

**Specialized Topics in Areas of Radiologic Sciences**  
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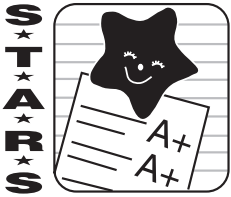
## **Unit 46:**

# **High-Yield Gross Anatomy**

**By**

**Ronald W. Dudek, PhD  
and  
Thomas M. Louis, PhD**

**Prepared by: Carolyn J. Frigmanski, M.A., B.S.R.T. ®  
Founder, S.T.A.R.S.**



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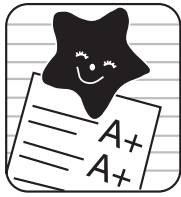
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Sincerely,

Carolyn J. Frigmanski, M.A.,B.S.R.T. ®, Founder

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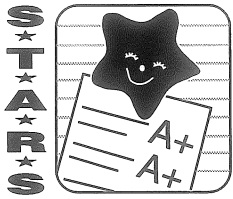
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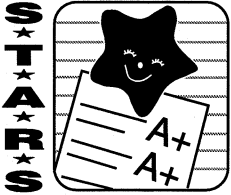
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### Unit 46: High-Yield Gross Anatomy by Ronald W. Dudek, PhD and Thomas M. Louis, PhD

Please complete the answer sheet at the conclusion of this post test and return to the S.T.A.R.S. office.

#### Chapter 1

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ curve is considered a secondary curve.  
a. dorsal                      b. lumbar                      c. sacral                      d. coccygeal
2. The atlanto-axial joint is formed by the articulations between the vertebrae identified as  
a. C1 and C2                      b. C7 and D1                      c. T12 and L1                      d. L5 and S1
3. The sternal notch and aortic arch are located topographically at the vertebral level of  
a. C7                      b. T1                      c. T2                      d. T4
4. Quadriplegia is a potential risk factor with dislocation sustained at the vertebral level of  
a. T1 and T2                      b. C1 and C2                      c. L1 and L2                      d. L5 and S1
5. Dislocation with fracture occurs in the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ regions because the articular surfaces are inclined vertically.  
a. cervical-thoracic                      b. thoracic-lumbar                      c. lumbar-sacral                      d. sacral-coccygeal
6. A common congenital malformation involving the absence of the vertebral arch is called  
a. hemivertebrae                      b. spondylolysis                      c. spina bifida occulta                      d. spondylitis
7. This question is NO longer applicable to the newest edition of this book. There is a N/A on the answer sheet. There is NO penalty or reduction in Category A ce credits since enough questions were prepared for the American Society of Radiologic Technologists (A.S.R.T.).
8. The quadriceps muscle group will be affected when a herniated disc occurs at the level of  
a. T12 and L1                      b. L1 and L2                      c. L2 and L3                      d. L3 and L4
9. What type of triangular fracture results from diving into shallow water or a head-on collision?  
a. teardrop                      b. Jefferson                      c. chance                      d. compound
10. "Seat belt injury" occurs most commonly at L2 or L3 and is classified as a \_\_\_\_\_ fracture.  
a. teardrop                      b. Jefferson                      c. chance                      d. compound

