

Anatomy - Heart Physiology Test

Question Prompt: 1

Total Points: 1

The pacemaker of the heart is the atrioventricular node.

- True
 False
-

Question Prompt: 2

Total Points: 1

The relaxation of the heart beat is called systole.

- True
 False
-

Question Prompt: 3

Total Points: 1

the contraction of heart muscle is called diastole.

- True
 False
-

Question Prompt: 4

Total Points: 1

Specialized conductive tissue at the base of the wall between the two upper heart chambers is the atrioventricular node.

- True
 False
-

Question Prompt: 5

Total Points: 1

Specialized conductive tissue in the wall between the ventricles is the

- AV bundle
 SA bundle
 Bundle of His
 Both A and c
 none of the above
-

Question Prompt: 6

Total Points: 1

An abnormal heart sound due to improper closing of heart valves is a murmur.

- True
 False
-

Question Prompt: 7

Total Points: 1

The beat of the heart as felt through the walls of the arteries is called the pulse.

- True
 False
-

Question Prompt: 8

Total Points: 1

Angina means death of tissue.

- True
 False
-

Question Prompt: 9

Total Points: 1

Inflammation of the pericardium caused by viral infections or injury.

- pericardial effusion
 chronic pericarditis
 acute pericarditis
 ischemia
 none of the above
-

Question Prompt: 10

Total Points: 1

Increase in inflammatory exudate that continues beyond the acute period, usually associated with other forms of heart disease.

- acute pericarditis
 constructive pericarditis
 chronic pericarditis
 myocarditis
 none of the above
-

Question Prompt: 11

Total Points: 1

Imbalance between blood supply and the demands of the heart for oxygenated blood.

- ischemic heart disease
 angina
 myocarditis
 infarction

none of the above

Question Prompt: 12

Total Points: 5

Points per answer: 1

Match each letter with the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A. term used to describe a group of closely related syndromes resulting from myocardial ischemia | 1. Stable angina |
| B. Fixed coronary obstruction that produces a disparity between coronary blood flow and the metabolic demands of the myocardium | 2. Vasospastic angina |
| C. Ischemic death of myocardial tissue. | 3. Myocarditis |
| D. Spasms of the coronary arteries that produce a disparity between coronary blood flow and the metabolic demands of the myocardium | 4. Ischemic heart disease |
| E. Inflammation of heart muscle and conduction system without evidence of myocardial infarction | 5. Acute myocardial infarction |
-

Question Prompt: 13

Total Points: 5

Points per answer: 1

Match the type of cardiomyopathy with its description.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A. Progressive cardiac hypertrophy and dilation and impaired pumping ability of one or both ventricles | 1. Secondary |
| B. Cardiomyopathy caused by other disease | 2. Primary, peripartum |
| C. Left ventricle dysfunction in the last month before delivery to 5 months postpartum | 3. Primary, hypertrophic |
| D. Involves excessive ventricular growth | 4. Primary, restrictive |
| E. Excessive rigidity of ventricular walls, reduces ventricular filling | 5. Primary, Dilated |
-

Question Prompt: 14

Total Points: 5

Points per answer: 1

Match the type of shock with its description

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| A. Caused by infection | 1. Neurogenic |
| B. Caused by an embolism | 2. Septic |
| C. Caused by loss of blood volume | 3. Distributive |
| D. Caused by loss of vessel tone | 4. Hypovolemic |
| E. Caused by a decrease in sympathetic control | 5. Obstructive |
-

Question Prompt: 15

Total Points: 1

Endocarditis is a rare infection of the inner lining of the heart.

- True
- False
-

Question Prompt: 16

Total Points: 5

Points per answer: 1

Match each letter with the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| A. Narrowing of the heart valve orifice and failure of the valve leaflets to open normally | 1. Heart failure |
| B. Occurs when the pumping ability of the heart becomes impaired. | 2. Shock |
| C. Decrease in tissue perfusion caused by loss or redistribution of blood | 3. Prolapsed valve |
| D. Degeneration of valve leaflets that cause them to become enlarged and floppy so that they balloon back into the left atrium during systole. | 4. Regurgitant (incompetent) valve |
| E. Permits backward flow of blood to occur when the valve should be closed, can be mitral or aortic | 5. Stenosis |
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Question Prompt: 17

Total Points: 199.95

Points per answer: 199.95

Using the numbers, place the following structures in order of blood flow starting in the left atrium and ending in the left atrium. (left atrium will be used twice) 1-right atrium 2-left ventricle 3-tricuspid valve 4-aorta 5-lung capillaries 6-right ventricle 7-aortic valve 8-pulmonary veins 9-pulmonary valves 10-mitral valve 11-left atrium 12-pulmonary artery 13-body 14-vena cava 15-_____

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____
12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____
