

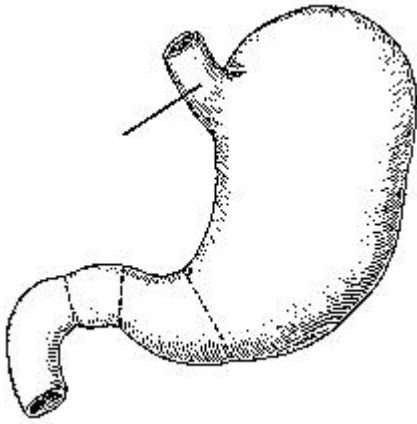
Digestive Systym

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

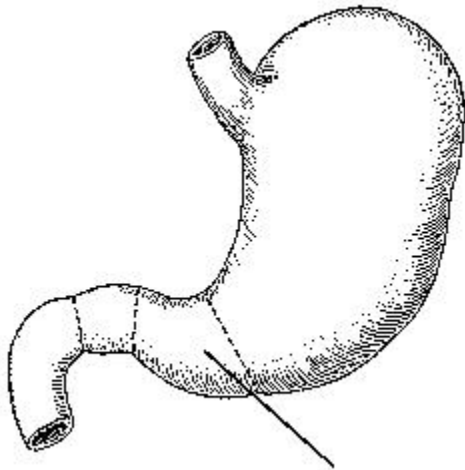
- ___ 1. The expanded portion of the terminal esophagus is called the:
- cardiac notch.
 - abdominal esophagus.
 - cardiac antrum.
 - esophagogastric junction.

- ___ 2. The area identified in the figure below is the:



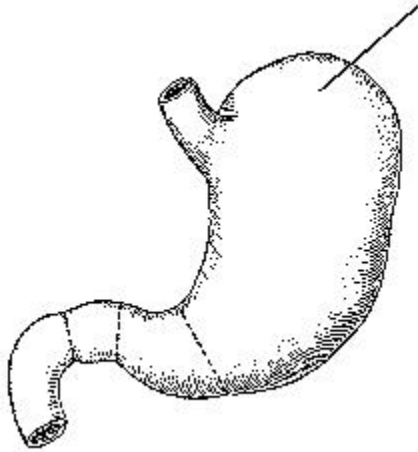
- fundus.
- angular notch.
- cardiac antrum.
- lesser curvature.

- ___ 3. The part of the stomach identified in the figure below is the:



- a. greater curvature.
- b. pyloric antrum.
- c. pyloric canal.
- d. pyloric sphincter.

___ 4. The area identified in the figure below is the:



- a. fundus.
- b. body.
- c. cardiac antrum.
- d. greater curvature.

___ 5. The muscle controlling the opening between the stomach and the duodenum is termed the:

- a. pylorus.
- b. pyloric sphincter.
- c. pyloric antrum.
- d. ileocecal valve.

___ 6. For which type of body habitus is the stomach almost horizontal?

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

___ 7. For which type of body habitus is the stomach nearly vertical?

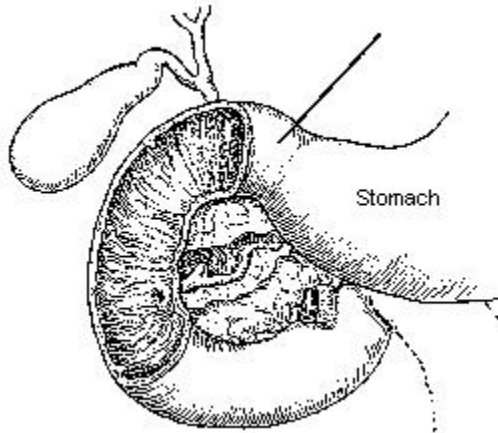
- a. Sthenic
- b. Asthenic
- c. Hyposthenic
- d. Hypersthenic

___ 8. Functions of the stomach include:

- 1. storage of food.
 - 2. absorption of food products.
 - 3. chemical breakdown of food.
- a. 1 and 2

- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 1, 2, and 3

___ 9. The area identified in the figure below is the:



- a. fundus.
- b. duodenum.
- c. pyloric portion.
- d. angular notch.