## Chapter 2

11. The end of the spinal cord that occurs at L1 in adults is called the
- a. cauda equina      b. conus medullaris      c. filum terminale      d. dorsal median fissure
12. Spinal fluid fills the \_\_\_\_\_ space.
- a. epidural      b. subdural      c. epiarachnoid      d. subarachnoid
13. The ventral two-thirds of the spinal cord is supplied with blood by the \_\_\_\_\_ arteries.
- a. sulcal      b. segmental      c. radicular      d. medullary
14. The component of the spinal nerve containing afferent or sensory fibers is known as the
- a. anterior (ventral) rootlet      c. dorsal (posterior) rootlet
  - b. dorsal (posterior) root      d. anterior (ventral) root
15. A lumbar puncture needle is inserted above or below the spinous process of the \_\_\_\_\_ vertebra.
- a. L1      b. L2      c. L4      d. L5
16. A complication from spinal anesthesia resulting from cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leakage is
- a. hypotension      b. convulsions      c. respiratory paralysis      d. headaches
17. One of the signs or symptoms of central nervous system (CNS) toxicity is
- a. tinnitus      b. paralysis      c. stroke      d. coma
18. Poliomyelitis is caused by changes to alpha motor neurons within the
- a. dorsal horn      b. ventral gray horn      c. ventral horn      d. lateral horn
19. A complete transection anywhere between the cervical and lumbar regions of the spinal cord may result in
- a. paraplegia      b. cardiac arrest      c. quadriplegia      d. stroke
20. The most commonly occurring primary brain tumor in adults (men 40-70 years of age) is
- a. ependymoma      c. fibrillary (pilocystic) astrocytoma
  - b. astrocytoma      d. glioblastoma multiforme
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## Chapter 3

22. The \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system controls voluntary activities by innervating skeletal muscle.
- a. central      b. somatic      c. peripheral      d. sympathetic

23. The “fight or flight” or catabolic function of the nervous system is provided by the
- a. preganglionic sympathetic neuron
  - b. postganglionic sympathetic neuron
  - c. motor (efferent) component
  - d. sensory (afferent) component
24. Visceral pain sensation is provided by the
- a. preganglionic sympathetic neuron
  - b. postganglionic sympathetic neuron
  - c. motor (efferent) component
  - d. sensory (afferent) component
25. The “rest and digest” or anabolic function of the nervous system is provided by the
- a. motor (efferent) component
  - b. sensory (afferent) component
  - c. parasympathetic neuron
  - d. postganglionic sympathetic neuron
26. An example of sympathetic motor action of smooth muscle would involve
- a. increasing gland secretions
  - b. decreasing cardiac contractions
  - c. relaxing the gastrointestinal tract walls
  - d. stimulating renin secretion
27. An example of parasympathetic motor action of smooth muscle would involve
- a. decreasing gland secretions
  - b. increasing cardiac contractions
  - c. dilating pupil size
  - d. contracting the urinary bladder

#### **Chapter 4**

28. The only organs of the body **NOT** possessing lymphatic drainage are
- a. skin and muscle
  - b. brain and spinal cord
  - c. eyes and nose
  - d. heart and lungs
29. The lymph duct that drains lymph from all of the body below the diaphragm is
- a. thoracic
  - b. right lymphatic
  - c. mediastinal lymph trunk
  - d. left descending thoracic lymph trunk
30. One of the possible complications of a modified radical mastectomy is
- a. hemorrhage
  - b. numbness
  - c. lymphedema
  - d. obstruction
31. This question is NO longer applicable to the newest edition of this book. There is a N/A on the answer sheet. There is NO penalty or reduction in Category A ce credits since enough questions were prepared for the American Society of Radiologic Technologists (A.S.R.T.).
32. This question is NO longer applicable to the newest edition of this book. There is a N/A on the answer sheet. There is NO penalty or reduction in Category A ce credits since enough questions were prepared for the American Society of Radiologic Technologists (A.S.R.T.).
33. Lymph drainage of the stomach and duodenum involves the
- a. celiac nodes
  - b. hepatic nodes
  - c. superior mesenteric nodes
  - d. inferior mesenteric nodes

34. Lymph drainage of the gallbladder and bile ducts involves the
- a. celiac plexus
  - b. hepatic nodes
  - c. submucosal and subserosal lymph plexus
  - d. inferior mesenteric nodes

35. The superior and inferior mesenteric nodes receive lymph primarily from the

- a. liver
- b. gallbladder
- c. stomach
- d. colon

## Chapter 5

36. The term used to describe rib pairs 1 – 7 that articulate individually with the sternum is

- a. false
- b. true
- c. vertebrochondral
- d. forked

37. The sternal angle of Louis is palpated to locate the vertebral level of

- a. T4
- b. T5
- c. T6
- d. T7

38. What muscle is the most important of inspiration?

- a. intercostal
- b. transverse
- c. diaphragm
- d. abdominal

39. Posterior intercostal veins eventually empty into the

- a. inferior vena cava
- b. brachiocephalic vein
- c. internal thoracic vein
- d. superior vena cava

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41. The “first food of life” that actually precedes breast milk production is

- a. colostrum
- b. lactase
- c. glucose
- d. immunoglobins

42. Infiltrating duct carcinoma accounts for \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ % of all breast cancers.

