

Ch01: Introduction

True / False

1. A person in the anatomic position is standing face forward, with palms of hands facing posteriorly.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

2. A person in the anatomic position is standing face forward, with palms of hands facing anteriorly.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

3. The terms *anterior* and *ventral* are synonymous.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

4. The terms *anterior* and *ventral* have opposite meanings.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

5. The terms *posterior* and *dorsal* are synonymous.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

6. The terms *posterior* and *dorsal* have opposite meanings.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

7. The terms *medial* and *lateral* are synonymous.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

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8. The terms *medial* and *lateral* have opposite meanings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

9. The terms *cephalad* and *caudal* are synonymous.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

10. The terms *cephalad* and *superior* are synonymous.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

11. The terms *cephalad* and *caudal* have opposite meanings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

12. The terms *superior* and *inferior* have opposite meanings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

13. The terms *proximal* and *distal* have opposite meanings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

14. The terms *proximal* and *distal* are synonymous.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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15. The terms *internal* and *external* are synonymous.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

16. The terms *internal* and *external* have opposite meanings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

17. The terms *supine* and *prone* are synonymous.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

18. The terms *supine* and *prone* have opposite meanings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

19. The term *anterior* means toward the front of the body or body part.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

20. The term *anterior* means toward the back of the body or body part.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

21. The term *ventral* means toward the front of the body or body part.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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22. The term *ventral* means toward the back of the body or body part.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

23. The term *dorsal* means toward the back of the body or body part.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

24. The term *posterior* means toward the back of the body or body part.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

25. The term *posterior* means toward the front of the body or body part.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

26. The term *dorsal* means toward the front of the body or body part.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

27. The term *medial* means toward the midline of the body.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

28. The term *medial* means away from the midline of the body.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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29. The term *cephalad* means toward the head.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

30. The term *superior* means toward the head.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

31. The term *cephalad* means toward the tail end of the spine.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

32. The term *superior* means toward the tail end of the spine.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

33. The term *caudal* means toward the tail end of the spine.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

34. The term *inferior* means toward the tail end of the spine.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

35. The term *caudal* means toward the feet.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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36. The term *inferior* means toward the feet.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

37. The term *proximal* means closer to the point of attachment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

38. The term *proximal* means farther from the point of attachment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

39. The term *internal* means nearer the inside or core of the body or organ.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

40. The term *internal* means nearer the outside of the body or an organ.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

41. The term *external* means nearer the outside of the body or an organ.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

42. The term *external* means nearer the inside or core of the body or an organ.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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43. The term *supine* means lying on the back, face upward.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

44. The term *supine* means lying on the abdomen, face downward.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

45. The term *prone* means lying on the abdomen, face downward.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

46. The term *prone* means lying on the back, face upward.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

47. The phrase *midsagittal plane* is synonymous with the phrase *median plane*.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

48. A midsagittal (or median) plane runs vertically or longitudinally from front to back through the midline of the body, dividing the body equally into right and left parts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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49. A midsagittal (or median) plane runs vertically or longitudinally from right to left, dividing the body into equal anterior and posterior parts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

50. A sagittal plane runs vertically or longitudinally from front to back parallel to the median plane, dividing the body into right and left parts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

51. The phrases *midcoronal plane* and *midaxillary plane* are synonymous.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

52. A sagittal plane runs crosswise through the body at right angles to the coronal plane, dividing the body into anterior and posterior parts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

53. A midcoronal (or midaxillary) plane runs vertically or longitudinally from right to left, dividing the body into equal anterior and posterior parts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

54. A midcoronal plane runs crosswise through the body at right angles to the sagittal plane, dividing the body into superior and inferior parts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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55. A frontal plane runs vertically or longitudinally from right to left parallel to the midcoronal (or midaxillary) plane, dividing the body into anterior and posterior parts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

56. A frontal plane runs vertically or longitudinally from front to back through the midline of the body, dividing the body equally into right and left parts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

57. The phrases *horizontal plane*, *transverse plane*, and *axial plane* are all synonymous.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

58. A horizontal, transverse, or axial plane runs crosswise through the body at right angles to the sagittal and coronal planes, dividing the body into superior and inferior parts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

59. A horizontal, transverse, or axial plane is a plane running at an angle, not parallel to the sagittal, coronal, or horizontal plane.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

