

Kelley: Sectional Anatomy for Imaging Professionals, 3rd Edition

Chapter 1: Introduction to Sectional Anatomy

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A vertical plane that passes through the body, dividing it into anterior and posterior portions, is the _____ plane.
 - a. sagittal
 - b. coronal
 - c. axial
 - d. oblique

ANS: B

REF: page 2

OBJ: Define the four anatomic planes.

2. The directional term *contralateral* refers to which of the following?
 - a. On the same side
 - b. On the opposite side
 - c. Toward the midsagittal plane
 - d. Away from the midsagittal plane

ANS: B

REF: page 4

OBJ: Describe the relative position of specific structures within the body using directional and regional terminology.

3. The directional term *rostral* refers to which of the following?
 - a. The front or palm of the hand
 - b. The sole of the foot
 - c. Toward the feet
 - d. Toward the nose

ANS: D

REF: page 4

OBJ: Describe the relative position of specific structures within the body using directional and regional terminology.

4. The term *popliteal* refers to the area of the:
 - a. upper portion of the leg.
 - b. back of the knee.
 - c. lower portion of the leg.
 - d. sole of the foot.

ANS: B

REF: page 4

OBJ: Describe the relative position of specific structures within the body using directional and regional terminology.

5. The term *flank* refers to the area of the:
- upper chest or breast.
 - lower back between the ribs and hips.
 - side of the trunk adjoining the lumbar region.
 - abdomen.

ANS: C REF: page 4

OBJ: Describe the relative position of specific structures within the body using directional and regional terminology.

6. The aortic arch is located:
- 2.5 cm below the jugular notch.
 - at T4-T5, sternal angle.
 - 4 cm above the transpyloric plane.
 - 2 cm above the transpyloric plane.

ANS: A REF: page 6

OBJ: Identify the location of commonly used internal landmarks.

7. The carotid bifurcation is located:
- 4 cm above the pyloric plane.
 - 4 cm above bifurcation of the abdominal aorta.
 - at the upper border of the thyroid cartilage.
 - at the upper margin of the sacroiliac joint.

ANS: C REF: page 6

OBJ: Identify the location of commonly used internal landmarks.

8. The inferior mesenteric artery is located:
- 2 cm above the transpyloric plane.
 - 4 cm above the transpyloric plane.
 - 2.5 cm below the jugular notch.
 - 4 cm above the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta.

ANS: D REF: page 6

OBJ: Identify the location of commonly used internal landmarks.

9. Most of the small intestine is located in which of the abdominal quadrants?
- Right upper quadrant (RUQ)
 - Right lower quadrant (RLQ)

- c. Left upper quadrant (LUQ)
- d. Left lower quadrant (LLQ)

ANS: D REF: page 8 OBJ: List the four abdominal quadrants.

10. Which of the body cavities is the largest?
- a. Dorsal
 - b. Ventral
 - c. Abdominal
 - d. Pelvic

ANS: B REF: page 6
OBJ: Describe the dorsal and ventral cavities of the body.

11. The plane that passes diagonally between the axes of two other planes is the _____ plane.
- a. sagittal
 - b. coronal
 - c. axial
 - d. oblique

ANS: D REF: page 2 OBJ: Define the four anatomic planes.

12. The directional term *caudal* refers to which of the following?
- a. On the same side
 - b. On the opposite side
 - c. Toward the feet
 - d. Toward the head

ANS: C REF: page 4
OBJ: Describe the relative position of specific structures within the body using directional and regional terminology.

13. The directional term *proximal* refers to which of the following?
- a. On the same side
 - b. On the opposite side
 - c. Away from a reference point
 - d. Toward a reference point

ANS: D REF: page 4
OBJ: Describe the relative position of specific structures within the body using directional and regional terminology.

14. The term *axillary* refers to the area of the:
- armpit.
 - forearm.
 - front of elbow.
 - upper arm.

ANS: A REF: page 4

OBJ: Describe the relative position of specific structures within the body using directional and regional terminology.