- a. 20-30
- b. 40-50
- c. 65-80
- d. 75-90

43. Insertion of a central venous catheter may be needed to

- a. sample lymph
- b. sample blood
- c. give antibiotics
- d. monitor blood pressure

44. The \_\_\_\_ intercostal space is used for tube thoracostomy for air or fluid evaluation.

- a. third
- b. fifth
- c. sixth
- d. seventh

45. On a posteroanterior (PA) projection of the chest, the left dome of the diaphragm is lower than the right dome because of the

- a. location of the stomach
- b. location of the liver
- c. downward thrust of the heart
- d. position of the great vessels



## Chapter 6

46. The most common site for spontaneous pneumothorax occurs in the visceral pleura of the
- a. upper lobe
  - b. middle lobe
  - c. lower lobe
  - d. posterior lobe
47. When sitting or standing, aspirated material most commonly enters the
- a. right upper lobe
  - b. left upper lobe
  - c. right lower lobe
  - d. left lower lobe
48. The \_\_\_\_\_ arteries carry oxygenated blood to the parenchyma of the lung.
- a. pulmonary
  - b. segmental
  - c. bronchopulmonary
  - d. bronchial
49. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered an obstructive lung disease.
- a. pneumoconiosis
  - b. emphysema
  - c. sarcoidosis
  - d. fibrosis
50. The most common lung cancer in nonsmokers is
- a. squamous cell
  - b. carcinoid small cell
  - c. adenocarcinoma
  - d. giant cell

## Chapter 7

51. A description frequently used for heart compression is
- a. congestive heart failure
  - b. pericarditis
  - c. myocardial infarction
  - d. cardiac tamponade
52. The valve located between the left atrium and left ventricle is commonly called the \_\_\_\_\_ valve.
- a. tricuspid
  - b. mitral
  - c. bicuspid
  - d. pulmonic
53. The component of the conduction system of the heart that is considered the pacemaker is
- a. the atrioventricular (AV) node
  - b. the Purkinje myocytes
  - c. the sinoatrial (SA) node
  - d. the bundle of His
54. The sudden onset of precordial pain is a clinical sign of
- a. congestive heart failure
  - b. angina pectoris
  - c. myocardial infarction
  - d. cardiac arrhythmia
55. A left lower rib fracture may damage the
- a. liver
  - b. pancreas
  - c. heart
  - d. spleen

## Chapter 8

56. The abdomen can be topographically divided into \_\_\_\_\_ regions.
- a. 4
  - b. 6
  - c. 9
  - d. 12

57. The gallbladder is located in the abdominal region identified as
- a. right hypochondriac    b. epigastric    c. left hypochondriac    d. right lumbar
58. The type of hernia more common in older men and rare in women is called
- a. indirect inguinal    b. direct inguinal    c. femoral    d. umbilical

### Chapter 9

59. The opening or connection between the lesser and greater peritoneal sac is called the
- a. omental bursa    c. lesser peritoneal sac
  - b. greater peritoneal sac    d. omental (Winslow) foramen
60. The kidneys and ureters are viscera located in the \_\_\_\_\_ space.
- a. intraperitoneal    b. interperitoneal    c. pelvic    d. retroperitoneal

### Chapter 10

61. The artery off the abdominal aorta that supplies blood to the viscera derived from the foregut is the
- a. left gastric    b. celiac trunk    c. superior mesenteric    d. inferior mesenteric
62. A classic clinical sign of portal hypertension is
- a. jaundice    b. abdominal pain    c. nausea    d. vomiting blood
63. Herniation of the stomach and gastroesophageal (GE) junction into the thorax is called
- a. sliding hiatal    b. achlesia    c. paraesophageal    d. Barrett's
64. Abdominal aortic aneurysm in atherosclerotic elderly males is most commonly seen at the \_\_\_\_\_ vertebral level.
- a. L3    b. L2    c. L1    d. S1

