

## 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.
D	A sagittal plane is <i>not</i> parallel to the frontal or coronal plane but perpendicular.

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?
  - a. Anterior
  - b. Lateral

- c. Medial
- d. 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?
- a. Sagittal
  - b. Contralateral
  - c. Ipsilateral
  - d. 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)

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

ANS: C

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

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	The shoulders are superior to the hips.
<b>B</b>	The shoulders are superior to the hips.
<b>C</b>	The shoulders are superior to the hips.
<b>D</b>	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

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	The back of an area of the body is referred to as the posterior surface.
<b>B</b>	The front of an area of the body is referred to as the ventral surface.
<b>C</b>	The inner side of an area of the body, away from the body surface, is referred to as deep.
<b>D</b>	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)

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

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

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</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.
<b>B</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.
<b>C</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.
<b>D</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.

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

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	The transverse section or axial section is a division by a transverse or axial plane.
<b>B</b>	The transverse section or axial section is a division by a transverse or axial plane.
<b>C</b>	The transverse section or axial section is a division by a transverse or axial

	plane.
<b>D</b>	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

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	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>B</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.
<b>C</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 or median plane is considered distal even within the dentition.
<b>D</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 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

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</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.
<b>B</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.
<b>C</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.
<b>D</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.

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

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</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.
<b>B</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.
<b>C</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.
<b>D</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.

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

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</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.
<b>B</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.
<b>C</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.
<b>D</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.

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

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	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>B</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.
<b>C</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 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.
<b>D</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 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.

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

22. The dental professional *must* have a thorough understanding of head and neck anatomy when performing patient examination procedures, both extraoral and intraoral. Certain terms can be used to give information about the depth of a structure in relationship to the surface of the body.
- Both the statement and the reason are correct and related.
  - Both the statement and the reason are correct but *not* related.
  - The statement is correct, but the reason is *not*.

- d. The statement is *not* correct, but the reason is correct.
- e. *Neither* the statement *nor* the reason is correct.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Both the statement and the reason are correct and related. The dental professional <i>must</i> have a thorough understanding of head and neck anatomy when performing patient examination procedures, both extraoral and intraoral. Certain terms can be used to give information about the depth of a structure in relationship to the surface of the body.
B	Both the statement and the reason are correct and related. The dental professional <i>must</i> have a thorough understanding of head and neck anatomy when performing patient examination procedures, both extraoral and intraoral. Certain terms can be used to give information about the depth of a structure in relationship to the surface of the body.
C	Both the statement and the reason are correct and related. The dental professional <i>must</i> have a thorough understanding of head and neck anatomy when performing patient examination procedures, both extraoral and intraoral. Certain terms can be used to give information about the depth of a structure in relationship to the surface of the body.
D	Both the statement and the reason are correct and related. The dental professional <i>must</i> have a thorough understanding of head and neck anatomy when performing patient examination procedures, both extraoral and intraoral. Certain terms can be used to give information about the depth of a structure in relationship to the surface of the body.
E	Both the statement and the reason are correct and related. The dental professional <i>must</i> have a thorough understanding of head and neck anatomy when performing patient examination procedures, both extraoral and intraoral. Certain terms can be used to give information about the depth of a structure in relationship to the surface of the body.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: pp. 1, 5

OBJ: 2

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

23. The face is on the anterior side of the head, and the neck is superior and posterior to the face.
- 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: C

	Feedback
A	The first statement is true; the second is false. The face is on the anterior side of the head, and the neck is inferior and posterior to the face and also the hair is superior to the face as well.
B	The first statement is true; the second is false. The face is on the anterior side of the head, and the neck is inferior and posterior to the face and also the hair is

	superior to the face as well.
<b>C</b>	The first statement is true; the second is false. The face is on the anterior side of the head, and the neck is inferior and posterior to the face and also the hair is superior to the face as well.
<b>D</b>	The first statement is true; the second is false. The face is on the anterior side of the head, and the neck is inferior and posterior to the face and also the hair is superior to the face as well.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 2

OBJ: 3

TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, Head and neck anatomy)