60. An oblique plane runs at an angle, not parallel to the sagittal, coronal, or horizontal plane.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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61. There is no physical structure separating the abdominal cavity from the pelvic cavity.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

62. Both the cranial and spinal cavities are located posteriorly.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

63. Those with an asthenic body habitus have a slight build with a long, narrow, and shallow thorax that is wider more superiorly.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

64. Those with an asthenic body habitus are considered to be average with respect to height, weight, and torso length.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

65. Those with a hyposthenic build have a build somewhere between asthenic and sthenic.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

66. Those with a hypersthenic build have a build somewhere between asthenic and sthenic.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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67. Those with a sthenic build are average with respect to height, weight, and torso length.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

68. Those with a sthenic build have a massive, truncated build with a short, broad, and deep thorax.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

69. Those with a hypersthenic build have a massive, truncated build with a short, broad, and deep thorax.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

70. Those with a hypersthenic build have a build somewhere between asthenic and sthenic.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

71. The abdominopelvic regions found on the same plane as the ilium are the inguinal (or iliac) and hypogastric (or pubic).

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

72. The abdominopelvic regions located immediately under the ribs are the right and left hypochondriac.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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73. MRI does not involve any ionizing radiation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

74. The sectional imaging modality best able to demonstrate a microfracture is MRI.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

75. The sectional imaging modality best able to demonstrate a microfracture is CT.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

76. The sectional imaging modality preferred for head trauma is CT, as it can demonstrate skull and/or facial fractures as well as brain injury.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

77. The preferred sectional imaging modality for combative or uncooperative patients is CT.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

78. The preferred sectional imaging modality for combative or uncooperative patients is MRI.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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79. The signal provided by a CT detector must be converted from an analog format to a digital format prior to being sent to the computer.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

80. The signal provided by a CT detector must be converted from a digital format to an analog format prior to being sent to the computer.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

81. As the number of rows of detectors increase in a CT gantry, the number of slices obtained with each revolution of the tube also increases.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

82. As the number of rows of detectors increases in a CT gantry, the number of slices obtained with each revolution of the tube decreases.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

83. Most CT head images are initially acquired transaxially, with the cuts perpendicular to the long axis of the body.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

84. In CT imaging, the X-ray beam is perpendicular to the part being imaged.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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85. In CT imaging, the X-ray beam is parallel to the part being imaged.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

86. Varying the window level and window width when viewing CT images will cause bone to appear black and air to appear white.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

87. Non-ionic iodinated contrast injections in CT will result in fewer contrast reactions compared to ionic iodinated contrast injections.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

88. Ionic iodinated contrast injections in CT will result in fewer contrast reactions compared to non-ionic iodinated contrast injections.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

89. An advantage of MRI is the ability to obtain images in virtually any plane.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

90. A disadvantage of MRI is that images can be acquired only in transaxial planes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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91. The principles of MRI rely on hydrogen atoms in the body.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

92. The principles of MRI rely on oxygen atoms in the body.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

93. The presence of ferromagnetic objects in the body or in the MRI scanning room can pose a safety hazard for those having an MRI.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

94. The presence of ferromagnetic objects in the body or in the CT scanning room can pose a safety hazard for those having a CT scan.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

95. The most commonly employed contrast media in MRI is gadolinium based.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

96. The most commonly employed contrast media in MRI is water soluble, non-ionic iodinated.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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97. All MRI contrast agents are paramagnetic or superparamagnetic.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

98. Generally, the gadolinium-based contrast agents administered for MRI exams result in fewer contrast reactions compared to the incidence of reactions from the non-ionic iodinated contrast agents administered for CT exams.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

99. Generally, the non-ionic iodinated contrast agents administered for CT exams result in fewer contrast reactions compared to the incidence of reactions for gadolinium-based contrast agents.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

100. Gadolinium-based contrast agents are water soluble and therefore are eliminated from the body through urinary output.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

Multiple Choice

101. A person in the anatomic position is standing face forward with palms of hands

- a. in the prayer position.
- b. facing posteriorly.
- c. facing anteriorly.
- d. in the same direction as the feet.

ANSWER: c

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102. The term *anterior* means
- a. the front of the body or body part.
 - b. closer to the point of origin.
 - c. nearer the inside or core of the body or an organ.
 - d. lying on the back, face upward.
 - e. the back of the body or body part.