### Chapter 11

65. The greatest percentage of ulcers in the gastrointestinal tract occur in the
- a. stomach    b. duodenum    c. ileum    d. jejunum
66. Haustra are structurally located in the
- a. stomach    b. small intestine    c. gallbladder    d. large intestine
67. A chronic inflammatory bowel disease most commonly affecting the ileum is
- a. Crohn's disease    b. Celiac disease    c. Ogilvie syndrome    d. enteritis
68. Jaundice and pancreatitis are frequently observed in patients when gallstones are trapped in the
- a. common bile duct    b. hepatic duct    c. hepatopancreatic ampulla    d. cystic duct

69. The largest internal gland of the human body is the

- a. liver
- b. gallbladder
- c. pancreas
- d. thyroid

70. Pancreatic adenocarcinoma usually occurs in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the pancreas.

- a. body
- b. head
- c. tail
- d. duct

### Chapters 12 & 13

71. A baby's inability to pass meconium may be indicative of a pathology called

- a. diverticulosis
- b. ulcerative colitis
- c. regional enteritis
- d. colonic aganglionosis (Hirschsprung disease)

72. The spleen is located in the region of the abdomen called

- a. umbilical
- b. epigastric
- c. right hypochondriac
- d. left hypochondriac

73. Atelectasis of the left lower lobe of the lung is the most common complication of

- a. splenomegaly
- b. splenectomy
- c. splenic infarct
- d. hypersplenism

### Chapter 14

74. The upper pole of the left kidney is located at about the vertebral level of

- a. T11
- b. T12
- c. L1
- d. L2

75. The portion of the kidney composed of 5 to 11 renal pyramids of Malpigi is called the

- a. cortex
- b. major calyx
- c. pelvis
- d. medulla

76. A \_\_\_\_\_ kidney is created by the congenital fusion of the lower poles of the kidneys.

- a. polycystic
- b. rotated
- c. horseshoe
- d. duplicate

77. The adult kidneys are normally located at the vertebral levels identified as

- a. T12 – L3
- b. L1 - 3
- c. L1 – L4
- d. L2 – L5

78. Radiopaque staghorn calculi are composed of

- a. calcium oxalate
- b. magnesium ammonium sulfate
- c. cholesterol
- d. uric acid

79. The triangular area within the urinary bladder formed by the openings of the ureters and urethra is

- a. the apex
- b. the fundus
- c. the neck
- d. the trigone

80. Coughing, sneezing and Valsalva movement may result in \_\_\_\_\_ incontinence.

- a. total
- b. overflow
- c. urge
- d. stress

81. A urethral injury involving a tear in the posterior urethra with extraperitoneal extravasation is

- a. Type I                      b. Type II                      c. Type III                      d. Type IV

### Chapters 15, 16 & 17

82. Iatrogenic corticosteroid drug therapy may cause

- a. Cushing syndrome      b. Conn syndrome      c. pheochromocytoma      d. neuroblastoma

83. A rare neoplasm located in the adrenal medulla with familial implications is called

- a. adenoma                      b. fibroblastoma                      c. pheochromocytoma                      d. neuroblastoma

84. Neuroblastomas are the most common solid tumor that may metastasize in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. children                      b. women                      c. senior citizens                      d. men

85. Excessive bleeding at menstruation in either volume or number of days is termed

- a. dysmenorrhea                      b. metrorrhagia                      c. amenorrhea                      d. menorrhagia

86. A vaginal "cottage cheese" discharge is indicative of

- a. Gardnerella vaginalis      b. Candida albicans      c. Trichomonas vaginalis      d. cervicitis

87. An undescended testicle is also termed

- a. a hydrocele                      b. a varicocele                      c. cryptorchidism                      d. torsion

