EMT

Chapter 5 Review

1. The _____ lies in the retroperitoneal space.
   A. liver
   B. spleen
   C. kidneys
   D. stomach

Answer: C

Rationale: The kidneys lie in the retroperitoneal space—the space behind the abdominal cavity. The spleen, liver, and stomach are all located within the anterior (true) abdomen.

1. The _____ lies in the retroperitoneal space.
   A. Liver
      Rationale: The liver lies immediately beneath the diaphragm in the anterior abdomen.
   B. Spleen
      Rationale: The spleen lies under the rib cage in left upper quadrant of the abdominal cavity.
   C. Kidneys
      Rationale: Correct answer.
   D. Stomach
      Rationale: The stomach lies in the left upper quadrant of the abdominal cavity.

2. The cartilaginous tip of the sternum is called the:
   A. costal arch.
   B. manubrium.
   C. angle of Louis.
   D. xiphoid process.

Answer: D

Rationale: The xiphoid process projects from the lower part of the sternum. It is made of cartilage, and, relative to other parts of the sternum (eg, manubrium, angle of Louis), is soft to palpation.

2. The cartilaginous tip of the sternum is called the:
   A. costal arch.
      Rationale: This is the bridge of cartilage that connects the ends of the 6th through 10th ribs to lower sternum.
   B. manubrium.
      Rationale: This is the upper section of the sternum, one of three parts.
   C. angle of Louis.
      Rationale: This is at the level where the second rib is attached to the sternum.
   D. xiphoid process.
      Rationale: Correct answer.

3. A person with bilateral femur fractures has:
    A. fractured one of his or her femurs.
    B. fractured both of his or her femurs.
    C. one femur fractured in two places.
    D. fractured the lateral aspect of the femur.

Answer: B

Rationale: The term bilateral refers to both sides of the body with reference to the midline. Therefore, bilateral femur fractures would indicate that both femurs are fractured.

3. A person with bilateral femur fractures has

   A. fractured one of his or her femurs.
      Rationale: Bilateral means two.

   B. fractured both of his or her femurs.
      Rationale: Correct answer

   C. one femur fractured in two places.
      Rationale: A bilateral fracture is one fracture that occurs in two bones.

   D. fractured the lateral aspect of the femur.
      Rationale: This means that the outside portion of the femur is broken.

4. The MOST prominent landmark on the anterior surface of the neck is the:
   A. mastoid process.
   B. cricoid cartilage.
   C. thyroid cartilage.
   D. cricothyroid membrane.

Answer: C

Rationale: The thyroid cartilage, commonly referred to as the “Adam's Apple,” is the most prominent landmark on the anterior (front) surface of the neck. The cricoid cartilage is located directly inferior to (below) the thyroid cartilage; it is a less prominent landmark.

4. The MOST prominent landmark on the anterior surface of the neck is the:
   A. mastoid process.
      Rationale: This is the prominent boney mass at the base of the skull.
   B. cricoid cartilage.
      Rationale: This is the firm ridge of cartilage inferior (below) to the thyroid cartilage.

4. The MOST prominent landmark on the anterior surface of the neck is the:

   C. thyroid cartilage.
   Rationale: Correct answer

   D. cricothyroid membrane.
   Rationale: This is the thin sheet of connective tissue that joins the thyroid cartilage and the cricoid cartilage.

5. Insulin is produced in the:
    A. liver.
    B. pancreas.
    C. thyroid gland.
    D. adrenal glands.

Answer: B

Rationale: The pancreas is a solid organ that produces both insulin and digestive juices. Insulin is produced in the islets of Langerhans, which are a part of the pancreas.

5. Insulin is produced in the:
   A. liver.
      Rationale: This is where poisonous bi-products of digestion are rendered harmless.
   B. pancreas.
      Rationale: Correct answer
   C. thyroid gland.
      Rationale: This is found in the neck over the larynx and regulates the body's metabolism.
   D. adrenal glands.
      Rationale: These are located in the kidneys and regulate salt levels, sugar levels, and sexual function.

