

Practice Questions: The Body and It's Structure/The Integumentary System

The Body and Its Structure

1. What is the difference between Anatomy and Physiology?
2. What is the difference between Pathology and Histology?
3. Describe the structure of an organism using the following terms:
 - System; Organ; Cell; and Tissue
4. What are the six kinds of connective tissue and what distinguishes them?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
 - e)
 - f)
5. What is the basic function of the following tissues?
 - Hematopoietic
 - Blood
 - Muscle
 - Nervous

Practice Questions: The Body and It's Structure/The Integumentary System

The Integumentary System

6. In what order are the following layers from deep to superficial?
 - Dermis
 - Subcutis
 - Epidermis
7. What is the difference in the function of?
 - Ceruminous glands
 - Sebaceous glands
 - Sweat glands
 - Anal sacs
8. Place the following in order from shortest to longest:
 - Vibrissa
 - Fur
 - Hair
9. What is the difference between?
 - Nails and Claws
 - Chestnuts and Ergots
 - Horns and Antlers
10. Match the following:

a. Abscess	General term for tissue damage
b. Alopecia	Itching
c. Erythema	Redness of skin
d. Lesion	Hair loss
e. Pruritis	Local accumulation of pus

INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM EXERCISES

EXERCISE #1:

Define the following terms relating to the integumentary system using your knowledge of word components.

Term:	Definition:
1. carcinoma	
2. cellulitis	
3. cyanosis	
4. dermatitis	
5. hyperhidrosis	
6. intradermal	
7. keratosis	
8. lipoma	
9. melanoma	
10. papilloma	
11. paronychia	
12. pyoderma	
13. sarcoma	
14. seborrhea	
15. subcutaneous	

1. What is the function of an intervertebral disc?

2. What do you call a break in a bone?

What general three word descriptor may be used to denote damage to muscles or tendons (but not bones)?

3. What covers the outside of bone? What is inside the cavity of long bones?

4. What is another name for a synovial joint, and how is this kind of joint different from other joints?

5. Muscle may be classified as striated or smooth, and as voluntary or involuntary. In terms of these classifications, in what way is cardiac muscle unique?

6. The body contains three different types of muscle: skeletal, smooth and cardiac. Over which of these types do you have conscious control?

7. What is the difference between a sprain and a strain?

8. Compare and contrast tendons, ligaments and fascia.

9. What is the difference between laxity, luxation and subluxation?

10. What is the difference between a chondroma and a chondrosarcoma?
What is the difference between an adenoma and an adenocarcinoma?

Practice Questions: Cardiovascular, Lymphatic and Respiratory Systems

1. The heart is divided into 4 chambers. What are the cranial chambers called and what function do they serve?

2. What are the ventral chambers called and what function do they serve?

3. The chambers of the heart are divided into right and left sides.
Where does the blood come from that fills the right atrium?
Where does the right ventricle send the blood?

4. Where does the blood come from that fills the left atrium?
Where does the left ventricle send the blood?

5. What is the basic function of all heart valves?

6. Define systole and diastole:

Practice Questions: Cardiovascular, Lymphatic and Respiratory Systems

7. What is the difference between arteries and veins?

What are small arteries called?

What are small veins called?

8. What is the difference between serum and plasma?

9. What are the medical terms for red cells, white cells and platelets?

10. Where is each of the following parts of the lymphatic system located in the body and briefly what are their functions?

1. lymph nodes

2. spleen

3. thymus

4. tonsils

11. Compare and contrast the following:

1. Arrhythmia and cardiac murmur

2. Ascites and edema

3. Transfusion and venipuncture

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Practice Questions: Cardiovascular, Lymphatic and Respiratory Systems

12. What is the difference between the **pharynx** and the **larynx**?
13. What is the difference between the **nares** and the **sinuses**?
14. What is the relationship between the **lungs** and the **pleura**?
15. What is the relationship between the **bronchial tree** and the **trachea**?
16. What is the function of the **diaphragm**?
17. What is the function of **alveoli**?
18. What is the difference between **pleural effusion** and **pulmonary edema**?

