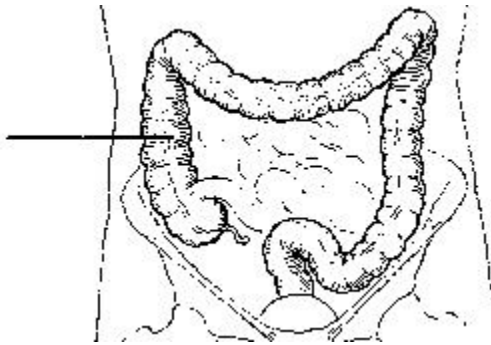


UGI and LGI

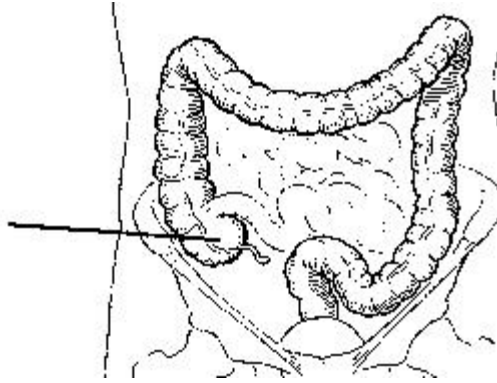
Multiple Choice

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

- ___ 1. For which type of body habitus is the stomach nearly vertical?
- Sthenic
 - Asthenic
 - Hyposthenic
 - Hypersthenic
- ___ 2. The main functions of the small bowel are _____ of food.
- digestion
 - absorption
 - storage
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 3. The vermiform appendix of the colon is attached to the:
- cecum.
 - ileum.
 - sigmoid.
 - ascending colon.
- ___ 4. The area of the colon identified in the figure below is the:

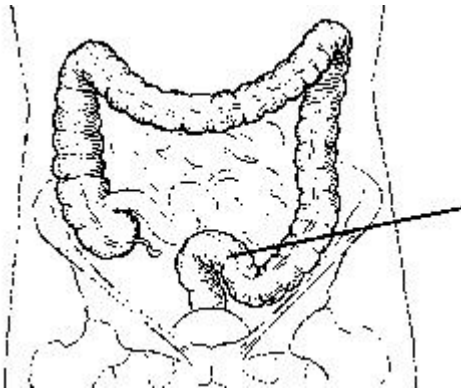


- left colic flexure.
 - right colic flexure.
 - ascending colon.
 - descending colon.
- ___ 5. The area of the colon identified in the figure below is the:



- a. cecum.
- b. ileum.
- c. sigmoid.
- d. rectum.

___ 6. The area of the colon identified in the figure below is the:



- a. cecum.
- b. ileum.
- c. rectum.
- d. sigmoid.

___ 7. The contraction waves by which the digestive tube moves its contents toward the rectum are called:

- a. respiration.
- b. peristalsis.
- c. mastication.
- d. deglutition.

___ 8. The patient “prep” for a morning stomach examination is food and fluid are withheld:

- a. after midnight.
- b. after the evening meal.
- c. for 12 hours.
- d. for 24 hours.

___ 9. Food and fluid should be withheld for how many hours before a stomach examination?

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 8
- d. 12

- _____ 10. The routinely used methods of examining the stomach include _____ contrast.
- 1. no
 - 2. single
 - 3. double
- a. 1 and 2
 - b. 1 and 3
 - c. 2 and 3
 - d. 1, 2, and 3
- _____ 11. Which of the following are advantages of using the double-contrast technique for examination of the stomach?
- 1. Fewer images are required.
 - 2. Small lesions are not obscured.
 - 3. The mucosal lining of the stomach can be more clearly visualized.
- a. 1 and 2
 - b. 1 and 3
 - c. 2 and 3
 - d. 1, 2, and 3
- _____ 12. Which drug may be given to the patient before a double-contrast examination of the stomach to relax the gastrointestinal tract?
- a. Heparin
 - b. Glucagon
 - c. Demerol
 - d. Oral chlorhydrate
- _____ 13. At which level is the IR centered for a PA projection of the stomach and duodenum?
- a. T12/L1
 - b. L1/L2
 - c. L2/L3
 - d. Iliac crests
- _____ 14. Which of the following are *essential* oblique projections of the stomach and duodenum?
- 1. AP projection, LPO
 - 2. PA projection, RAO
 - 3. PA projection, LAO
- a. 1 and 2
 - b. 1 and 3
 - c. 2 and 3
 - d. 1, 2, and 3
- _____ 15. How much is the body rotated for the PA oblique projection of the stomach and duodenum?
- a. 40 degrees

