

Biliary System

Multiple Choice

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

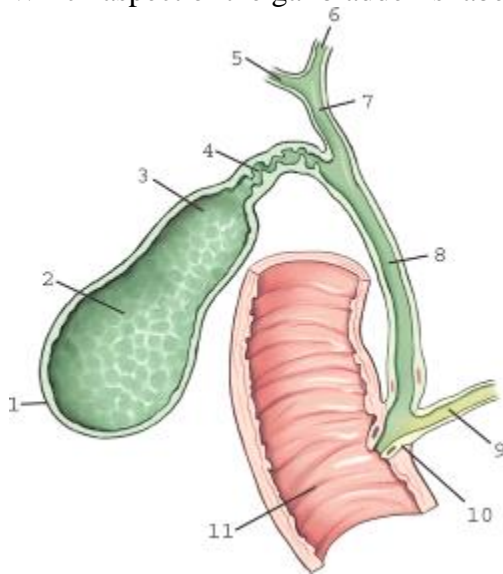
- ___ 1. The largest gland in the body is the:
- liver.
 - spleen.
 - pancreas.
 - duodenum.
- ___ 2. The two vessels that supply blood to the liver are the:
- portal vein and hepatic artery.
 - portal artery and hepatic vein.
 - portal vein and cystic artery.
 - cystic vein and portal artery.
- ___ 3. The gallbladder functions to:
- produce and secrete bile.
 - store and concentrate bile.
 - regulate digestion of fatty acids.
 - break down toxins in the bloodstream.
- ___ 4. A specific radiographic examination of the biliary ducts is termed:
- cholangiography.
 - cholecystography.
 - hepatography.
 - hepatorrhaphy.
- ___ 5. During an ERCP, an endoscope is passed into the duodenum under fluoroscopic control. "Spot" images are usually taken of the _____ duct(s).
- pancreatic
 - hepatic
 - common bile
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 6. What is the most common clinical indication for a postoperative (T-tube) cholangiogram?
- Jaundice
 - Pancreatitis
 - Chronic cholecystitis
 - Residual calculi
- ___ 7. An endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) can either be a diagnostic or a therapeutic procedure.
- True

- b. False
- ___ 8. The majority of ERCP procedures are performed by a:
 - a. radiologist.
 - b. radiologic technologist.
 - c. gastroenterologist.
 - d. surgeon.
- ___ 9. The liver is located primarily in the ___ of the abdomen.
 - a. LLQ
 - b. RLQ
 - c. RUQ
 - d. LUQ
- ___ 10. The liver is divided into ___ major and minor lobes.
 - a. three
 - b. four
 - c. two
 - d. six
- ___ 11. The main function of bile is to:
 - a. break down cholesterol.
 - b. emulsify fats.
 - c. begin the digestion of proteins.
 - d. begin the digestion of complex sugars.
- ___ 12. Where is bile formed?
 - a. Gallbladder
 - b. Duodenal mucosa
 - c. Liver
 - d. Pancreas
- ___ 13. Which of the following functions are performed by the gallbladder?
 - a. Storage of bile
 - b. Concentration of bile
 - c. Contraction and release of bile
 - d. All of the above
- ___ 14. What is a primary function of cholecystokinin?
 - a. Serves as an enzyme to break down certain food nutrients
 - b. Stimulates the production of bile
 - c. Stimulates the gallbladder to contract
 - d. Inhibits the formation of gallstones
- ___ 15. Where is cholecystokinin produced?
 - a. Duodenal mucosa
 - b. Liver
 - c. Gallbladder
 - d. Pancreas

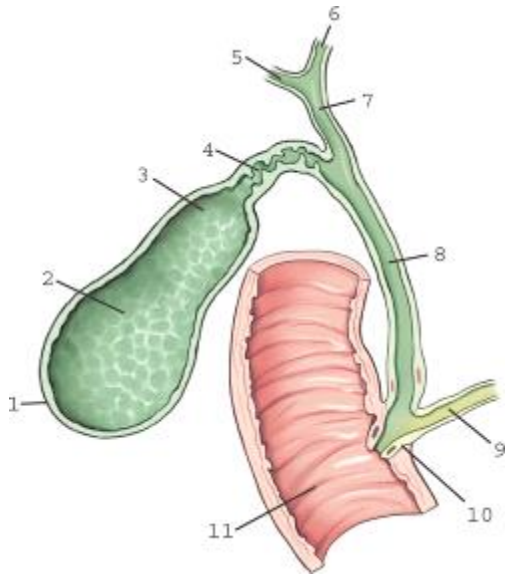
- ___ 16. What is an older term for the pancreatic duct?
 - a. Duct of Wirsung
 - b. Hepatopancreatic duct
 - c. Duct of Langerhans
 - d. Ampulla of Vater

- ___ 17. What is an older term for the hepatopancreatic sphincter?
 - a. Duodenal papilla
 - b. Sphincter of Vater
 - c. Duodenal sphincter
 - d. Sphincter of Oddi