ANSWER: a

103. The term *ventral* means
- a. farther from the point of attachment.
 - b. the front of the body or body part.
 - c. nearer the outside of the body or an organ.
 - d. lying on the abdomen, face downward.
 - e. away from the midline of the body.

ANSWER: b

104. The term *posterior* means
- a. the front of the body or body part.
 - b. toward the head.
 - c. the back of the body or body part.
 - d. nearer the inside or core of the body or an organ.
 - e. toward the tail end of the spine.

ANSWER: c

105. The term *dorsal* means
- a. the back of the body or body part.
 - b. closer to the point of attachment.
 - c. the front of the body or body part.
 - d. lying on the back, face upward.
 - e. toward the head.

ANSWER: a

106. The term *medial* means
- a. toward the tail end of the spine.
 - b. toward the midline of the body.
 - c. nearer the outside of the body or an organ.
 - d. the back of the body or body part.
 - e. lying on the abdomen, face downward.

ANSWER: b

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107. The term *lateral* means

- a. nearer the inside or core of the body or an organ.
- b. farther from the point of attachment.
- c. the front of the body or body part.
- d. toward the head.
- e. away from the midline of the body.

ANSWER: e

108. The term *cephalad* means

- a. toward the tail end of the spine.
- b. away from the midline of the body.
- c. the back of the body or body part.
- d. toward the head.
- e. lying on the abdomen, face downward.

ANSWER: d

109. The term *superior* means

- a. toward the head.
- b. farther from the point of attachment.
- c. closer to the point of attachment.
- d. nearer the outside of the body or an organ.
- e. toward the tail end of the spine.

ANSWER: a

110. The term *caudal* means

- a. toward the head.
- b. nearer the inside or core of the body or an organ.
- c. toward the tail end of the spine.
- d. toward the feet.
- e. farther from the point of attachment.

ANSWER: c

111. The term *inferior* means

- a. nearer the outside of the body or an organ.
- b. toward the tail end of the spine.
- c. away from the midline of the body.
- d. the front of the body or body part.
- e. toward the head.

ANSWER: b

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112. The term *proximal* means
- a. toward the midline of the body.
 - b. lying on the back, face upward.
 - c. closer to the point of attachment.
 - d. away from the midline of the body.
 - e. farther from the point of attachment.

ANSWER: c

113. The term *distal* means
- a. closer to the point of attachment.
 - b. toward the midline.
 - c. the back of the body or body part.
 - d. nearer the inside or core of the body or an organ.
 - e. farther from the point of attachment.

ANSWER: e

114. The term *internal* means
- a. the front of the body or body part.
 - b. nearer the inside or core of the body or an organ.
 - c. away from the midline of the body.
 - d. lying on the back, face upward.
 - e. toward the tail end of the spine.

ANSWER: b

115. The term *external* means
- a. away from the midline of the body.
 - b. toward the head.
 - c. nearer the inside or core of the body or an organ.
 - d. nearer the outside of the body or an organ.
 - e. lying on the abdomen, face downward.

ANSWER: d

116. The term *supine* means
- a. toward the midline of the body.
 - b. lying on the abdomen, face downward.
 - c. lying on the back, face upward.
 - d. the front of the body or body part.
 - e. farther from the point of attachment.

ANSWER: c

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117. The term *prone* means

- a. lying on the abdomen, face downward.
- b. lying on the back, face upward.
- c. closer to the point of attachment.
- d. toward the tail end of the spine.
- e. the back of the body or body part.

ANSWER: a

118. Which term means the front of the body or body part?

- a. Anterior
- b. Dorsal
- c. Ventral
- d. Caudal
- e. Both a and c

ANSWER: e

119. Which term means the back of the body or body part?

- a. Cephalad
- b. Proximal
- c. Dorsal
- d. External
- e. Prone

ANSWER: c

120. Which term means toward the midline of the body?

- a. External
- b. Caudal
- c. Ventral
- d. Prone
- e. Medial

ANSWER: e

121. Which term means away from the midline of the body?

- a. Lateral
- b. Ventral
- c. Medial
- d. External
- e. Distal

ANSWER: a

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122. Which term means toward the head?