Cardiovascular, Lymphatic and Respiratory System Exercises

EXERCISE #1:

Define the following terms relating to the cardiovascular and lymphatic systems using your knowledge of word components.

	Term:	Definition:
1.	arteriosclerosis	
2.	bacteremia	
3.	splenectomy	
4.	bradycardia	
5.	splenomegaly	
6.	cardiac hypertrophy	
7.	hematuria	
8.	cardiomegaly	
9.	angioplasty	
10.	cardiomyopathy	
11.	hemoperitoneum	
12.	myocarditis	
13.	erythrocytopenia	
14.	hemangiosarcoma	
15.	cardiocentesis	
16.	lymphoma	
17.	hematopoiesis	
18.	polymorphonuclear leukocyte	
19.	leukocytosis	
20.	lymphangiectasia	
21.	endocarditis	
22.	myocarditis	
23.	phlebitis	

Cardiovascular, Lymphatic and Respiratory System Exercises

EXERCISE #2:

Define the following terms relating to the respiratory system using your knowledge of word components.

Term:	Definition:
1. anoxia	
2. apnea	
3. bronchiectasis	
4. bronchoscopy	
5. bronchospasm	
6. bronchopneumonia	
7. dyspnea	
8. hemothorax	
9. hyperpnea	
10. laryngeal hemiplegia	
11. laryngitis	
12. laryngoscope	
13. laryngospasm	
14. pleuropneumonia	
15. pneumothorax	
16. pyothorax	
17. rhinitis	
18. tachypnea	
19. tracheitis	
20. tracheostomy	

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Practice Questions: Gastrointestinal Tract

1. What is the difference between an herbivore, a carnivore, and an omnivore?
2. What is a ruminant? Name the four parts of the ruminant stomach and indicate which one is largest.
3. Which of the following structures are parts of the small intestine? How about the large intestine?

Cecum
Jejunum
Rectum
Ileum
Colon
Duodenum

4. What is the function of the following structures?

Salivary Glands

Liver

Gallbladder

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Practice Questions: Gastrointestinal Tract

5. The pancreas is both an exocrine and an endocrine gland. What substance(s) does the exocrine cells secrete? What do these secretion(s) do?

6. What two main substances do the endocrine cells of the pancreas secrete? What do these substances do?

7. Where is the peritoneum located? What is its function?

8. What is the difference between colic and bloat?

9. What is icterus? What is another name for this condition?

10. Compare and contrast the terms dyschezia and tenesmus?

GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT EXERCISES

EXERCISE #1:

Define the terms below using your knowledge of word components.

Term:	Meaning:
The "itis's":	
1. colitis	
2. enteritis	
3. enterocolitis	
4. esophagitis	
5. gastritis	
6. gingivitis	
7. glossitis	
8. hepatitis	
9. pancreatitis	
10. peritonitis	
11. abdominocentesis	
12. antiemetic	
13. colonoscopy	
14. dysphagia	
15. enterotomy	
16. fecalith	
17. gastropexy	
18. hematemesis	
19. hepatomegaly	
20. laparotomy	
21. malocclusion	
22. megacolon	
23. polyphagia	
24. postprandial	
25. trichobezoar	

Practice Questions: Genitourinary System

1. Trace the path of the urine from production to elimination by using the following terms: urethra, bladder, ureter and kidney.
2. Trace the path of the spermatozoa from production to excretion using the following terms: vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, epididymis and testes.
3. Trace the path of the ovum from ovulation to fertilization and ultimately to birth using the following terms: oviduct (uterine tube), uterus, cervix, vagina, vulva and ovary.
4. What is the difference between polyuria, pollakiuria and oliguria?
5. In what order do the following events occur: lactation, fertilization, ovulation, parturition and gestation?