24. From the following list of anatomic terms, select which terms are *directly* associated with the planes that can divide the body.
- Superior or inferior
  - Medial or distal
  - Superficial or deep
  - Internal or external

ANS: B

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	Other terms can be used to refer to areas in relationship to other areas of the body. An area that faces toward the head and away from the feet is its superior part. An area that faces away from the head and toward the feet is its inferior part.
<b>B</b>	Parts of the body in anatomic position can also be described in relationship to planes and how they divide the body. An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered medial or mesial within the dentition. An area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane is distal even within the dentition.
<b>C</b>	Certain terms can be used to give information about the depth of a structure in relationship to the surface of the body. A structure located toward the surface of the body is superficial. A structure located inward, away from the body surface, is deep.
<b>D</b>	Terms also can be used to give information about location in hollow structures such as the braincase of the skull. 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: pp. 3, 4

OBJ: 1

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

25. From the following list of anatomic terms, select which term can be used to give information about the depth of a structure in relationship to the surface of the body.
- Medial
  - Inferior
  - Deep
  - External

ANS: C

	Feedback
<b>A</b>	Parts of the body in anatomic position can also be described in relationship to planes. 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.
<b>B</b>	Other terms can be used to refer to areas in relationship to other areas of the body. An area that faces toward the head and away from the feet is its superior part. An area that faces away from the head and toward the feet is its inferior part.
<b>C</b>	Certain terms can be used to give information about the depth of a structure in relationship to the surface of the body. A structure located toward the surface of the body is superficial. A structure located inward, away from the body surface, is deep.
<b>D</b>	Terms also can be used to give information about location in hollow structures such as the braincase of the skull. 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)

26. From the following list of anatomic terms, select which term is *directly* related to the midsagittal plane of the body.
- Medial
  - Superficial
  - Ipsilateral
  - Contralateral

ANS: A

	Feedback
<b>A</b>	A structure located at the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered median. An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered medial or mesial within the dentition. An area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered lateral. 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 distal even within the dentition.
<b>B</b>	Certain terms can be used to give information about the depth of a structure in relationship to the surface of the body. A structure located toward the surface of the body is superficial. A structure located inward, away from the body surface, is deep.
<b>C</b>	Additional terms can be used to describe relationships between structures. A structure on the same side of the body is considered ipsilateral. A structure on the opposite side of the body is considered contralateral.
<b>D</b>	Additional terms can be used to describe relationships between structures. A structure on the same side of the body is considered ipsilateral. A structure on the opposite side of the body is considered contralateral.

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

27. From the following list of anatomic terms, select which terms are *directly* related to either an inner *or* an outer side of a wall of a hollow organ.
- Superficial or deep
  - Contralateral or ipsilateral
  - Inferior or superior
  - External or internal

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Certain terms can be used to give information about the depth of a structure in relationship to the surface of the body. A structure located toward the surface of the body is superficial. A structure located inward, away from the body surface, is deep.
B	Additional terms can be used to describe relationships between structures. A structure on the same side of the body is considered ipsilateral. A structure on the opposite side of the body is considered contralateral.
C	Other terms can be used to refer to areas in relationship to other areas of the body. An area that faces toward the head and away from the feet is its superior part. An area that faces away from the head and toward the feet is its inferior part.
D	Terms also can be used to give information about location in hollow structures such as the braincase of the skull. 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)

28. From the following list of anatomic terms, select which terms are related to a structure being either on the same side of the body *or* on the opposite side of the body.
- Medial or proximal
  - Lateral or medial
  - Distal or medial
  - Contralateral or ipsilateral

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	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 distal even within the dentition.
B	Parts of the body in anatomic position can also be described in relationship to these planes. 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.

<b>C</b>	An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered medial or mesial within the dentition. An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal. An area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane is distal even within the dentition.
<b>D</b>	Additional terms can be used to describe relationships between structures. A structure on the same side of the body is considered ipsilateral. A structure on the opposite side of the body is considered contralateral.

