

Names: _____

Team Name: _____
Team #: _____

ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY TEST

Part I: Labeling

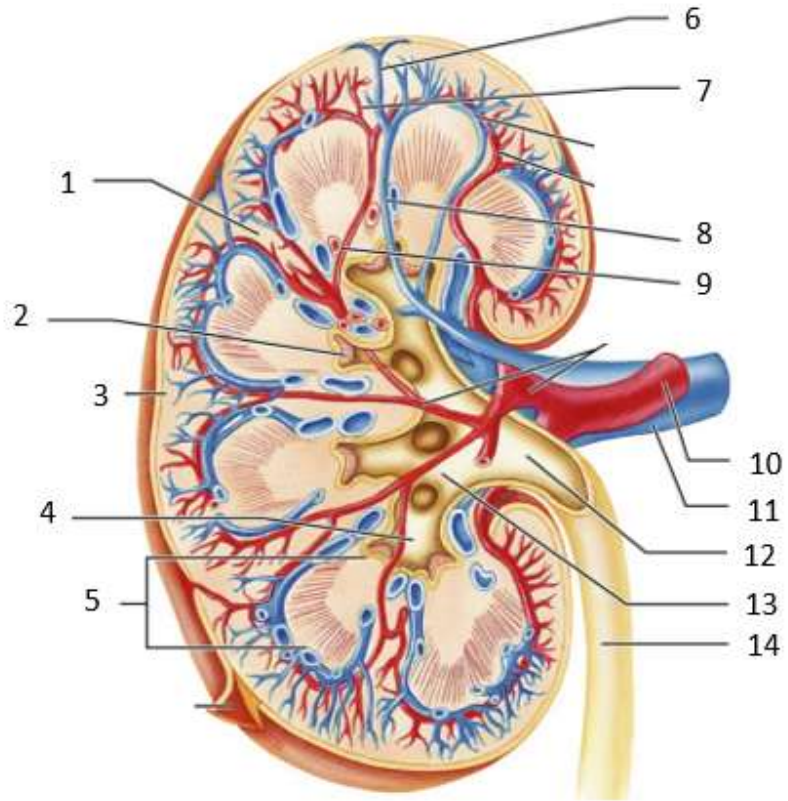
Part II: Short Answer

Part III: Matching

Points:

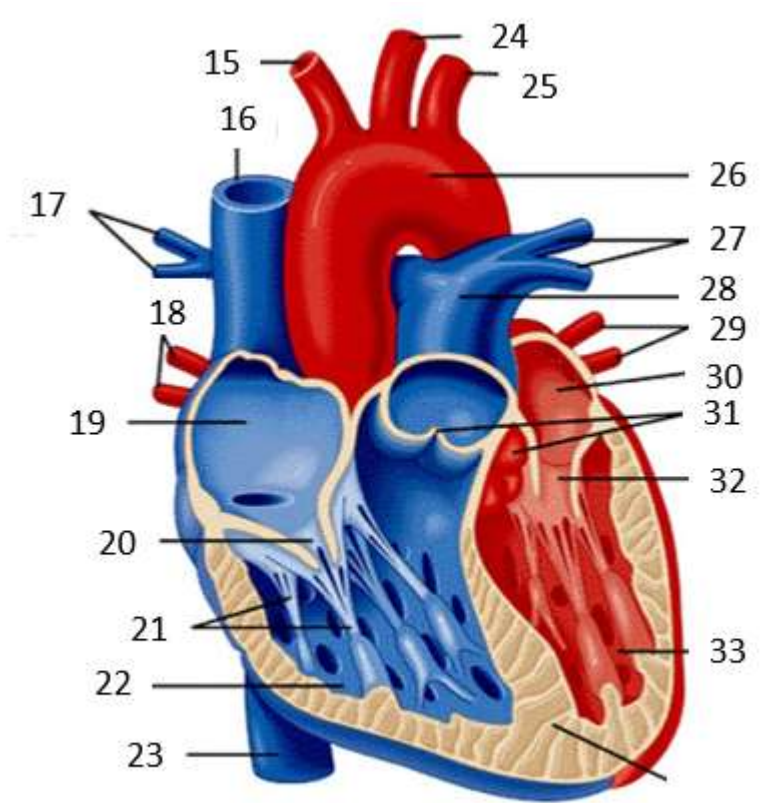
130

Part I: Labeling (48 pts)