___ 18. Which aspect of the gallbladder is labeled **1**?

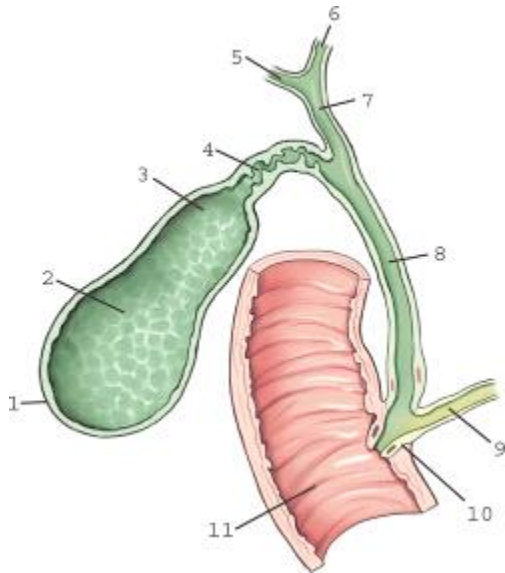


- a. Neck
 - b. Fundus
 - c. Body
 - d. Apex
- ___ 19. Which biliary structure is labeled **4**?



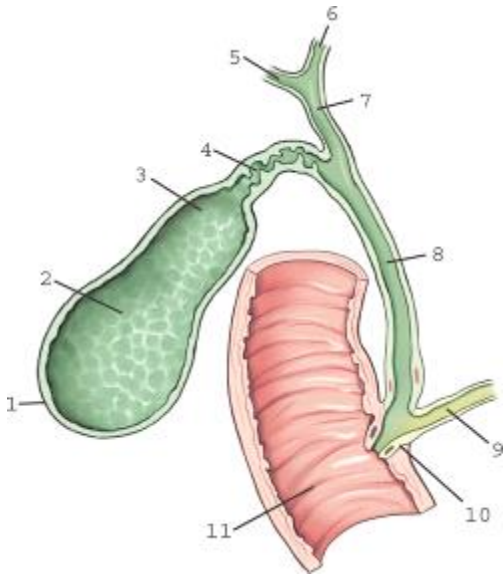
- a. Cystic duct
- b. Common bile duct
- c. Common hepatic duct
- d. Right hepatic duct

___ 20. Which structure is labeled **6**?



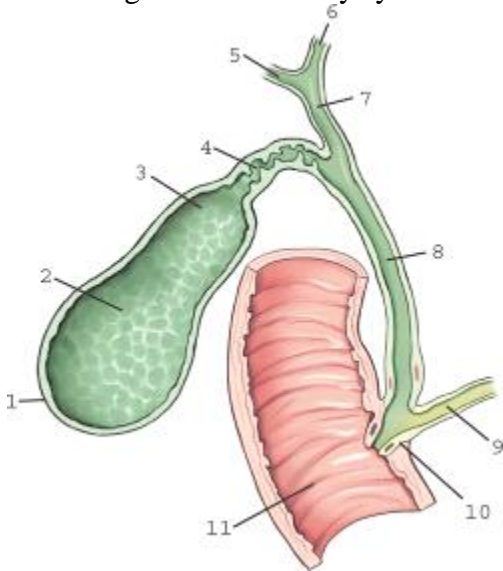
- a. Cystic duct
- b. Pancreatic duct
- c. Right hepatic duct
- d. Left hepatic duct

___ 21. Which structure is labeled **9**?



- a. Pancreatic duct
- b. Common bile duct
- c. Cystic duct
- d. Common hepatic duct

___ 22. Which region of the biliary system is labeled **10**?



- a. Duct of Vater
- b. Hepatopancreatic ampulla
- c. Duct of Wirsung
- d. Hepatopancreatic sphincter

___ 23. "Chole-" is a prefix for terms pertaining to the:

- a. gallbladder.
- b. ducts.
- c. bile.
- d. liver.

- ____ 24. Radiographic examination of the biliary ducts only is termed:
- a. cholecystography.
 - b. cholangiography.
 - c. cholelithiasis.
 - d. cholecystocholangiography.
- ____ 25. Bile
- a. breaks down globules of fat into tiny droplets.
 - b. is stored in the liver.
 - c. is produced by the gall bladder.
 - d. All of the above

Biliary System Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Easy | REF: Volume 2, Page 104 |
| OBJ: Category: Anatomy | | TOP: Exam: None | |
| 2. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 104 | | OBJ: Category: Anatomy | |
| TOP: Exam: None | | | |
| 3. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 106 | | OBJ: Category: Anatomy | |
| TOP: Exam: None | | | |
| 4. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Medium | |
| REF: Volume 2, Page 173 | | OBJ: Category: Positioning | |
| TOP: Exam: None | | | |
| 5. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Level: Hard | REF: Volume 2, Page 178 |
| OBJ: Category: Positioning | | TOP: Exam: None | |
| 6. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 720 | |
| 7. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 721 | |
| 8. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 721 | |
| 9. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 446 | |
| 10. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 446 | |
| 11. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 446 | |
| 12. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 447 | |
| 13. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 447 | |
| 14. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 447 | |
| 15. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 447 | |
| 16. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 447 | |
| 17. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 447 | |
| 18. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 447 | |
| 19. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 447 | |
| 20. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 447 | |
| 21. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 447 | |
| 22. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 447 | |
| 23. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 448 | |
| 24. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 449 | |
| 25. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: I | OBJ: 39.2.2 |