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

29. From the following list of anatomic terms, choose the *correct* match for its definition.
- Medial: Area that is farther away from the median plane of the body or structure.
  - Lateral: Structure on the opposite side of the body.
  - Ipsilateral: Structure on the same side of the body.
  - Contralateral: Area that is closer to the median plane of the body or structure.

ANS: C

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	Medial: Area that is closer to the median plane of the body or structure and <i>not</i> farther.
<b>B</b>	Lateral: Area that is farther away from the median plane of the body or structure and <i>not</i> on opposite side of the body.
<b>C</b>	Ipsilateral: Structure on the same side of the body.
<b>D</b>	Contralateral: Structure on the opposite side of the body and <i>not</i> closer to the median plane.

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

30. From the following list of anatomic terms, choose the *correct* match for its alternative term.
- Median plane: Midsagittal plane
  - Frontal plane: Transverse section
  - Transverse section: Coronal section
  - Frontal section: Coronal plane

ANS: A

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	Median plane: Midsagittal plane
<b>B</b>	Frontal plane: Coronal plane
<b>C</b>	Transverse section: Axial section
<b>D</b>	Frontal section: Coronal section

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

31. Which of the following statements listed is *correct* concerning the body in anatomic position?
- The body can be bending over.
  - The patient's head and neck lying on one side in a dental chair.
  - The arms are at the sides with the palms directed forward.
  - The toes directed to the sides and the eyes looking right or left.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The body can be standing erect.
B	The patient's head and neck when sitting upright in a dental chair. This position is assumed even when the body may be supine (on the back) or prone (on the front).
C	The arms are at the sides with the palms directed forward.
D	The toes directed forward and the eyes looking forward.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 2

OBJ: 1

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

32. Which of the following definitions of anatomic terms listed is *correct*?
- An area that faces away from the head and toward from the feet is its superior part.
  - The ventral part is directed toward the posterior.
  - An area closer the midsagittal plane is considered to be proximal.
  - An area closer to the midsagittal plane of the body or structure is considered distal.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	An area that faces away from the head and toward from the feet is its inferior part and <i>not</i> its superior part.
B	The ventral part is directed toward the anterior and <i>not</i> the posterior.
C	An area closer the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal.
D	An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered medial and <i>not</i> distal.

DIF: Recall

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1

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

33. Which of the following is suggested to be the *initially* noted when studying diagrams or associated photographs of anatomic structures especially those of dissections?
- Note any familiar structures.
  - Note any overall descriptions.
  - Look to areas highlighted or labeled.
  - No suggestions are needed during this process.

ANS: B

	Feedback
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<b>A</b>	It is important to keep in mind when studying diagrams or associated photographs of anatomic structures especially those of dissections, <i>initially</i> note any overall descriptions (e.g., view, section) as well as any nearby directional pointers. Then secondly, note any familiar structures (e.g., apex of tongue or nose, maxilla, or mandible) to allow for basic orientation. Finally, look to the areas highlighted, if noted, and of course, those structures that are labeled.
<b>B</b>	It is important to keep in mind when studying diagrams or associated photographs of anatomic structures especially those of dissections, <i>initially</i> note any overall descriptions (e.g., view, section) as well as any nearby directional pointers. Then secondly, note any familiar structures (e.g., apex of tongue or nose, maxilla, or mandible) to allow for basic orientation. Finally, look to the areas highlighted, if noted, and of course, those structures that are labeled.
<b>C</b>	It is important to keep in mind when studying diagrams or associated photographs of anatomic structures especially those of dissections, <i>initially</i> note any overall descriptions (e.g., view, section) as well as any nearby directional pointers. Then secondly, note any familiar structures (e.g., apex of tongue or nose, maxilla, or mandible) to allow for basic orientation. Finally, look to the areas highlighted, if noted, and of course, those structures that are labeled.
<b>D</b>	Suggestions are needed to help overall in the study of the head and neck.

