

**Test Bank for Anatomy Physiology and Disease An Interactive
Journey for Health Professions 2nd Edition Colbert Ankney Lee
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CHAPTER 2

Multiple Choice

1. a pg 24
2. d pg 25
3. b pg 27
4. d pg 27
5. c pg 27
6. a pg 37
7. b pg 27
8. b pg 30
9. d pg 32
10. b pg 32
11. b pg 34
12. d pg 34
13. d pg 32

14. b

pg 32

15. c pg 34

16. b pg 26

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17. c pg 37
18. c pg 28
19. a pg 26
20. d pg 25
21. c pg 28
22. c pg 32
23. a pg 30
24. b pg 33
25. a pg 28
26. a pg 25
27. b pg 27
28. b pg 27
29. d pg 37
30. c pg 25
31. a pg 32
32. a pg 28
33. a pg 28
34. c pg 27
35. a pg 35

36. b pg 27
37. b pg 25
38. c pg 34
39. b pg 27
40. d pg 32
41. c pg 26
42. a pg 26
43. a pg 26
44. d pg 28
45. b pg 30
46. c pg 30
47. b pg 30
48. a pg 37
49. c pg 32
50. d pg 32
51. b pg 24
52. c pg 27
53. d pg 38
54. c pg 38

Short Answer

1. supine pg 25
2. Fowler's pg 25
3. inferior pg 27
4. Lateral pg 27
5. frontal pg 27
6. Dorsal pg 27
7. Proximal pg 27
8. External pg 27
9. superficial pg 28
10. ventral pg 27
11. distal pg 27
12. peripheral pg 28
13. necrosis pg 33
14. antecubital pg 36
15. axillary pg 36
16. intracranial pg 26

17. patient's pg 29

18. wrist	pg 36
19. gluteal	pg 36
20. eat	pg 26
21. claustrophobia	pg 38
22. breastbone	pg 36
23. stomach	pg 24
24. dimensional	pg 37
25. hernia	pg 33
26. hypochondriac	pg 32
27. Fowler's	pg 25
28. Trendelenburg	pg 26
29. Magnetic resonance	pg 38
30. psoas	pg 34
31. Cyanosis	pg 30
32. inguinal	pg 32
33. Ultrasound	pg 38
34. anteroposterior	pg 37
35. pulmonary embolism	pg 28
36. cerebral embolism	pg 28

37. hypogastric	pg 32
38. neck	pg 26
39. air	pg 37
40. tissue	pg 37
41. water	pg 37
42. bone	pg 37
43. one	pg 37
44. three	pg 37
45. Trendelenburg	pg 26
46. orthostatic hypotension	pg 26
47. sound	pg 38
48. left	pg 37

True/False

1. FALSE pg 24
2. TRUE pg 25
3. FALSE pg 25
4. TRUE pg 27
5. FALSE pg 27
6. TRUE pg 37
7. TRUE pg 37
8. FALSE pg 28
9. FALSE pg 28
10. TRUE pg 32
11. TRUE pg 36
12. FALSE pg 36
13. TRUE pg 36
14. FALSE pg 34
15. FALSE pg 36
16. FALSE pg 26
17. FALSE pg 38
18. TRUE pg 28

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- 19. FALSE pg 28
- 20. FALSE pg 34
- 21. TRUE pg 24
- 22. TRUE pg 27
- 23. FALSE pg 27
- 24. TRUE pg 27
- 25. FALSE pg 27
- 26. FALSE pg 27
- 27. FALSE pg 27
- 28. TRUE pg 27
- 29. TRUE pg 32
- 30. FALSE pg 24
- 31. TRUE pg 26
- 32. TRUE pg 28
- 33. FALSE pg 30
- 34. TRUE pg 30
- 35. FALSE pg 30
- 36. TRUE pg 30
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- 38. FALSE pg 34
- 39. FALSE pg 34
- 40. TURE pg 37
- 41. TRUE pg 37
- 42. TRUE pg 38
- 43. FALSE pg 38
- 44. FALSE pg 34

Essay

1. Answers may vary. RUQ = liver, right kidney, colon, pancreas, gallbladder. LUQ = liver, spleen, left kidney, stomach, colon, pancreas. RLQ = colon, small intestine, major artery and vein to the right leg, ureter, appendix. LLQ = colon, small intestine, major artery and vein to the left leg, and ureter.

pg 35

2. Central cyanosis involves vital organs and is more serious than decreased oxygen delivery to hands and feet.

pg 30

3. Location, duration, and type of

pain. pg 24

4. Cranial (cephalic), proximal, internal, deep, and

anterior. pgs 27-28

5. It is often done with tissue and organ samples to further examine internal

structures. pg 27

6. When seated the blood pressure is low but the brain is receiving adequate blood flow.

When standing, the heart has to pump harder against gravity to send blood to the brain. If the heart cannot compensate, the pressure becomes even lower and the patient feels weak and dizzy due to lack of blood to the brain.

pg 26

7. 1. Posteroanterior (PA) places the patient in an upright position with the chest placed in front of the x-ray film. The beam travels from the machine, through the patient's posterior region, and onto the film. 2. Anteroposterior (AP) places the patient's posterior next to the film. The beam travels from the machine through the patient's anterior region and onto the film. 3. Lateral places the side of the patient against the film and the beam travels from one side of the body onto the film. An example would be a left lateral in which the left side of the chest is against the film and the beam would travel through the right side and onto the film.

pg 37

8. A hernia is a tear in the muscle wall that can allow a structure to protrude through it. If blood flow is restricted to the portion of the organ that is protruding, then death of the tissue and other serious consequences can develop.

pg 33

Matching

1. c pg 30
2. e pg 32
3. g pg 37
4. b pg 38
5. a pg 37
6. i pg 36
7. f pg 38
8. h pg 36
9. j pg 34
10. d pg 33