

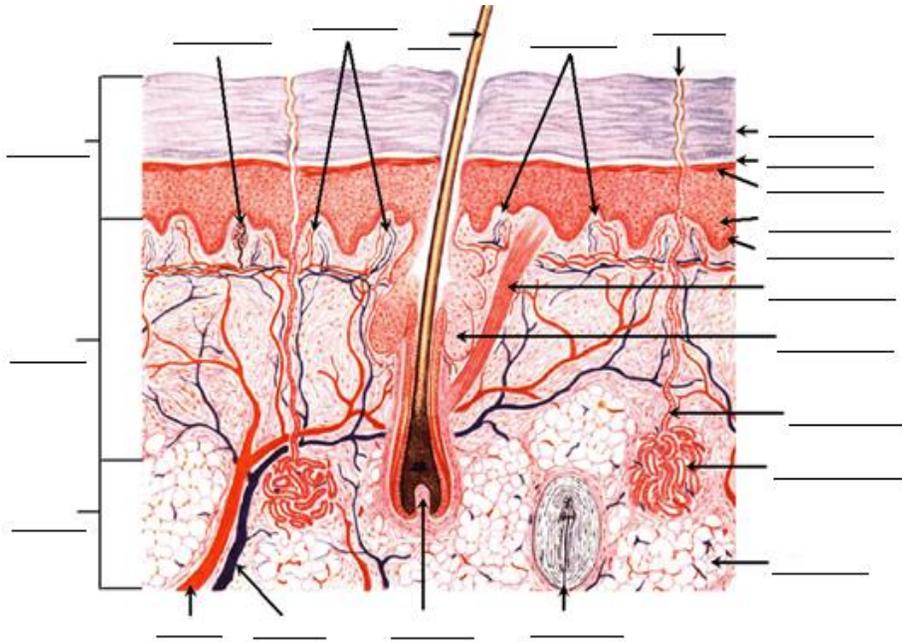
Anatomy Practice Test – Integumentary & Cardiovascular systems

Written by Susan Su

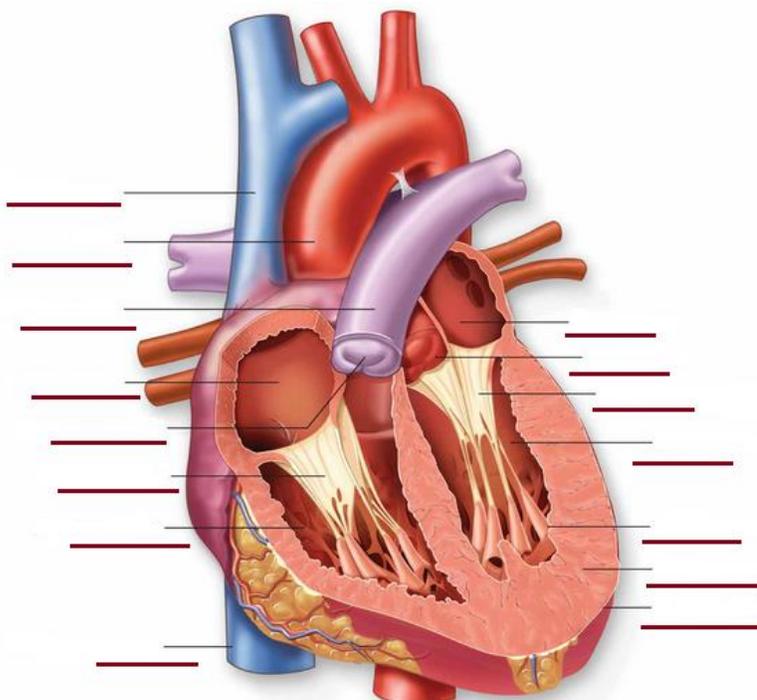
____/162 points

Part 1 – Labeling (1 pt. x 37 = 37 pts.)

1. Label the parts of the skin:



2. Label the diagram of the heart:



Part 2 – Multiple Choice (2 pts. x 18 = 36 pts.)

3. Which of the following is *not* a layer of the epidermis?
 - a. Stratum lucidum
 - b. Stratum corneum
 - c. Stratum intermedium
 - d. Stratum germinatum

4. The epidermis is mainly composed of which type of tissue?
 - a. Adipose tissue
 - b. Stratified squamous epithelial tissue
 - c. Reticular connective tissue
 - d. Stratified cuboidal epithelial tissue

5. The dermis is mainly composed of which type of tissue?
 - a. Stratified squamous epithelial tissue
 - b. Dense regular connective tissue
 - c. Dense irregular connective tissue
 - d. Adipose tissue

6. Which of the following is the smallest blood vessel?
 - a. Vein
 - b. Artery
 - c. Venule
 - d. Capillary

7. The “watery” part of the blood is known as?
 - a. Platelets
 - b. Plasma
 - c. Bone marrow
 - d. Leukocytes

8. What are the symptoms of a cardiac arrest?
 - a. Bluing of the lips
 - b. Absence of pulse
 - c. Dilated, rigid pupils
 - d. All of the above

9. The muscular tissue of the heart is called the?
 - a. Endocardium
 - b. Myocardium
 - c. Epicardium
 - d. Pericardium

10. Which of the following is the transitional phase of hair growth?
 - a. Anagen
 - b. Catagen
 - c. Telogen
 - d. None of the above