- a. Cephalad
- b. Superior
- c. Caudal
- d. Both a and b
- e. Both a and c

ANSWER: d

123. Which term means toward the tail end of the spine?

- a. Proximal
- b. Cephalad
- c. Superior
- d. Caudal
- e. Ventral
- f. None of the above

ANSWER: d

124. Which term means closer to the point of attachment?

- a. Proximal
- b. Dorsal
- c. Distal
- d. External

ANSWER: a

125. Which term means farther from the point of attachment?

- a. Anterior
- b. Cephalad
- c. Distal
- d. External
- e. Proximal

ANSWER: c

126. Which term means nearer the inside or core of the body or an organ?

- a. Prone
- b. Inferior
- c. Dorsal
- d. Medial
- e. Internal

ANSWER: e

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127. Which term means nearer the outside of the body or an organ?

- a. Ventral
- b. Caudal
- c. Dorsal
- d. External
- e. Distal

ANSWER: d

128. Which term means lying on the back, face upward?

- a. Supine
- b. Prone
- c. Distal
- d. Cephalad
- e. Dorsal

ANSWER: a

129. Which term means lying on the abdomen, face downward?

- a. Proximal
- b. Prone
- c. Medial
- d. Posterior
- e. Supine

ANSWER: b

130. Which plane runs vertically or longitudinally from front to back through the midline of the body, dividing the body equally into right and left parts?

- a. Median
- b. Sagittal
- c. Midcoronal
- d. Midsagittal

ANSWER: d

131. Which plane runs vertically or longitudinally from front to back parallel to the median plane, dividing the body into right and left parts?

- a. Sagittal
- b. Midcoronal
- c. Midaxillary
- d. Coronal
- e. Axial

ANSWER: a

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132. Which plane runs vertically or longitudinally from right to left, dividing the body equally into anterior and posterior parts?
- a. Midsagittal
 - b. Frontal
 - c. Transverse
 - d. Oblique
 - e. None of the above

ANSWER: e

133. Which plane runs vertically or longitudinally from right to left parallel to the midaxillary plane, dividing the body into anterior and posterior parts?
- a. Frontal
 - b. Medial
 - c. Sagittal
 - d. Horizontal
 - e. Oblique

ANSWER: a

134. Which plane runs crosswise through the body at right angles to the coronal plane, dividing the body into superior and inferior parts?
- a. Median
 - b. Midaxillary
 - c. Oblique
 - d. Axial
 - e. None of the above

ANSWER: d

135. Which of the following cavities is not located anteriorly?
- a. Thoracic
 - b. Spinal
 - c. Abdominal
 - d. Pelvic
 - e. None of the above

ANSWER: b

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136. Which build is average with respect to height, weight, and torso length?

- a. Asthenic
- b. Hypersthenic
- c. Hyposthenic
- d. Sthenic

ANSWER: d

137. Which build is slight with a long, narrow, and shallow thorax that is wider more superiorly?

- a. Asthenic
- b. Hypersthenic
- c. Hyposthenic
- d. Sthenic

ANSWER: a

138. Which build lies between asthenic and sthenic?

- a. Hypersthenic
- b. Hyposthenic
- c. Neither a nor b

ANSWER: b

139. Which build is massive and truncated, with a short, broad, and deep thorax?

- a. Asthenic
- b. Hypersthenic
- c. Hyposthenic
- d. Sthenic

ANSWER: b

140. Only 10% of the population is

- a. asthenic.
- b. hypersthenic.
- c. hyposthenic.
- d. sthenic.

ANSWER: a

141. Someone with an asthenic build

- a. has a slight build with a long, narrow, and shallow thorax that is wider more superiorly.
- b. has an average build with respect to height, weight, and torso length.
- c. has a massive, truncated build with a short, broad, and deep thorax.
- d. None of the above

ANSWER: a

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142. Someone with a sthenic build

- a. has a massive, truncated build with a short, broad, and deep thorax.
- b. is average with respect to height, weight, and torso length.
- c. has a slight build with a long, narrow, and shallow thorax that is wider more superiorly.
- d. None of the above

ANSWER: b

143. Someone with a hypersthenic build

- a. has a slight build with a long, narrow, and shallow thorax that is wider more superiorly.
- b. is average with respect to height, weight, and torso length.
- c. has a massive, truncated build with a short, broad, and deep thorax.
- d. None of the above

ANSWER: c

144. The system dividing the abdomen and pelvis into regions includes _____ regions.

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 6
- d. 9
- e. 12

ANSWER: d

145. The abdominopelvic regions found immediately under the ribs are the

- a. iliac.
- b. hypochondriac.
- c. lumbar.
- d. hypogastric.
- e. umbilical.