___ 10. Which of the following positions demonstrates air-fluid levels?

- 1. Upright
 - 2. Lateral decubitus
 - 3. Lateral
- a. 1 and 2 only
 - b. 1 and 3 only
 - c. 2 and 3 only
 - d. 1, 2, and 3

___ 11. Which of the following abdominal features are seen on “plain films” (noncontrast media studies) of the abdomen?

- 1. Outer contours of the kidneys
 - 2. Psoas muscles
 - 3. Pancreas
- a. 1 and 2 only
 - b. 1 and 3 only
 - c. 2 and 3 only
 - d. 1, 2, and 3

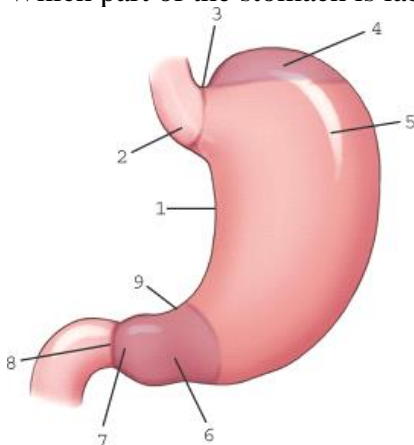
___ 12. What term is applied to the accumulation of free air in the abdominal cavity?

- a. Pneumoperitoneum
- b. Hydroperitoneum
- c. Pelvic inflammatory disease
- d. Ascites

- ___ 13. What term is applied to the accumulation of fluid in the abdominal cavity?
- Pneumoperitoneum
 - Hydroperitoneum
 - Pelvic inflammatory disease
 - Ascites
- ___ 14. The function of the digestive system is to
- chemically break down food.
 - mechanically break apart food.
 - absorb nutrient materials.
 - All of the above
- ___ 15. The wavelike contractions of muscle that move food through the digestive system are called
- peristalsis.
 - voluntary contractions.
 - mechanical digestion.
 - involuntary digestion.
- ___ 16. Which of the following provides a passage for both food and air?
- esophagus
 - trachea
 - pharynx
 - duodenum
- ___ 17. Enzymes in saliva begin the chemical digestion of
- fat.
 - protein.
 - carbohydrates.
 - vitamins.
- ___ 18. Saliva contains certain enzymes to begin the digestion of:
- starch.
 - minerals.
 - proteins.
 - lipids.
- ___ 19. The act of swallowing is termed:
- mastication.
 - digestion.
 - deglutition.
 - aphasia.
- ___ 20. The esophagus is located ___ to the larynx.
- anterior
 - posterior
 - inferior
 - proximal
- ___ 21. Which two forces or processes propel food down the esophagus?
- Peristalsis and gravity
 - Peristalsis and rhythmic segmentation
 - Gravity and deglutition
 - Deglutition and mastication
- ___ 22. The opening between the stomach and esophagus is termed the:
- cardiac antrum.
 - cardiac notch.
 - esophagogastric junction.

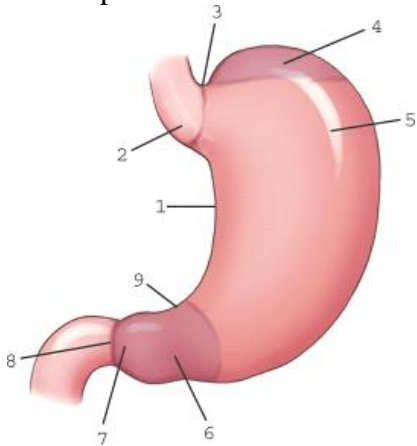
d. esophagocardiac junction.