6. The medial aspect of a bone is that part of a bone that lies:
   A. nearer to the feet.
   B. nearer to the back.
   C. closer to the midline of the body.
   D. away from the midline of the body.

Answer: C

Rationale: The term medial means toward the midline of the body, while lateral means away from the midline of the body. A part of the body that is nearer to the back is said to be posterior; if it is nearer to the feet, it is said to be inferior.

6. The medial aspect of a bone is that part of a bone that lies:
   A. nearer to the feet.
      Rationale: This is inferior.
   B. nearer to the back.
      Rationale: This is posterior.
   C. closer to the midline of the body.
      Rationale: Correct answer
   D. away from the midline of the body.
      Rationale: This is lateral.

7. The normal resting adult heart rate is:
    A. 50 to 70 beats/min.
    B. 60 to 100 beats/min.
    C. 80 to 110 beats/min.
    D. 110 to 120 beats/min.

Answer: B

Rationale: The normal resting heart rate for an adult is 60 to 100 beats/min. Bradycardia exists when the adult heart rate is less than 60 beats/min, and tachycardia exists when it is greater than 100 beats/min.

7. The normal resting adult heart rate is:
   A. 50 to 70 beats/min.
      Rationale: Less than 60 beats/min is bradycardia.
   B. 60 to 100 beats/min.
      Rationale: Correct answer
   C. 80 to 110 beats/min.
      Rationale: Normal is more than 100 beats/min.
   D. 110 to 120 beats/min.
      Rationale: More than 100 beats/min is tachycardia.

8. The left atrium of the heart receives _____ blood from the _____.
   A. oxygenated, lungs
   B. deoxygenated, body
   C. oxygenated, body
   D. deoxygenated, lungs

Answer: A

Rationale: The left atrium receives oxygenated blood from the lungs via the pulmonary veins. The right atrium receives deoxygenated blood from the body via the vena cavae.

8. The left atrium of the heart receives _____ blood from the _____.
   A. oxygenated, lungs
      Rationale: Correct answer
   B. deoxygenated, body
      Rationale: The right atrium of the heart receives deoxygenated blood from the body.

8. The left atrium of the heart receives _____ blood from the _____.

   C. oxygenated, body
   Rationale: No part of the heart receives oxygenated blood from the body. It only receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.

   D. deoxygenated, lungs
   Rationale: The right atrium and right ventricle are the only parts of the heart that receive deoxygenated blood from the body.

9. The largest part of the brain is the:
    A. cerebrum.
    B. brain stem.
    C. cerebellum.
    D. foramen magnum.

Answer: A

Rationale: The three major parts of the brain are the cerebrum, the brain stem, and the cerebellum. The largest part of the brain is the cerebrum, which is sometimes called the “grey matter,” The cerebellum—sometimes called the “athletes brain”—is the smallest part of the brain. The brain stem is responsible for vital functions such as heart rate, breathing, and blood pressure. The foramen magnum is the large opening at the base of the skull through which the spinal cord passes.

9. The largest part of the brain is the:
   A. cerebrum.
      Rationale: Correct answer
   B. brain stem.
      Rationale: The bottom portion of the brain is responsible for vital functions, heart rate, breathing, and blood pressure.
   C. cerebellum.
      Rationale: This is the smallest part of brain. It is sometimes called the athlete's brain.
   D. foramen magnum.
      Rationale: This is the large opening at the base of the skull through which the spinal cord passes.

10. Which of the following statements about red blood cells is FALSE?
    A. They contain iron.
    B. They carry oxygen.
    C. They help to fight infection.
    D. They give color to the blood.

Answer: C

Rationale: The hemoglobin molecules in red blood cells contain iron, give color to the blood, and carry oxygen. White blood cells play a role in helping the body to fight infection.

10. Which of the following statements about red blood cells is FALSE?

    A. They contain iron.
    Rationale: This is true. Hemoglobin found in red blood cells carries iron.

    B. They carry oxygen.
    Rationale: This is true. Hemoglobin found in red blood cells carries oxygen.

    C. They help to fight infection.
    Rationale: Correct answer

    D. They give color to the blood.
    Rationale: This is true. Hemoglobin found in red blood cells gives blood color.