ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY TEST

Part I: Labeling
Part II: Short Answer
Part III: Matching

Points: 130
Part I: Labeling (48 pts)

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Part II: Short Answer (66 pts)

1) What is the thickest layer of the heart? In what chamber is it the thickest, and why? (2 pts)

2) What is it called when there is an inadequate supply of blood to the heart? (1pt)

3) Describe the allosteric interaction between oxygen and hemoglobin. (2pts)

4) What cardiovascular disease is characterized by a red “strawberry” tongue? List two other symptoms of this disease. (3 pts)

5) Where is there a delay in the cardiac pulse and why is it important? (2 pts)
6) Name two proteins involved in the process of coagulation and describe the functions of each. (4 pts)

7) Name and describe the two phases of ventricular systole. (4 pts)

8) Name 4 arteries that supply blood to the heart. (4 pts)

9) What is the difference between hydrostatic and osmotic pressure? (2 pts)

10) Name two hormones that cause vasoconstriction. (2 pts)

11) Give two examples each of primary lymphoid tissue and secondary lymphoid tissue. (4 pts)
12) What is a lacteal, and what fluid drains from it? (2 pts)

13) Name and describe the functions of three hormones produced by the thymus. (3 pts)

14) Describe the differences between red pulp and white pulp. (2 pts)

15) What is splenomegaly? Name two causes of it. (3 pts)

16) What is autosplenectomy and why can it be caused? (2 pts)

17) What is the function of the cisterna chyli? (1 pt)
18) Where are Hassall's corpuscles located? (1 pt)

19) What are the three major groups of lymph nodes found in the mouth? (3 pts)

20) List the steps of lymphatic circulation in the body. (1 pt for each step)

21) Why are UTIs more common in women than in men? (1 pt)

22) What two structures does the renal corpuscle consist of? (2 pts)

23) Why do women have a higher frequency of micturition during pregnancy? (1 pt)
24) What is the vesicoureteral reflux? (1 pt)

25) How do you calculate GFR, and what is a normal level? (2 pts)

26) What is the name of a nephron that extends into the medulla of the kidney? What is the name of a nephron that stays in the cortex of the kidney? (2 pts)
<table>
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<td>Incontinence</td>
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a) failure of the kidneys to produce urine
b) group of blood cancers that develop from lymphocytes
c) lack of voluntary control over urination or defecation
d) inside of an artery narrows due to the build-up of plaque
e) occurs when blood flow decreases or stops to a part of the heart, causing damage to the heart muscle; may be due to plaque build-up
f) inadequate blood flow due to the dysfunction of the ventricles of the heart
g) congenital heart defect in which blood flows between the atria of the heart
h) inflammation either of the glomeruli or of the small blood vessels in the kidneys
i) blood vessels throughout the body become inflamed
j) also known as end-stage kidney disease; kidneys no longer function
k) abnormal heart rhythm characterized by rapid and irregular beating of the atria
l) condition of localized fluid retention and tissue swelling
m) bacterial infection of the urethra
n) blood pressure in the arteries is persistently elevated
o) disease of the lymph nodes, in which they are abnormal in size, number, or consistency
p) may be due to the supersaturation of urine