

Spring Anatomy Final Review 2014

The Final Exam is all multiple choice. There will be no cat component. 136 questions

1. How do skeletal muscle fibers differ from “typical cells”?
2. The cytoplasm of a skeletal muscle fiber is called the
3. The functional unit of a skeletal muscle is the :
4. What is responsible for muscle contraction?
5. The sarcoplasmic reticulum stores:
6. Cross bridges are located on :
7. Know the location and function of the following: synaptic knob, synaptic cleft, motor end plate, transverse tubule, neuromuscular junction
8. Active sites on actin become available for binding when
9. The type of contraction represented by a single stimulus contraction relaxation sequence is
10. A resting muscle generates most of its ATP by what method?
11. When energy reserves in a muscle are exhausted or lactic acid levels increase what happens?
12. What are the characteristic of smooth muscle?
13. What are characteristic of cardiac muscle?
14. The insertion or the origin is the more moveable end of a muscle.
15. A person whose genetic makeup makes them a better marathon runner than a sprinter probably has more _____ in their leg muscles.
16. Muscles comprising the quadriceps group include:
17. Rigor mortis occurs at death due to a lack of
18. While holding a book with an outstretched arm, _____ contractions are occurring.
19. Blood functions are:
20. Approximately 55 percent of blood is ____ what makes up the rest?
21. Know the characteristics of red blood cells.
22. What is in the normal hematocrit?
23. Explain the role of the kidney and erythropoietin.
24. Understand the process of blood typing and genetics involved.
25. What is anemia?
26. The normal pH of blood is:
27. A person who lives in a city at sea level and vacations in the Rocky mountains would experience an increase in:
28. The cardiac output of the heart is? What is the relationship to stroke volume> Heart rate?
29. Freshly oxygenated blood from pulmonary circulation is first received by the
30. What is angina?
31. Which part of the nodal system is the “pacemaker” of the heart?
32. Heart muscle is also called:
33. Define arteries, veins, capillaries and lymph vessels.
34. What makes the heart sounds (frequently given as lub, dub)
35. List the correct sequence of parts that function to carry cardiac impulses.
36. Know the route of blood in the body and which vessels are oxygen and carbon dioxide rich.
37. The functions of the lymphatic system include:
38. A hormone is a chemical that

39. The hormone that plays a pivotal role in the maintenance of body temperature is
40. Which body system picks up fluid leaked from blood vessels and returns it to blood; houses white blood cells involved with immunity?
41. The target organs for the hormones insulin and adrenaline are ?
42. Which is myelinated, white matter or gray matter?
43. Explain the functions of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.
44. Know the difference between afferent and efferent neurons.
45. What are the four principal parts of the brain?
46. State the function of: midbrain, medulla oblongata, pons
47. What is the pineal gland's location/function?
48. Know functions of: temporal lobe, parietal lobe, frontal lobe, limbic system
49. How is waste transported from the cerebrospinal fluid to the blood?
50. Name the layers from cranial meninges and know their order.
51. From where does the dural sinus absorb CSF?
52. What part of the brain is considered part of the nervous and endocrine system?
53. Where does CSF form?
54. Are cell bodies gray or white matter? Axons?
55. What is the oldest part of the brain?
56. If a patient is unresponsive but all life functions are working, what part of the brain may be damaged?
57. Where does freshly oxygenated blood immediately go from the heart?
58. Define: infarct, heart block, angina pectoris, arteriosclerosis, fibrillation
59. What is the pacemaker of the heart?
60. Define: tunica externa, tunica intima, tunica media, myocardium
61. How does a fetus's circulatory system bypass the lungs of the fetus?
62. Name the vessel that delivers blood to the liver from the digestive organs, spleen, and pancreas?
63. Define: endothelium, myocardium, epicardium, endocardium, visceral pericardium
64. What lines the chambers of the heart?
65. Where does blood flow from the right ventricle?
66. Where does oxygenated blood enter the heart?
67. What anchors the atrioventricular valves to the papillary muscles?
68. What causes the "lub, dub" sound of the heart beating? Which contractions make up the sound?
69. What is the product of the stroke volume and heart rate?
70. What happens if stroke volume decreases?
71. Which vein contains oxygenated blood?
72. Where does nutrient/gas/waste exchange occur between blood and tissue cells?
73. What can cause a sudden loss of blood pressure?
74. What is the role of the lymphatic system?
75. Define: parietal pericardium?
76. What happens when the bicuspid valve is blocked?