- b. 45 degrees
- c. 60 degrees
- d. 40 to 70 degrees

- ___ 16. The degree of body rotation for the PA oblique projection of the stomach will depend on the body habitus. The *greatest* degree of rotation would be used for which body habitus?
- a. Sthenic
 - b. Asthenic
 - c. Hypersthenic
 - d. Hyposthenic
- ___ 17. Which of the following will demonstrate the duodenal bulb and loop in profile?
- a. PA
 - b. PA oblique, RAO
 - c. AP oblique, LPO
 - d. AP oblique, RPO
- ___ 18. For which projection of the stomach would a positioning sponge be used?
- a. PA
 - b. PA oblique
 - c. AP oblique
 - d. Lateral
- ___ 19. At which level is the IR centered for an AP or PA oblique stomach and duodenum?
- a. L1/L2
 - b. L2/L3
 - c. L3/L4
 - d. Iliac crests
- ___ 20. What is the average degree of body rotation for an AP oblique projection of the stomach and duodenum?
- a. 45 degrees
 - b. 50 degrees
 - c. 55 degrees
 - d. 60 degrees
- ___ 21. Which of the following projections will best demonstrate the fundus of the stomach?
- a. PA
 - b. AP oblique, LPO
 - c. PA oblique, LAO
 - d. PA oblique, RAO
- ___ 22. Which of the following planes is positioned to the center of the grid for the lateral projection of the stomach and duodenum?
- a. Midcoronal plane
 - b. A coronal plane passing 2 inches posterior to the median coronal plane
 - c. A coronal plane passing 2 inches anterior to the median coronal plane
 - d. A plane passing midway between the midcoronal plane and the anterior surface of the abdomen

- ___ 23. Which projection of the stomach would best demonstrate a diaphragmatic herniation?
- PA
 - AP
 - AP, Trendelenburg's position
 - AP, R lateral decubitus
- ___ 24. Which methods are used to administer barium for a radiographic examination of the small intestine?
- By mouth
 - Reflex filling
 - Enteroclysis
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 25. Which of the following are *essential* projections for examination of the small intestine?
- AP
 - PA
 - Lateral
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 26. Where is the IR centered for delayed images of the small intestine?
- Level of the iliac crests
 - 1 inch above the iliac crests
 - 2 inches above the iliac crests
 - At the costal margin/L3
- ___ 27. Which of the following examinations requires the use of time markers on the images?
- Stomach
 - Small intestine
 - Large intestine
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 3 only
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 28. Preparation of the intestinal tract for examination of the colon includes:
- laxatives.
 - dietary restrictions.
 - cleansing enemas.
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3

- ___ 29. Which of the following radiographs are taken during a single-contrast barium enema?
1. "Spot" images
 2. "Filled" colon images
 3. Postevacuation images
- a. 1 and 2
 - b. 1 and 3
 - c. 2 and 3
 - d. 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 30. What is the central-ray angulation for the PA axial projection of the large intestine?
- a. 10 to 20 degrees cephalad
 - b. 30 to 40 degrees cephalad
 - c. 10 to 20 degrees caudad
 - d. 30 to 40 degrees caudad
- ___ 31. The degree of body rotation for the PA oblique projection (RAO or LAO) of the large intestine is ___ degrees.
- a. 20
 - b. 30
 - c. 20 to 30
 - d. 35 to 45
- ___ 32. Which projection of the colon best demonstrates the right colic flexure?
- a. PA oblique, RAO
 - b. PA oblique, LAO
 - c. PA axial
 - d. AP axial
- ___ 33. Which plane is centered to the grid for a lateral projection of the large intestine?
- a. Midsagittal plane
 - b. Midcoronal plane
 - c. A longitudinal plane 2 inches anterior to the median coronal plane
 - d. A longitudinal plane 2 inches posterior to the median coronal plane
- ___ 34. The large intestine is made up of a series of pouches called the:
- a. cecum.
 - b. rugae.
 - c. haustra.
 - d. taeniae coli.
- ___ 35. The entire colon is best demonstrated in which projection?
- a. PA or AP
 - b. PA axial
 - c. PA oblique
 - d. Lateral

