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