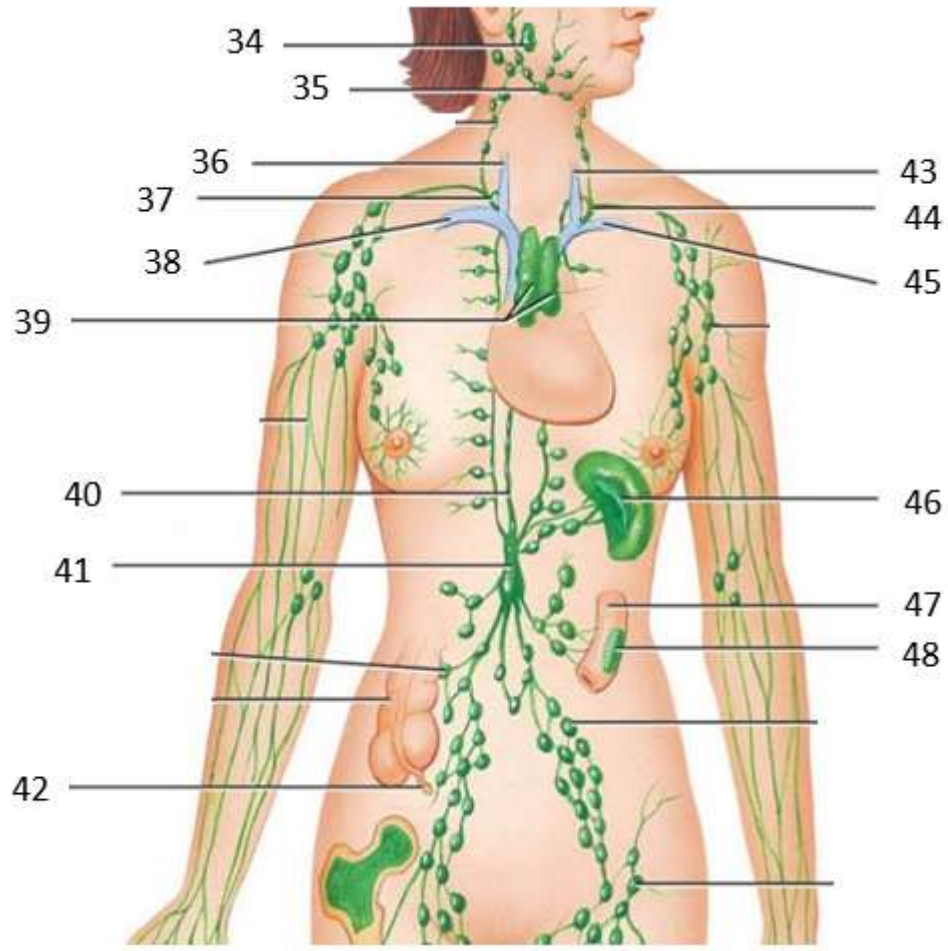
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- 12) What is a lacteal, and what fluid drains from it? (2 pts)
- 13) Name and describe the functions of three hormones produced by the thymus. (3pts)
- 14) Describe the differences between red pulp and white pulp. (2 pts)
- 15) What is splenomegaly? 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)

Part III: Matching (16 pts)

- 1) Atrial Fibrillation ____
 - 2) Myocardial Infarction ____
 - 3) Atherosclerosis ____
 - 4) Hypertension ____
 - 5) Cardiogenic Shock ____
 - 6) Kawasaki's Disease ____
 - 7) ASD ____
 - 8) Lymphedema ____
 - 9) Lymphoma ____
 - 10) Lymphadenopathy ____
 - 11) Anuria ____
 - 12) Kidney stones ____
 - 13) UTI ____
 - 14) Glomerulonephritis ____
 - 15) Renal failure ____
 - 16) Incontinence ____
- 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