- ___ 23. The dilated portion of the distal esophagus is termed the:
- a. cardiac antrum.
 - b. cardiac notch.
 - c. fundus.
 - d. incisura cardiaca.
- ___ 24. Which of the following is not a main subdivision of the stomach?
- a. Fundus
 - b. Cardium
 - c. Pylorus
 - d. Body
- ___ 25. Which term describes the outer, lateral border of the stomach?
- a. Lesser curvature
 - b. Incisura angularis
 - c. Gastric border
 - d. Greater curvature
- ___ 26. What is the term for the longitudinal mucosal folds found within the stomach?
- a. Gastric canal
 - b. Valvulae conniventes
 - c. Haustra
 - d. Rugae
- ___ 27. Which aspect of the stomach is attached to the duodenum?
- a. Fundus
 - b. Body
 - c. Pylorus
 - d. Cardiac
- ___ 28. Which part of the stomach is labeled **6**?



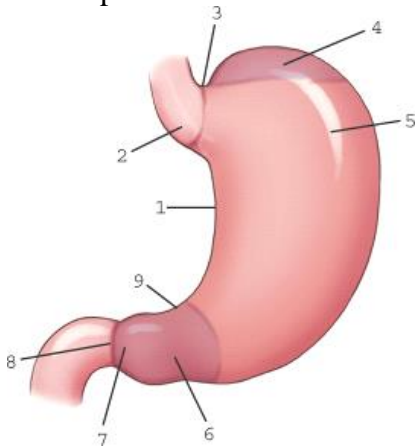
- a. Body
- b. Pyloric portion
- c. Pyloric antrum
- d. Pyloric canal

___ 29. Which part of the stomach is labeled **2**?



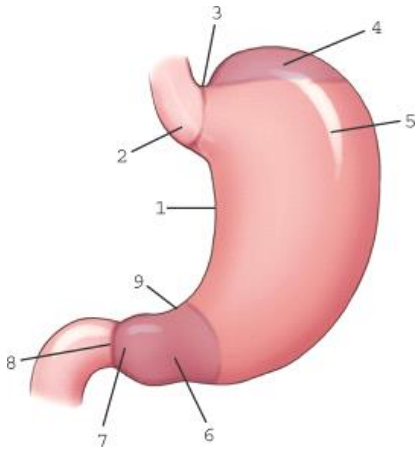
- a. Esophagogastric junction
- b. Incisura angularis
- c. Incisura cardiaca
- d. Cardiac antrum

___ 30. Which part of the stomach is labeled **9**?



- a. Cardiac notch
- b. Angular notch
- c. Pyloric orifice
- d. Incisura cardiaca

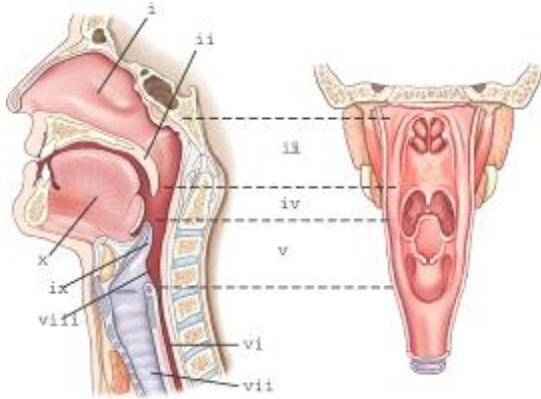
___ 31. Which part of the stomach is labeled **3**?



- a. Angular notch
- b. Cardiac notch
- c. Incisura angularis
- d. Esophagogastric junction

- ___ 32. Which of the following structures is not one of the salivary glands?
- a. Parotid
 - b. Sublingual
 - c. Submandibular
 - d. All of the above are salivary glands.

- ___ 33. Part **iv** refers to the:



- a. laryngopharynx.
- b. nasopharynx.
- c. oropharynx.
- d. posterior oral cavity.