DIF: Application REF: p. 5 OBJ: 2  
TOP: CDA, GC, I.D | NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

34. Which of the following planes divides the body in anatomic position into right and left halves?
- Transverse plane
  - Median plane
  - Coronal plane
  - Frontal plane

ANS: B

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

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

35. Which of the following terms is used to describe an area of the body that is farther from the midsagittal plane?
- Proximal
  - Lateral
  - Medial

d. Ipsilateral

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal.
B	An area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered lateral.
C	An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered medial.
D	A structure on the same side of the body is considered ipsilateral.

DIF: Recall REF: pp. 3, 4 OBJ: 1  
TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, General anatomy)

36. Structures on the same side of the body are considered
- proximal.
  - lateral.
  - medial.
  - ipsilateral.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal.
B	An area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered lateral.
C	An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered medial.
D	A structure on the same side of the body is considered ipsilateral.

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

37. An area of the body in anatomic position that faces toward the head is considered
- inferior.
  - superior.
  - proximal.
  - distal.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	An area that faces away from the head and toward the feet is its inferior part.
B	An area that faces toward the head and away from the feet is its superior part.
C	An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal.
D	An area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane is distal.

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

38. Through which plane of the body in anatomic position is a midsagittal section taken?
- a. Transverse plane
  - b. Median plane
  - c. Coronal plane
  - d. Frontal plane

ANS: B

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

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

39. Which of the following statements concerning anatomic position is *correct*?
- a. Body is erect with eyes looking forward.
  - b. Arms are at sides with palms directed backward.
  - c. Arms are behind the head with toes directed forward.
  - d. Body is supine with eyes closed.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	In anatomic position, the body can be standing erect. The arms are at the sides with the palms and toes directed forward and the eyes looking forward.
B	The arms are at the sides with the palms and toes directed forward and the eyes looking forward.
C	The arms are at the sides with the palms and toes directed forward and the eyes looking forward.
D	In anatomic position, the body can be standing erect. The arms are at the sides with the palms and toes directed forward and the eyes looking forward. This position is assumed even when the body may be supine (on the back) or prone (on the front).

DIF: Comprehension      REF: p. 2      OBJ: 1

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

40. Which of the following sections is considered also an *axial section*?
- Midsagittal section
  - Transverse section
  - Frontal section
  - Median section

ANS: B

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

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1

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

41. Structures that are located inward, away from the body surface, are considered
- distal.
  - superficial.
  - deep.
  - contralateral.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	An area farther from the median plane is distal even within the dentition.
B	A structure located toward the surface of the body is superficial.
C	A structure located inward, away from the body surface, is deep.
D	A structure on the opposite side of the body is considered contralateral.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 5

OBJ: 1

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

42. Which of the following planes divides any part of the body further into anterior and posterior parts?
- Sagittal plane
  - Transverse plane
  - Frontal plane
  - Median plane

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	A sagittal plane divides the body that is parallel to the midsagittal plane or

	median plane.
<b>B</b>	A transverse plane divides the body at any level into superior and inferior parts.
<b>C</b>	A frontal plane or coronal plane divides the body at any level into anterior and posterior parts.
<b>D</b>	The median plane or midsagittal plane divides the body into equal right and left halves.

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

43. Which of the following is a *correct* statement concerning human anatomy?
- Apex of a conical structure is the flat base.
  - Two halves of the body are always symmetric.
  - External surface is the inner wall of a hollow structure.
  - Joints, vessels, nerves, glands, and nodes vary in size.

ANS: D

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	The apex (plural, apices) or tip is the pointed end of a conical structure and <i>not</i> a flat base.
<b>B</b>	On the surface of the body, these halves are generally symmetric, yet the same symmetry does <i>not</i> apply to all internal structures.
<b>C</b>	The outer side of the wall of a hollow structure is external and <i>not</i> internal.
<b>D</b>	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)

44. Which of the following is a *correct* statement when considering facial features?
- Ears are medial to the nose.
  - Ears are lateral to the nose.
  - Ears are medial to the eyes.
  - Mouth is lateral to the nose.