ANSWER: b

146. The abdominopelvic regions found on the same plane as the ilium are the

- a. inguinal.
- b. iliac.
- c. hypogastric.
- d. a and b.
- e. a, b, and c.

ANSWER: e

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147. Which statement regarding CT, as compared to MRI, is not a true statement?
- a. It offers better tolerance for patient motion.
 - b. It is less costly.
 - c. Generally, scanning time is quicker.
 - d. Patients on life support or monitoring equipment are not allowed in the CT scanning room.

ANSWER: d

148. The image receptors in a CT gantry are
- a. digital imaging sensors.
 - b. a film/screen combination.
 - c. detectors.
 - d. None of the above

ANSWER: c

149. Which type(s) of contrast media is/are employed in CT?
- a. Water soluble iodinated
 - b. Barium mixture
 - c. a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b

ANSWER: c

150. The principles of MRI rely on which atoms in the body?
- a. Oxygen
 - b. Carbon
 - c. Hydrogen
 - d. Potassium
 - e. Calcium

ANSWER: c

151. Which of the following is not a method used to weight MRI images?
- a. Proton density
 - b. T1 relaxation time
 - c. T2 relaxation time
 - d. None of the above

ANSWER: c

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152. Which of the following is not a safety issue associated with MRI?

- a. The presence of ferromagnetic objects in the body
- b. An increase in body temperature
- c. Loud noises emitted by the scanner
- d. Reactions to contrast agents
- e. None of the above

ANSWER: e

153. The most commonly employed contrast media in MRI is

- a. water soluble non-ionic iodinated.
- b. water soluble ionic iodinated.
- c. barium sulphate.
- d. gadolinium based.

ANSWER: d

Matching

Match each statement with the correct term below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. The front of the body or body part | b. Closer to the point of attachment |
| c. Nearer the outside of the body or organ | d. Lying on the abdomen, face downward |
| e. Away from the midline of the body | f. Toward the head |

154. Prone

ANSWER: d

155. Cephalad

ANSWER: f

156. Proximal

ANSWER: b

157. Anterior

ANSWER: a

158. External

ANSWER: c

159. Lateral

ANSWER: e

Ch01: Introduction

Match each statement with the correct term below.

- a. Plane running vertically or longitudinally from front to back through the midline of the body, dividing the body equally into right and left parts.
- b. Plane running vertically or longitudinally from right to left, dividing the body into equal anterior and posterior parts.
- c. Plane running crosswise through the body at right angles to the sagittal and coronal planes, dividing the body into superior and inferior parts.

160. Midcoronal plane

ANSWER: b

161. Midsagittal plane

ANSWER: a

162. Horizontal plane

ANSWER: c

163. Midaxillary plane

ANSWER: b

164. Median plane

ANSWER: a

165. Transverse plane

ANSWER: c

166. Axial plane

ANSWER: c

Ch01: Introduction

Match each statement with the correct term below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Slight build with a long, narrow, and shallow thorax that is wider more superiorly | b. Average with respect to height, weight, and torso length |
| c. Build somewhere between asthenic and sthenic | d. Massive, truncated build with a short, broad, and deep thorax |