Practice Questions: Genitourinary System

6. What is neutering, what is castration and what is a spay? (Note: see pages 374-376 of your text)

7. Match the following terms and definitions:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. placenta | a. period of pregnancy |
| _____ 2. gonads | b. secretion of milk |
| _____ 3. estrus | c. period of sexual receptivity |
| _____ 4. embryo | d. not neutered |
| _____ 5. intact | e. Later unborn offspring |
| _____ 6. fetus | f. early unborn offspring |
| _____ 7. gestation | g. primary reproductive organs |
| _____ 8. parturition | h. organ joining mother and baby |
| _____ 9. lactation | i. giving birth |

8. Match the Following terms and definitions:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. neuter | a. stone in the urinary tract |
| _____ 2. cesarean section | b. study of animal reproduction |
| _____ 3. dystocia | c. remove the ovaries and uterus |
| _____ 4. incontinence | d. difficult birth |
| _____ 5. sterility | e. deliver surgically |
| _____ 6. theriogenology | f. removal of gonads |
| _____ 7. spay | g. inability to control elimination |
| _____ 8. urolith | h. inability to produce offspring |

GENITOURINARY SYSTEM EXERCISES

EXERCISE #1:

Define the terms below using your knowledge of word components.

Term:	Definition:
1. anuria	
2. cystitis	
3. cystogram	
4. cystotomy	
5. dysuria	
6. hematuria	
7. mastitis	
8. mastectomy	
9. metritis	
10. nephrolithiasis	
11. nephrotomy	
12. oliguria	
13. orchitis	
14. pollakiuria	
15. polydipsia	
16. polyuria	
17. prostatic hypertrophy	
18. prostatitis	
19. pyometra	
20. pyuria	
21. urethrostomy	
22. urolith	

Practice Questions: Endocrine and Nervous Systems

1. What is the general location in the body of each of the following endocrine glands? adrenal glands, pancreas, parathyroid glands, pituitary gland, pineal gland and thyroid glands.

2. Which endocrine gland secretes each of the following hormones? (*Note: see table 13-1 in your text on pages 264-265*)

Somatotropin (growth hormone)

Glucocorticoids (these are cortisone-like hormones)

Epinephrine (adrenaline)

Insulin

3. The disease diabetes mellitus is caused by a deficiency or lack of an important hormone. Please answer the following questions:

a. What is the deficient or lacking hormone?

b. What gland is the hormone produced by?

c. What are the common symptoms of diabetes mellitus?

Practice Questions: Endocrine and Nervous Systems

4. What are the two main parts of the central nervous system?
5. What is the function of the peripheral nervous system?
6. What is the difference in the function of sensory neurons and motor neurons?
7. What is the relationship between ventricles and cerebral spinal fluid?
8. What is a reflex? Give one example of a reflex.
9. What is the blood-brain barrier?
10. Match the following terms and definitions:

___ 1. paralysis	a. unconscious response to a stimulus
___ 2. analgesia	b. absence of sensation
___ 3. reflex	c. convulsion
___ 4. seizure	d. partial paralysis
___ 5. paresis	e. loss of function or sensation in a body part
___ 6. anesthesia	f. absence of pain

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

PART III - EXERCISE:

Using your knowledge of veterinary medical terms, define as many of the following words relating to the nervous system as you can.

<u>Term:</u>	<u>Definition:</u>
1. cerebellar hypoplasia	
2. cerebral hemorrhage	
3. craniotomy	
4. degenerative myelopathy	
5. discospondylitis	
6. electroencephalogram (EEG)	
7. encephalitis	
8. encephalomyelitis	
9. hemiplegia	
10. hydrocephalus	
11. meningioma	
12. meningitis	
13. monoplegia	
14. myelogram	
15. neuralgia	
16. paraplegia	
17. polioencephalomalacia	
18. quadriplegia	
19. tetraplegia	
20. vestibular disease	

Practice Questions: Special Senses and the Immune System

1. Match the following external structures of the eye with their definitions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. sclera | a. the tear glands and ducts |
| ___ 2. cornea | b. the third eyelid |
| ___ 3. palpebrae | c. the white of the eye |
| ___ 4. nictitating membrane | d. the mucous membrane covering the inner surface of the eyelids |
| ___ 5. conjunctiva | e. the transparent portion of the fibrous coat through which we see |
| ___ 6. lacrimal apparatus | f. eyelids |