15. The term *cubital* refers to the area of the:
- lower posterior portion of the leg.
 - posterior surface of elbow area of the arm.
 - lower back between the ribs and hips.
 - upper portion of the leg.

ANS: B REF: page 4

OBJ: Describe the relative position of specific structures within the body using directional and regional terminology.

16. The term *antebrachial* refers to the area of the:
- armpit.
 - ribs.
 - forearm.
 - upper arm.

ANS: C REF: page 4

OBJ: Describe the relative position of specific structures within the body using directional and regional terminology.

17. The term *inguinal* refers to the area of the:
- spine.
 - naval.
 - sternum.
 - groin.

ANS: D REF: page 4

OBJ: Describe the relative position of specific structures within the body using directional and regional terminology.

18. The carina is located at:
- L4 to L5.
 - T4 to T5, sternal angle.

- c. L1 to L2.
- d. T1 to T2, sternal angle.

ANS: B REF: page 6

OBJ: Identify the location of commonly used internal landmarks.

19. The dorsal cavity can be further subdivided into which of the following cavities?
- a. Cranial and spinal
 - b. Thoracic and abdominopelvic
 - c. Two lateral pleural
 - d. Abdominal and pelvic

ANS: A REF: page 6

OBJ: Describe the dorsal and ventral cavities of the body.

20. The stomach and tail of the pancreas are located in which of the following abdominal quadrants?
- a. Right upper
 - b. Left upper
 - c. Right lower
 - d. Left lower

ANS: B REF: page 8 OBJ: List the four abdominal quadrants.

21. Which of the following is a parameter that allows for the adjustment of the gray scale?
- a. CT number
 - b. Hounsfield unit
 - c. Window width
 - d. Window level

ANS: C REF: page 8

OBJ: Describe the gray scale used in CT and MR imaging.

22. Images reconstructed from data obtained along any projection through the cube that result in a sagittal, coronal, transverse, or oblique image are termed:
- a. multiplanar reformation.
 - b. shaded surface display.
 - c. maximum intensity projection.
 - d. volume rendering.

ANS: A REF: page 9 OBJ: "Describe MPR, CPR, SSD, MIP, and VR."

23. Which of the following techniques can be described as a ray from the camera's viewpoint that is directed to stop at a particular user-defined threshold value?
- Multiplanar reformation
 - Shaded surface display
 - Maximum intensity projection
 - Volume rendering

ANS: B

REF: page 12

OBJ: "Describe MPR, CPR, SSD, MIP, and VR."

24. Water is used as a reference tissue and is given the CT number of:
- 1000.
 - 500.
 - 0.
 - +1000.

ANS: C

REF: page 8

OBJ: Describe the gray scale used in CT and MR imaging.

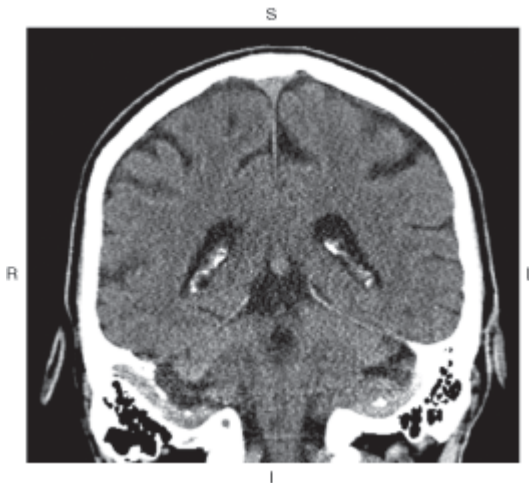
25. The transpyloric plane is found midway between the:
- xiphosternal joint and the pubic symphysis.
 - xiphosternal joint and umbilicus.
 - tubercles of the iliac crests.
 - tubercles of the iliac crests and L3.

ANS: B

REF: page 7

OBJ: Identify the location of commonly used internal landmarks.

26. The figure below illustrates which of the following imaging planes?



- Axial
- Coronal

- c. Sagittal
- d. Oblique

ANS: B

REF: page 2

OBJ: Define the four anatomic planes.