88. Increased frequency of urination, nocturia, dysuria and dribbling are all clinical signs of

- a. benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)      b. impotence      c. prostate cancer      d. renal insufficiency

### Chapters 18 & 19

89. The diameter of the pelvis measured between the ischial tuberosities is called the \_\_\_\_\_ diameter.

- a. true conjugate                      b. interspinous                      c. diagonal conjugate                      d. transverse

90. A characteristic of the female pelvis when compared to the male pelvis is

- a. an oval-shaped pelvic inlet                      c. a long and narrow sacrum  
b. a diamond-shaped pelvic outlet                      d. round-shaped obturator foramen

91. The fetus must travel through the birth canal by entering the \_\_\_\_\_ first.

- a. pelvic outlet                      b. pelvic inlet                      c. minor pelvis                      d. major pelvis

92. The artery arising from the bifurcation of the common iliac artery is called the \_\_\_\_\_ artery.

- a. umbilical                      b. uterine                      c. obturator                      d. internal iliac

93. Multiple childbirths, obesity and heavy lifting can cause

- a. uterine prolapse      b. a cystocele      c. rectocele      d. bladder rupture

94. The deep and superficial perineal spaces form the

- a. pelvic outlet      b. anal triangle      c. false pelvis      d. urogenital triangle

## Chapter 20

95. The \_\_\_\_\_ artery extends from the aortic arch to the lateral border of the first rib.

- a. vertebral      b. subclavian      c. brachial      d. axillary

96. An idiopathic condition characterized by intermittent attacks of ischemia of the fingers is called

- a. subclavian steal syndrome      c. Raynaud syndrome  
b. carpal tunnel syndrome      d. gangrene

97. The brachial plexus has \_\_\_\_\_ major terminal branches.

- a. 3      b. 5      c. 7      d. 9

98. "Winging of the scapula" is prominent with an injury to the \_\_\_\_\_ nerve.

- a. axillary      b. median      c. radial      d. long thoracic

99. The head of the humerus is held against the glenoid surface of the scapula by the

- a. "rotator cuff"      b. infraspinatus muscle      c. subscapular bursa      d. quadrangular space

100. Type \_\_\_\_ is an acromioclavicular subluxation involving a 50% or wider separation.

- a. I      b. II      c. III      d. IV

101. Golfer's elbow results with inflammation of the common flexor tendon where it originates on

- a. the lateral epicondyle      b. the medial epicondyle      c. the trochlea      d. the medial condyle

102. Flexion-extension and adduction-abduction of the hand occurs at the

- a. metacarpophalangeal (MP) joint      c. radiocarpal joint  
b. radio-ulnar joint      d. proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joint

103. The most commonly fractured bone of the carpus is the

- a. lunate      b. triquetrum      c. capitate      d. scaphoid

## Chapter 21

104. Blood gas measurements can be obtained by percutaneous arterial catheterization of the \_\_\_\_\_ artery.

- a. femoral      b. obturator      c. popliteal      d. iliac

105. A blood clot (thrombus) within the deep veins of the lower limb may lead to
- a. varicose veins      b. pulmonary embolism      c. pulmonary edema      d. phlebitis
106. The loss of the knee jerk reflex is an indication of an injury to the \_\_\_\_\_ nerve.
- a. obturator      b. tibial      c. superior gluteal      d. femoral
107. A combination of 2 or more single fractures of the acetabulum are described as \_\_\_\_\_ fractures.
- a. compound      b. complicated      c. complex      d. rim
108. An idiopathic avascular necrosis of the femoral head predominately in white boys is called
- a. juvenile gout      c. a congenital hip deformity  
b. Legg-Perthes disease      d. Osgood-Schlatter's disease
109. An O-shaped fibrocartilage located at the knee is called the
- a. medial meniscus      b. lateral meniscus      c. bursa      d. anterior cruciate ligament
110. A fracture of a portion of the distal tibia and fibula is commonly referred to as a
- a. ski boot injury      b. Pott's fracture      c. lover's fracture      d. Lisfranc injury
111. The ligament most commonly injured in an ankle sprain is the \_\_\_\_\_ ligament.
- a. medial (deltoid)      b. lateral      c. posterior talofibular      d. anterior talofibular