167. Sthenic

ANSWER: b

168. Hypersthenic

ANSWER: d

169. Asthenic

ANSWER: a

170. Hyposthenic

ANSWER: c

Completion

171. In the anatomic position, the palms of the hands are facing _____.

ANSWER: forward, anteriorly
anteriorly, forward

172. A synonym for *anterior* is _____.

ANSWER: ventral

173. A synonym for *dorsal* is _____.

ANSWER: posterior

174. A term having the opposite meaning of *medial* is _____.

ANSWER: lateral

175. A term having the opposite meaning of *lateral* is _____.

ANSWER: medial

Ch01: Introduction

176. A term having the opposite meaning of *cephalad* is _____.

ANSWER: caudal

177. A term having the opposite meaning of *caudal* is _____.

ANSWER: cephalad

178. A synonym for *cephalad* is _____.

ANSWER: superior

179. A synonym for *superior* is _____.

ANSWER: cephalad

180. A synonym for *caudal* is _____.

ANSWER: inferior

181. A synonym for *inferior* is _____.

ANSWER: caudal

182. A term having the opposite meaning of *anterior* is _____.

ANSWER: dorsal, posterior
posterior, dorsal

183. A term having the opposite meaning of *ventral* is _____.

ANSWER: dorsal, posterior
posterior, dorsal

184. A term having the opposite meaning of *posterior* is _____.

ANSWER: anterior, ventral
ventral, anterior

Ch01: Introduction

185. A term having the opposite meaning of *proximal* is _____.

ANSWER: distal

186. A term having the opposite meaning of *proximal* is _____.

ANSWER: distal

187. A term having the opposite meaning of *internal* is _____.

ANSWER: external

188. A term having the opposite meaning of *external* is _____.

ANSWER: internal

189. A term having the opposite meaning of *supine* is _____.

ANSWER: prone

190. A term having the opposite meaning of *prone* is _____.

ANSWER: supine

191. A term meaning toward the front of the body or body part is _____.

ANSWER: anterior, ventral
ventral, anterior

192. A term meaning toward the back of the body or body part is _____.

ANSWER: posterior, dorsal
dorsal, posterior

193. A term meaning toward the midline of the body is _____.

ANSWER: medial

194. A term meaning away from the midline of the body is _____.

ANSWER: lateral

Ch01: Introduction

195. A term meaning toward the tail end of the spine is _____.

ANSWER: caudal, inferior
inferior, caudal

196. A term meaning closer to the point of attachment is _____.

ANSWER: proximal

197. A term meaning farther from the point of attachment is _____.

ANSWER: distal

198. A term meaning nearer the inside of the body or an organ is _____.

ANSWER: internal

199. A term meaning nearer the outside of the body or an organ is _____.

ANSWER: external

200. A term meaning lying on the back, face upward, is _____.

ANSWER: supine

201. A term meaning lying on the abdomen, face downward, is _____.

ANSWER: prone

202. A plane running at an angle that is not parallel to the sagittal, coronal, or horizontal plane is _____.

ANSWER: oblique

203. A plane running vertically or longitudinally from front to back through the midline of the body, dividing the body equally into right and left parts, is _____.

ANSWER: midsagittal, median
median, midsagittal

Ch01: Introduction

204. A plane running vertically or longitudinally from front to back parallel to the midsagittal or median plane, dividing the body into right and left parts, is _____.

ANSWER: sagittal

205. A plane running vertically or longitudinally from right to left, dividing the body into equal anterior and posterior parts, is _____.

ANSWER: midcoronal, midaxillary
midaxillary, midcoronal

206. A plane running vertically or longitudinally from right to left parallel to the midaxillary plane, dividing the body into anterior and posterior parts, is _____.

ANSWER: coronal, frontal
frontal, coronal

207. A plane running crosswise through the body at right angles to the sagittal and coronal planes, dividing the body into superior and inferior parts, is _____.

ANSWER: horizontal, transverse, axial
transverse, axial, horizontal
axial, horizontal, transverse

208. A plane running at an angle that is not parallel to the sagittal, coronal, or horizontal plane is _____.

ANSWER: oblique

209. The physical structure separating the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity is the _____.

ANSWER: diaphragm

210. The structure defining the point of demarcation between the cranial and spinal cavities is the _____.

ANSWER: foramen magnum

Ch01: Introduction

211. The body habitus that is average with respect to height, weight, and torso length is _____.

ANSWER: sthenic

212. The body build that is slight with a long, narrow, and shallow thorax that is wider more superiorly is _____.

ANSWER: asthenic

213. The body build falling somewhere between asthenic and sthenic is _____.

ANSWER: hyposthenic

214. The body build that is massive and truncated, with a short, broad, and deep thorax, is _____.

ANSWER: hypersthenic

215. An advantage of a 15-degree angulation of the gantry when performing CT head imaging is _____.

ANSWER: minimal interface artifacts, reduced radiation dosage to the eyes
reduced radiation dosage to the eyes, minimal interface artifacts

216. An advantage of non-ionic iodinated contrast injections in CT as opposed to ionic iodinated contrast injections is _____.

ANSWER: fewer reactions

217. The reaction of _____ atoms in the body altered by magnetic fields and radio-frequency pulses are being measured via MRI.

ANSWER: hydrogen

218. The most commonly employed contrast media in MRI is _____.

ANSWER: gadolinium based

219. Two safety issues associated with MRI are _____ and _____.

ANSWER: increase in body temperature; ferromagnetic objects either in the body or scanning room;
claustrophobic patients; loud noises; contrast agent reactions