2. Match the following internal structures of the eye with their definitions:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| ___ 1. retina | a. The opening in the iris |
| ___ 2. iris | b. focuses light on the retina |
| ___ 3. pupil | c. the sensory layer of the eyeball that detects light |
| ___ 4. lens | d. an extension of the choroid that secretes aqueous humor |
| ___ 5. ciliary body | e. the layer with blood vessels located between the sclera and retina |
| ___ 6. choroid | f. regulates the size of the pupil and consequently the amount of light entering the eye |

3. What is the function of each of the following parts of the ear? inner ear; middle ear; external ear (Note: look in your text as well as answers.com for the answer to this question)

Practice Questions: Special Senses and the Immune System

4. Match the following terms and definitions:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 1. equilibrium | a. sense of balance |
| ___ 2. glaucoma | b. dizziness |
| ___ 3. vertigo | c. displacement of the eye out of the orbit |
| ___ 4. cataract | d. opacity of the lens of the eye |
| ___ 5. proptosis | e. rolling outward of the eyelid |
| ___ 6. epiphora | f. excessive intraocular pressure |
| ___ 7. ectropion | g. excessive tearing |

5. Match the following terms and definitions related to non-specific immune mechanisms:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ 1. complement | a. agents released by bacteria and leukocytes that cause increased body temperature |
| ___ 2. pyrogens | b. the body's response to injury |
| ___ 3. interferons | c. protein messengers that regulate host cell growth and function in immune defense |
| ___ 4. cytokines | d. ingestion and destruction of particulate matter by leukocytes |
| ___ 5. inflammation | e. a natural protein that inhibits viral replication |
| ___ 6. phagocytosis | f. serum proteins that cause destruction of bacteria and foreign cells |

Practice Questions: Special Senses and the Immune System

6. Match the following terms and definitions related to specific immune mechanisms:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. gamma globulin | a. IgG, the most abundant antibody (immunoglobulin) |
| ___ 2. lymphocytes | b. serum proteins produced by B cells in response to foreign antigens |
| ___ 3. titer | c. substances (often foreign) capable of producing immune system reactions |
| ___ 4. antigens | d. immune response against bacteria, viruses and cancer cells mediated by T cells |
| ___ 5. humoral immunity | e. white blood cells which include B, T and null cells |
| ___ 6. antibodies (immunoglobulins) | f. immune response mediated by antibodies present in plasma and other tissue fluids |
| ___ 7. cell-mediated immunity | g. a measurement of antibody or antigen levels |

7. What is the difference between passive and active immunity?

8. What are two possible causes of immunosuppression?

9. What is autoimmune disease? Give two examples of autoimmune diseases:

Practice Questions: Special Senses and the Immune System

10. Match the following terms and definitions related to immune system problems:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. atopy | a. cancer of lymphatic tissue |
| ___ 2. agammaglobulinemia | b. severe life-threatening response to a foreign substance such as a bee sting |
| ___ 3. hypersensitivity | c. hereditary hypersensitivity or allergy which is often seasonal and which causes pruritis of the skin |
| ___ 4. lymphoma | d. condition of no antibodies in the blood |
| ___ 5. anaphylaxis | e. exaggerated immune response causing damage of some type |

THE SPECIAL SENSES

PART III - EXERCISE:

Using your knowledge of veterinary medical terms, define as many of the following words relating to the special senses as you can.

<u>Term:</u>	<u>Definition:</u>
1. anioscoria	
2. blepharospasm	
3. blepharitis	
4. blepharoplasty	
5. chorioretinitis	
6. conjunctivitis	
7. iritis	
8. keratectomy	
9. keratitis	
10. keratoconjunctivitis	
11. microphthalmos	
12. otalgia	
13. otitis interna	
14. otitis media	
15. otitis externa	
16. otorrhea	
17. panophthalmitis	
18. tarsorrhaphy	
19. uveitis	