11. Which of the following detects heavy pressure?
 - a. Meissner's corpuscles
 - b. Bulbous corpuscles
 - c. Merkel discs
 - d. Paccinian corpuscles

12. Which of the following is not a plasma protein?
 - a. Dystrophin
 - b. Albumin
 - c. Fibrinogen
 - d. Immunoglobulin

13. What are the two major branches of the left coronary artery?
 - a. Posterior descending artery & anterior descending artery
 - b. Anterior descending artery & circumflex artery
 - c. Circumflex artery & marginal artery
 - d. Circumflex artery & posterior descending artery

14. Which of the following is not a layer of the artery?
 - a. Tunica intima
 - b. Tunica media
 - c. Tunica adventitia
 - d. Tunica fibrosa

15. What is the main function of red blood cells?
 - a. Defending the body against infectious diseases and foreign materials
 - b. Delivering carbon dioxide from the lungs to the rest of the body
 - c. Delivering oxygenated blood from the lungs to the rest of the body
 - d. Clotting blood to prevent bleeding

16. What benefit do collagen fibers provide?
 - a. Elasticity
 - b. Structural toughness and strength
 - c. Supplies epidermis with nutrients
 - d. Protects skin from UV light

17. Which of the following is a characteristic of thick skin?
 - a. Hairless
 - b. Distinct stratum lucidum
 - c. Lack of sebaceous glands
 - d. All of the above

18. What type of hair shafts produces wavy hair?
 - a. Oval shaped
 - b. Flat/ribbon like
 - c. Round
 - d. Scaly

19. The buildup of bilirubin in blood, which gives the skin and eyes a yellow tone, is known as?
 - a. Bronzing
 - b. Erythema
 - c. Cyanosis
 - d. Jaundice

20. In a blood pressure of 117/76 mm Hg, what is the “76” known as?
 - a. Systolic
 - b. Diastolic
 - c. Mean arterial pressure
 - d. Cardiac output

Part 3 – Fill in the blanks (2 pts. x 20 = 40 pts.)

21. The main pacemaker of the heart is known as the _____.
22. Hair and nails are composed mainly of the fibrous protein _____.
23. The two pigments that influence skin color are _____ and _____.
24. The two distinct circulation paths of the cardiovascular system are the _____ and the _____.
25. _____ arise from red bone marrow, are easily damaged by UV light, and participate in immune responses.
26. The conversion of epidermal cells to keratinized material is called _____.
27. The tissue bordering the root or sides of a nail is known as the _____.
28. The structure consisting of hair, hair follicle, and sebaceous gland is known as _____.
29. Deformity or disease of the nails is called _____.
30. _____ are cells that make structural fibers, and the main substance of connective tissue.
31. The pressure exerted by the blood on the walls of blood vessels is _____.
32. The valve that lies between the left ventricle and aorta is called the _____.
33. The narrowing of blood vessels due to the contraction of its muscular walls is called _____.
34. Elevated level of cholesterol that increases the risk of coronary heart disease is called _____.
35. Milliliters of blood pumped per beat is known as _____.
36. Cardiac input is calculated by multiplying _____ by _____.
37. The record of spread of electric activity throughout the heart is called a(n) _____.
38. The process in which red blood cells are formed is called _____.
39. Sweat glands that are not connected to hair follicles are called _____.
40. The basement membrane between the granular layer and the internal capsule of a hair follicle is known as the _____.

Part 4 – Short answer/essay (4 pts. x 10 = 40 pts)

41. What are the five main types of psoriasis?

42. What function does the synovial membrane have?

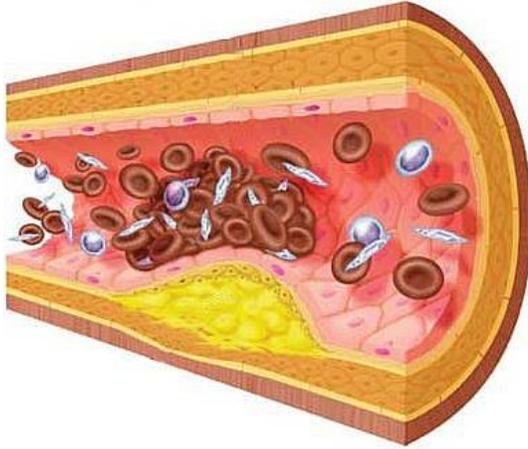
43. What is the difference between primary skin lesions and secondary skin lesions?
44. Name three differences between eccrine sweat glands and apocrine sweat glands.
45. Describe the causes, symptoms, and treatments of malignant melanoma.
46. What are possible causes of arteriosclerosis?
47. What is the mean arterial pressure of someone with a blood pressure of 120/90?
48. A healthy adult male weighing 70kg has an end diastolic volume (EDV) of about 120mL, and an end systolic volume (ESV) of about 50mL. What is his stroke volume?
49. The same adult male from the previous question has a heart rate of approximately 70 beats per minute. Using the information given in questions 48 and 49, calculate his cardiac output. Give your answer in measurements of liters per minute.
50. What are the main human blood group systems?

Part 5 – Identifying: Identify the disease shown in each photo (3 pts. x 3 = 9 pts.)

51.



52.



53. (2 points extra for naming the type!)