- ___ 34. A high and transverse stomach would be found in a(n) ___ patient.
- a. hyposthenic
 - b. asthenic
 - c. sthenic
 - d. hypersthenic

- ___ 35. A stomach with the duodenal bulb at the level of L1-2 would be found in a(n) ___ patient.
- a. hyposthenic

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

- ___ 36. What is the classification of barium sulfate as a contrast media?
- a. Radiopaque
 - b. Radiolucent
 - c. Isodense
 - d. Negative contrast media
- ___ 37. What type of solution is formed when barium is mixed with water?
- a. Water-soluble solution
 - b. Isotonic solution
 - c. Hypotonic solution
 - d. Colloidal suspension
- ___ 38. Swallowed air can be used as a negative contrast medium during an upper GI series.
- a. True
 - b. False
- ___ 39. Which of the following statements is true about barium sulfate?
- a. It should be discarded if not used within an hour after mixing.
 - b. The patient may become ill if it is not prepared with sterile water.
 - c. It rarely produces an allergic reaction.
 - d. It is soluble in water.
- ___ 40. Which of the following clinical indications would mandate the use of an oral, water-soluble contrast agent?
- a. Patient with esophageal reflux
 - b. Patient with a bezoar
 - c. Patient with a possible perforated bowel
 - d. Patient with a possible peptic ulcer

Completion

Complete each statement.

1. Breaking food into molecules small enough for the body to absorb is a major function of the _____ system.
2. The large intestine is also known as the _____.
3. Hydrochloric acid is secreted by cells that line the inside of the _____.

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. The rectum is the final section of the digestive tract.

____ 2. Some nutrients are absorbed in the large intestine.

Digestive System Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Hard | REF: Volume 2, Page 97 |
| OBJ: Category: Anatomy | | TOP: Exam: 2 | |
| 2. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Hard | REF: Volume 2, Page 98 |
| OBJ: Category: Anatomy | | TOP: Exam: 2 | |
| 3. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 98 | | OBJ: Category: Anatomy | |
| TOP: Exam: 1 | | | |
| 4. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 98 | | OBJ: Category: Anatomy | |
| TOP: Exam: None | | | |
| 5. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 99 | | OBJ: Category: Anatomy | |
| TOP: Exam: 1 | | | |
| 6. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Hard | REF: Volume 2, Page 99 |
| OBJ: Category: Anatomy | | TOP: Exam: 2 | |
| 7. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Hard | REF: Volume 2, Page 99 |
| OBJ: Category: Anatomy | | TOP: Exam: None | |
| 8. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Hard | REF: Volume 2, Page 99 |
| OBJ: Category: Anatomy | | TOP: Exam: 2 | |
| 9. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 100 | | OBJ: Category: Anatomy | |
| TOP: Exam: None | | | |
| 10. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: Page 332 | |
| 11. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: Page 336 | |
| 12. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: Page 339 | |
| 13. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: Page 338 | |
| 14. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: I | OBJ: 39.2.1 |
| 15. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: I | OBJ: 39.2.2 |
| 16. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: I | OBJ: 39.2.2 |
| 17. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: I | OBJ: 39.2.2 |
| 18. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 451 | |
| 19. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 451 | |
| 20. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 451 | |
| 21. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 453 | |
| 22. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 453 | |
| 23. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 453 | |
| 24. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 454 | |
| 25. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 454 | |
| 26. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 455 | |
| 27. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 456 | |
| 28. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 454 | |

29.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 454
30.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 454
31.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 454
32.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 451
33.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 451
34.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 458
35.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 458
36.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 461
37.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 461
38.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 461
39.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 461
40.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 462

COMPLETION

1.	ANS: digestive		
	PTS: 1	DIF: I	OBJ: 39.2.1
2.	ANS: colon		
	PTS: 1	DIF: I	OBJ: 39.2.2
3.	ANS: stomach		
	PTS: 1	DIF: I	OBJ: 39.2.2

TRUE/FALSE

1.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	DIF: I	OBJ: 39.2.2
2.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	DIF: I	OBJ: 39.2.2