |
| b. | Pyelonephritis |
| c. | Glomerulonephritis |
| d. | Adrenal cortex adenoma |
| e. | Idiopathic |

20. Digoxin:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Drug used to strengthen the heartbeat |
| b. | A calcium blocker |
| c. | Used to dissolve emboli |
| d. | Used to treat varicose veins |
| e. | A strong antibiotic |

21. CK, LD, and AST (SGOT) are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Lipids |
| b. | Lipoproteins |
| c. | Serum enzymes |
| d. | Fatty acids |
| e. | Nitrate-like drugs |

22. ECHO:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Dye is injected into the blood and x-rays are taken of the heart |
| b. | Catheter is positioned in a vein and guided into the heart |
| c. | A stress test of cardiac function is performed |
| d. | High frequency sound waves are transmitted into the chest |
| e. | Electricity is measured as it flows through the heart |

23. Incision of a vein:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Phebotomy |
| b. | Phlebitis |
| c. | Phlebotomy |
| d. | Vasoconstriction |
| e. | Ventriculotomy |

24. Removal of plaque from inner lining of an artery:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Endarterectomy |
| b. | Arteriography |
| c. | Aneurysmectomy |
| d. | Ventriculotomy |
| e. | Valvuloplasty |

25. A Holter monitor is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | An EEG test |
| b. | A stress test |
| c. | Part of a chest CT scan |
| d. | An EKG taken during daily activity |
| e. | Part of a cardiac catheterization |

**Select the term that is spelled correctly.**

26. Incision of the chest:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | thorocotomy |
| b. | thorecotomy |
| c. | thoracotomy |

27. Collapsed lung:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | atelactasis |
| b. | atelectasis |
| c. | atelelectisis |

28. Rod-shaped bacteria:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | bacilli |
| b. | basilli |
| c. | basceilli |

29. Collection of pus:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | absess |
| b. | absecess |
| c. | abscess |

30. Surgical repair of the nose:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | rhinoplasty |
| b. | rrhinoplasty |
| c. | rinoplasty |

31. Removal of the tonsils:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | tonsilectomy |
| b. | tonselectomy |
| c. | tonsillectomy |

32. Whooping cough:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | pertusis |
| b. | pertussis |
| c. | partussus |

33. Visual examination of the voice box:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | larnygoscopy |
| b. | larnygoscipe |
| c. | laryngoscopy |

34. Pain of the pleura (chest wall):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | phrenodynia |
| b. | frenodynia |
| c. | phrenodinia |

35. Incision of the windpipe:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | trachiotomy |
| b. | tracheotomy |
| c. | traycheotomy |

**PATHOLOGY**

**Match the following diagnostic terms with their meanings below:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | auscultation | e. | rhonchi |
| b. | percussion | f. | sputum |
| c. | pleural rub | g. | stridor |
| d. | rales | h. | wheezes |

36. Material expelled from the lungs or upper respiratory tract by spitting

37. Continuous high-pitched whistling sounds produced during breathing

38. Tapping on a surface to determine the difference in density of the underlying structure

39. Loud, rumbling sound heard on auscultation over bronchi obstructed by sputum

40. Fine crackling sound heard on auscultation during inhalation

41. Scratchy sound produced by pleural surfaces roughened by inflammation rubbing against each other

42. Listening to sounds within the body

43. Strained, high-pitched sound made on inspiration; caused by obstruction in the pharynx or larynx

**Match the following respiratory disorders with their explanations below:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | asthma | f. | cystic fibrosis |
| b. | atelectasis | g. | diphtheria |
| c. | bronchiectasis | h. | emphysema |
| d. | chronic bronchitis | i. | epistaxis |
| e. | croup | j. | pertussis |

44. Nosebleed

45. Acute viral infection of infants and children with laryngeal obstruction and stridor

46. Chronic dilation of a bronchus secondary to infection in the bronchial tree

47. Inherited disorder of exocrine glands resulting in thick mucous secretions in the respiratory tract that do not drain normally

48. Chronic inflammatory disorder of bronchi with airway obstruction, bronchial edema, constriction, and increased mucus production

49. Collapsed lung

50. Inflammation of bronchi persisting over a long period of time; type of COPD

51. Acute infection (membrane forms) of the throat and upper respiratory tract caused by *Corynebacterium*

52. Whooping cough: highly infectious bacterial infection of the pharynx, larynx, and trachea marked by spasms of coughing

53. Hyperinflation of air sacs with destruction of alveolar walls

**Match the following respiratory pathologic terminology with the descriptions below:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | lung cancer | g. | pulmonary abscess |
| b. | mesothelioma | h. | pulmonary edema |
| c. | pleural effusion | i. | pulmonary embolism |
| d. | pleurisy | j. | pulmonary fibrosis |
| e. | pneumoconiosis | k. | sarcoidosis |
| f. | pneumonia | l. | tuberculosis |

54. Inflammation of pleura

55. Chronic inflammatory disease in which small nodules (granulomas) develop in lungs, lymph nodes and other organs

56. Clot or other material lodges in vessels of the lung

57. Infectious disease of the lungs caused by bacilli (mycobacteria)

58. Acute inflammation and infection of alveoli, which fill with pus or inflammatory products

59. Malignant tumor arising from the lungs and bronchi; non-small cell and small cell are types

60. Collection of fluid in air sacs and bronchioles

61. Dust in the lungs; chronic inflammation, infection and bronchitis

62. Large collection of pus (bacterial infection) in the lungs

63. Formation of scar tissue in the connective tissue of the lungs

64. Abnormal accumulation of fluid the pleural space

65. Rare malignant tumor arising in the pleura

**Match the following pathologic terms with their meanings below:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | anthracosis |
| b. | asbestosis |
| c. | bacilli |
| d. | chronic obstructive pulmonary disease |
| e. | cor pulmonale |
| f. | exudate |
| g. | hydrothorax |
| h. | infiltrate |
| i. | palliative |
| j. | paroxysmal |
| k. | pneumothorax |
| l. | pulmonary infarction |
| m. | purulent |
| n. | silicosis |

66. Failure of the right side of the heart to pump sufficient amount of blood to the lungs

67. Containing pus

68. Collection of air in the pleural space

69. Pertaining to a sudden occurrence

70. Rod-shaped bacteria

71. Glass dust in the lungs

72. Collection of fluid or other material within the lung, as seen on x-ray or other radiologic evaluation

73. Chronic bronchitis and emphysema are examples

74. Coal dust accumulation in the lungs

75. Collection of fluid in the pleural space

76. Asbestos particles accumulate in the lungs

77. Relieving, but not curing symptoms

78. Necrotic (dead) tissue in the lung

79. Fluid and other substances that filter from cells or capillaries oozes into lesions or areas of inflammation