ANS: B

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	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. The ears are lateral to the nose.
<b>B</b>	An area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered lateral. The ears are lateral to the nose.
<b>C</b>	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. The ears are lateral to the eyes.
<b>D</b>	An area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane of the body or structure is considered lateral. An area that faces away from the head and toward the feet is its inferior part. The mouth is inferior to the nose.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 3

TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, Head and neck anatomy)

45. Proximal refers to a body part that is
- closer to the midsagittal plane of the body than another part.
  - farther from the midsagittal plane of the body than another part.
  - considered by anatomists to be the same as distal.
  - considered by anatomists to be the same as internal.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal.
B	An area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane is distal.
C	An area farther from the midsagittal plane or median plane is distal.
D	The inner side of the wall of a hollow structure is referred to as internal.

DIF: Recall

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1

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

46. The midsagittal plane placed through the body will divide the right arm and the
- right leg.
  - brain.
  - nose.
  - left leg.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The midsagittal plane or median plane divides the body into equal right and left halves. The midsagittal plane or median plane placed through the body will divide the right arm and the left leg. The right arm and right leg are ipsilateral and on the same side of the body.
B	The midsagittal plane or median plane divides the body into equal right and left halves. The midsagittal plane or median plane placed through the body will divide the right arm and the left leg. A structure located at the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered median. The brain has a central or median location within both the into equal right and left halves.
C	The midsagittal plane or median plane divides the body into equal right and left halves. The midsagittal plane or median plane placed through the body will divide the right arm and the left leg. A structure located at the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered median. The nose has a central or median location within both the into equal right and left halves.
D	The midsagittal plane or median plane divides the body into equal right and left halves. The midsagittal plane or median plane placed through the body will divide the right arm and the left leg.

DIF: Recall

REF: p. 3

OBJ: 1

47. A coronal plane divides the body and will *always* bisect the
- nose.
  - mouth.
  - arms.
  - eyes.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	A coronal plane divides the body at any level into anterior and posterior parts. The nose will <i>not</i> be always be bisected by the coronal plane.
B	A coronal plane divides the body at any level into anterior and posterior parts. The mouth will <i>not</i> be always be bisected by the coronal plane.
C	A coronal plane divides the body at any level into anterior and posterior parts. The arms will be always be bisected by the coronal plane.
D	A coronal plane divides the body at any level into anterior and posterior parts. The eyes will <i>not</i> be always be bisected by the coronal plane.

DIF: Recall

REF: p. 3

OBJ: 1

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

48. If a transverse section occurs through the navel, which of the following statements is *correct*?
- Chest and ears will be on different parts of the body.
  - Chest and knees will be on the same part of the body.
  - Feet and knees will be on different parts of the body.
  - Thighs and feet will be on the same part of the body.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	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. The transverse section or axial section is a division by any transverse plane or axial plane. Chest and ears will be on same parts of the body; both superior.
B	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. The transverse section or axial section is a division by any transverse plane or axial plane. Chest and knees will be on different parts of the body; chest superior and knees inferior.
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. The transverse section or axial section is a division by any transverse plane or axial plane. Feet and knees will be on same parts of the body; both inferior.
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. The transverse section or axial section is a division by any transverse plane or axial plane. Thighs and feet will be on the same part of the body; both inferior.
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DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 3

OBJ: 1

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

49. Which of the following statements is *correct* concerning anatomic variation within the head and neck?
- Number of bones and muscles usually varies.
  - Bones can vary in the size of processes.
  - Lymph nodes never vary in placement.
  - Variations of anatomy do not impact dental treatment.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The number of bones and muscles in the head and neck is usually constant and does <i>not</i> vary.
B	Bones may have different sizes of processes.
C	Lymph nodes of an individual can vary in location and even presence.
D	Variations of anatomy do impact dental treatment.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 5

OBJ: 3

TOP: NBDHE, Anatomic Sciences (Anatomy, Head and neck anatomy)

50. If the shoulder of the upper limb is considered proximal, then the ipsilateral fingers are considered
- proximal.
  - medial.
  - distal.
  - superficial.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	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 distal even within the dentition. For example, in the upper limb the shoulder is proximal and the same side fingers are distal.
B	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 distal even within the dentition. For example, in the upper limb the shoulder is proximal and the same side fingers are distal.
C	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 distal even within the dentition. For example, in the upper limb the shoulder is proximal and the same side fingers are distal.
D	An area closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane is considered to be proximal, and an area farther from the median plane is distal even within the



	dentition. For example, in the upper limb the shoulder is proximal and the same side fingers are distal.
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DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1

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

51. If the skin in a region is considered superficial, then the associated bones in the same region are considered
- deep.
  - superficial.
  - superior.
  - inferior.