## Chapter 22

112. The intersection of the sagittal and coronal sutures is called
- a. lambda      b. pterion      c. bregma      d. asterion
113. The term used to describe an abnormal skull shape that prevents the brain from growing is
- a. oxycephaly      b. microcephaly      c. scaphocephaly      d. plagiocephaly
114. The optic canal is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ cranial fossa.
- a. middle      b. posterior      c. superior      d. anterior
115. An inflammation of the brain and/or spinal cord caused by group B streptococci is known as
- a. encephalitis      b. viral meningitis      c. aseptic meningitis      d. bacterial meningitis
116. The anterior circulation of the circle of Willis is formed by the \_\_\_\_\_ artery.
- a. external carotid      b. middle cerebral      c. internal carotid      d. anterior cerebral

117. The cranial sinus possessing arachnoid granulations to transmit cerebrospinal (CSF) fluid is the \_\_\_\_\_ sinus.

- a. superior sagittal      b. inferior sagittal      c. straight      d. occipital

118. Violent shaking of the head (e.g. child abuse/ car accidents) may cause a hemorrhage type called

- a. subdural      b. subarachnoid      c. epidural      d. extracranial

119. Sensory innervation to the face and motor innervation for mastication is provided by the

- a. facial nerve      b. trigeminal nerve      c. oculomotor nerve      d. abducens nerve

### Chapters 23 & 24

120. A tracheotomy tube is inserted between the tracheal cartilage rings numbered

- a. first and second      b. second and third      c. third and fourth      d. fourth and fifth

121. The inability to blink an eye, raise an eyebrow or smile properly are signs of

- a. stroke      b. neuritis      c. polio      d. Bell's palsy

122. The optic canal is formed by an opening through a portion of the \_\_\_\_\_ bone.

- a. frontal      b. ethmoid      c. maxilla      d. sphenoid

123. Paralysis of one or more extraocular muscles may result in \_\_\_\_\_.

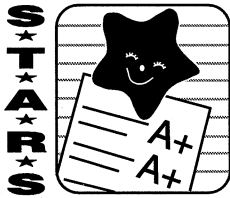
- a. papilledema      b. dry eye      c. diplopia      d. strabismus

124. The structure within the ear that responds to the position of the head with respect to gravity is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. utricle and saccule (static labyrinth)      c. cochlear duct  
b. auditory (Eustachian) tube      d. semicircular duct (kinetic labyrinth)

125. Patients who experience vertigo may be presenting symptoms of

- a. Waardenburg syndrome      c. hyperacusis  
b. otitis media      d. Meniere disease



# Specialized Topics in Areas of Radiologic Sciences

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**Answer Sheet for: Unit 46 High-Yield Gross Anatomy by Ronald W. Dudek, PhD and Thomas M. Louis, PhD**

**Please place your lettered selection for each question in the respective box and return *ONLY this post test sheet to S.T.A.R.S.***

1.	13.	25.	37.	49.	61.
2.	14.	26.	38.	50.	62.
3.	15.	27.	39.	51.	63.
4.	16.	28.	40. N/A	52.	64.
5.	17.	29.	41.	53.	65.
6.	18.	30.	42.	54.	66.
7. N/A	19.	31. N/A	43.	55.	67.
8.	20.	32. N/A	44.	56.	68.
9.	21. N/A	33.	45.	57.	69.
10.	22.	34.	46.	58.	70.
11.	23.	35.	47.	59.	71.
12.	24.	36.	48.	60.	72.



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73.	85.	97.	109.	
74.	86.	98.	110.	121.
75.	87.	99.	111.	122.
76.	88.	100.	112.	123.
77.	89.	101.	113.	124.
78.	90.	102.	114.	125.
79.	91.	103.	115.	
80.	92.	104.	116.	
81.	93.	105.	117.	
82.	94.	106.	118.	
83.	95.	107.	119.	
84.	96.	108.	120.	