UGI and LGI Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Hard | REF: Volume 2, Page 99 |
| OBJ: Category: Anatomy | | TOP: Exam: None | |
| 2. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Hard | REF: Volume 2, Page 101 |
| OBJ: Category: Anatomy | | TOP: Exam: 2 | |
| 3. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 102 | | OBJ: Category: Anatomy | |
| TOP: Exam: None | | | |
| 4. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 102 | | OBJ: Category: Anatomy | |
| TOP: Exam: None | | | |
| 5. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 102 | | OBJ: Category: Anatomy | |
| TOP: Exam: None | | | |
| 6. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 102 | | OBJ: Category: Anatomy | |
| TOP: Exam: None | | | |
| 7. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 110 | | OBJ: Category: Anatomy | |
| TOP: Exam: None | | | |
| 8. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 115 | | OBJ: Category: Positioning | |
| TOP: Exam: None | | | |
| 9. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 120 | | OBJ: Category: Positioning | |
| TOP: Exam: None | | | |
| 10. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 121 | | OBJ: Category: Positioning | |
| TOP: Exam: 1 | | | |
| 11. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Hard | REF: Volume 2, Page 122 |
| OBJ: Category: Positioning | | TOP: Exam: 2 | |
| 12. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Hard | REF: Volume 2, Page 122 |
| OBJ: Category: Positioning | | TOP: Exam: None | |
| 13. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 124 | | OBJ: Category: Positioning | |
| TOP: Exam: 1 | | | |
| 14. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 96 | | OBJ: Category: Positioning | |
| TOP: Exam: 1 | | | |
| 15. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Hard | REF: Volume 2, Page 128 |
| OBJ: Category: Positioning | | TOP: Exam: None | |
| 16. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Hard | REF: Volume 2, Page 128 |
| OBJ: Category: Positioning | | TOP: Exam: 2 | |
| 17. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |

- REF: Volume 2, Page 129
TOP: Exam: 1
18. ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: Volume 2, Page 130
TOP: Exam: 1
19. ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: Volume 2, Page 130
TOP: Exam: None
20. ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: Volume 2, Page 130
TOP: Exam: None
21. ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: Volume 2, Page 131
TOP: Exam: 1
22. ANS: D PTS: 1
OBJ: Category: Positioning
23. ANS: C PTS: 1
OBJ: Category: Positioning
24. ANS: D PTS: 1
REF: Volume 2, Page 138
TOP: Exam: None
25. ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: Volume 2, Page 96
TOP: Exam: None
26. ANS: A PTS: 1
OBJ: Category: Positioning
27. ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: Volume 2, Page 138
TOP: Exam: None
28. ANS: D PTS: 1
REF: Volume 2, Page 146
TOP: Exam: 1
29. ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: Volume 2, Page 149
TOP: Exam: None
30. ANS: D PTS: 1
REF: Volume 2, Page 156
TOP: Exam: 1
31. ANS: D PTS: 1
REF: Volume 2, Page 157|Volume 2, Page 158
TOP: Exam: None
32. ANS: A PTS: 1
OBJ: Category: Positioning
33. ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: Volume 2, Page 159
TOP: Exam: None
34. ANS: C PTS: 1
OBJ: Category: Anatomy
35. ANS: A PTS: 1
- OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Hard REF: Volume 2, Page 132
TOP: Exam: None
- DIF: Level: Hard REF: Volume 2, Page 134
TOP: Exam: None
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Hard REF: Volume 2, Page 138
TOP: Exam: None
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Hard REF: Volume 2, Page 157
TOP: Exam: 2
- DIF: Level: Medium
OBJ: Category: Positioning
- DIF: Level: Hard REF: Volume 2, Page 102
TOP: Exam: 4
- DIF: Level: Medium

REF: Volume 2, Page 154|Volume 2, Page 160
TOP: Exam: 4

OBJ: Category: Positioning