ANS: A

	Feedback
<b>A</b>	A structure located toward the surface of the body is superficial. A structure located inward, away from the body surface, is deep. For example, the skin is superficial to the bones and the bones are deep to the skin.
<b>B</b>	A structure located toward the surface of the body is superficial. A structure located inward, away from the body surface, is deep. For example, the skin is superficial to the bones and the bones are deep to the skin.
<b>C</b>	An area that faces toward the head and away from the feet is its superior part.
<b>D</b>	An area that faces away from the head and toward the feet is its inferior part.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 5

OBJ: 1

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

52. Which of the following sections is considered also a *coronal section*?
- Sagittal section
  - Transverse section
  - Frontal section
  - Median section

ANS: C

	Feedback
<b>A</b>	A sagittal section is a division by any sagittal plane. A sagittal plane is parallel to the midsagittal plane or median plane.
<b>B</b>	A transverse section is a division by any transverse plane. A transverse plane divides the body at any level into superior and inferior parts and is always perpendicular to the midsagittal plane or median plane.
<b>C</b>	The coronal section or frontal section is a division by any coronal plane or frontal plane. A coronal plane or frontal plane divides the body at any level into anterior and posterior parts.
<b>D</b>	A median section is a division by the median plane or midsagittal plane. The median plane or midsagittal plane divides the body into equal right and left halves.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 3

OBJ: 1

53. The outer side of the wall of a hollow structure is
- external.
  - exterior.
  - internal.
  - interior.

ANS: A

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

DIF: Recall

REF: p. 5

OBJ: 1

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

54. What is the anatomic relationship of the maxillary arch to the mandibular arch because the maxillary arch faces towards the head and away from the feet as compared to the mandibular arch?
- Deep
  - Inferior
  - Superior
  - Superficial

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The maxillary arch is superior to the mandibular arch. An area that faces toward the head and away from the feet is its superior part. Deep refers to structures that are located away from the body surface.
B	The maxillary arch is superior to the mandibular arch. An area that faces toward the head and away from the feet is its superior part. Inferior refers to surfaces closer to the feet or that face toward the feet.
C	The maxillary arch is superior to the mandibular arch. An area that faces toward the head and away from the feet is its superior part.
D	The maxillary arch is superior to the mandibular arch. An area that faces toward the head and away from the feet is its superior part. Superficial refers to structures located toward the surface of the body.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 1

OBJ: 1

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

55. What is the anatomic relationship of the teeth located in the front of the mouth to the teeth located in the back of the mouth?
- Anterior
  - Mesial
  - Posterior

d. Superficial

ANS: A

	Feedback
<b>A</b>	Teeth located in the front of the mouth are considered anterior. Teeth located in the back of the mouth are considered posterior. The front of an area in relationship to the entire body is its anterior part. The back of an area is its posterior part.
<b>B</b>	Teeth located in the front of the mouth are considered anterior. Teeth located in the back of the mouth are considered posterior. The front of an area in relationship to the entire body is its anterior part. The back of an area is its posterior part. Mesial refers to structures within the dentition located closer to the midsagittal plane or median plane.
<b>C</b>	Teeth located in the back of the mouth are considered posterior to teeth located in the front of the mouth, which are considered anterior. The front of an area in relationship to the entire body is its anterior part. The back of an area is its posterior part.
<b>D</b>	Teeth located in the front of the mouth are considered anterior. Teeth located in the back of the mouth are considered posterior. The front of an area in relationship to the entire body is its anterior part. The back of an area is its posterior part. Superficial refers to structures located closer to the surface of the body.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 1

OBJ: 1

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