27. The figure below illustrates which of the following imaging planes?



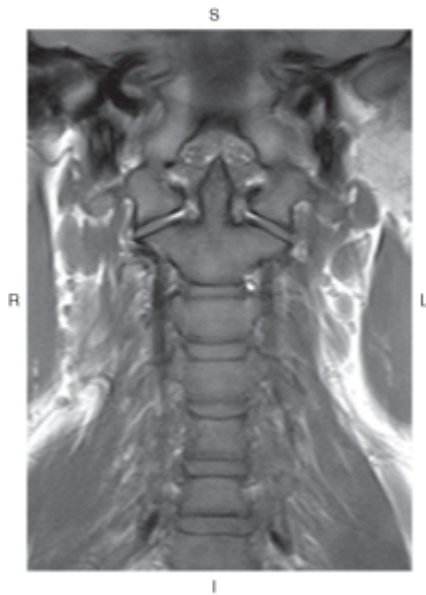
- a. Axial
- b. Coronal
- c. Sagittal
- d. Oblique

ANS: A

REF: page 2

OBJ: Define the four anatomic planes.

28. The figure below illustrates which of the following imaging planes?



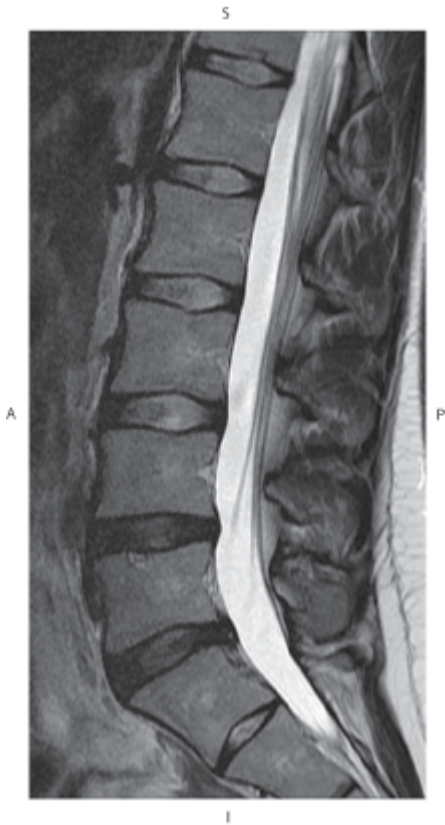
- a. Axial
- b. Coronal
- c. Sagittal
- d. Oblique

ANS: B

REF: page 2

OBJ: Define the four anatomic planes.

29. The figure below illustrates which of the following imaging planes?



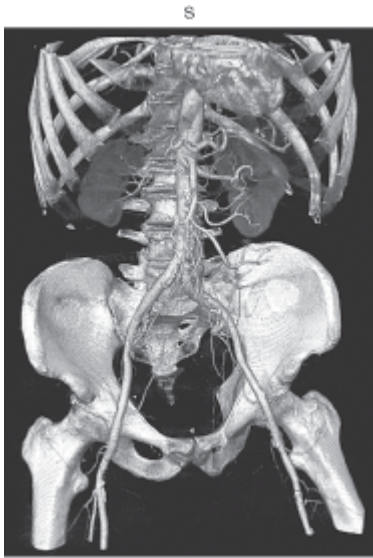
- a. Axial
- b. Coronal
- c. Sagittal
- d. Oblique

ANS: C

REF: page 2

OBJ: Define the four anatomic planes.

30. The figure below is an example of which of the following?



- a. Multiplanar reformation
- b. Shaded surface display
- c. Maximum intensity projection
- d. Volume rendering

ANS: B

REF: page 12

OBJ: "Describe MPR, CPR, SSD, MIP, and VR."

31. The figure below is an example of which of the following?



- a. Multiplanar reformation
- b. Shaded surface display
- c. Maximum intensity projection
- d. Volume rendering

ANS: C REF: page 12 OBJ: "Describe MPR, CPR, SSD, MIP, and VR."