

Cardiovascular/Respiratory Test

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. Which specialist treats diseases and disorders of the blood and blood-forming tissues?
 - a. cardiologist
 - b. hematologist
 - c. histologist

- _____ 2. Which structures are microscopic blood vessels that are only one cell in thickness?
 - a. arterioles
 - b. capillaries
 - c. venules

- _____ 3. Which condition is an abnormally slow heartbeat?
 - a. bradycardia
 - b. palpitation
 - c. tachycardia

- _____ 4. Which term describes a localized balloon-like enlargement of the wall of an artery?
 - a. aneurysm
 - b. plaque
 - c. varicosity

- _____ 5. Which diagnostic test uses ultrasound to trace the flow of blood through the heart?
 - a. angiogram
 - b. echocardiogram
 - c. electrocardiogram

- _____ 6. Which condition is the tissue death of the walls of blood vessels?
 - a. arterionecrosis
 - b. arteriosclerosis
 - c. atherosclerosis

- _____ 7. Which procedure opens a blocked artery without actually removing the plaque?
 - a. balloon angioplasty
 - b. bypass surgery
 - c. endarterectomy

- _____ 8. Which condition is abnormal hardening of an artery?
 - a. angina pectoris
 - b. arteriosclerosis
 - c. atherosclerosis

- _____ 9. Which term means a heart attack?
 - a. angina pectoris
 - b. ischemic heart disease
 - c. myocardial infarction

- _____ 10. Which condition is a foreign object, such as a blood clot, circulating in the blood?
- embolus
 - thrombosis
 - thrombus
- _____ 11. Which condition is narrowing of the lumen of a vein from any cause?
- angiitis
 - phlebitis
 - phlebostenosis
- _____ 12. Which term describes the exchange of gases within the cells of all the body organs and tissues?
- alveolar exchange
 - external respiration
 - internal respiration
- _____ 13. Which of the following is counted as a single respiration?
- one expiration
 - one inhalation
 - one inhalation and one expiration
- _____ 14. Which procedure is a surgical incision of the pharynx?
- pharyngoplasty
 - pharyngostomy
 - pharyngotomy
- _____ 15. Which procedure is the surgical repair of the pharynx?
- pharyngectomy
 - pharyngoplasty
 - pharyngoscopy
- _____ 16. Which respiratory condition occurs most commonly during the colder months?
- croup
 - diphtheria
 - influenza
- _____ 17. Which condition is the absence, or almost complete absence, of oxygen from inspired gases, arterial blood, or tissues?
- anoxia
 - asphyxiation
 - cyanosis
- _____ 18. Which condition is paralysis of the larynx?
- laryngoplasty
 - laryngoplegia
 - laryngospasm
- _____ 19. Which term means any voice impairment, including hoarseness, weakness, or loss of voice?
- aphonia
 - dysphonia
 - laryngitis

Name: _____

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- ____ 20. What region of the chest contains the heart, aorta, esophagus, trachea, bronchial tubes, and thymus?
- mandible
 - manubrium
 - mediastinum
- ____ 21. Which condition is the absence of spontaneous respiration?
- apnea
 - eupnea
 - tachypnea
- ____ 22. Which structure carries both food and air?
- esophagus
 - pharynx
 - trachea
- ____ 23. Which is the proper spelling of the name of the allergic disorder characterized by episodes of wheezing?
- asthma
 - azmah
 - azthma
- ____ 24. Which condition is the chronic enlargement of the bronchi?
- bronchiectasis
 - bronchitis
 - bronchorrhea
- ____ 25. Which statement is true about cystic fibrosis (CF)?
- CF is cured with antibiotics.
 - CF is a genetic disorder.
 - CF is a viral disease.

Completion

Complete each statement. Not all words in the word bank will be used.

Word Bank: aneurysmorrhaphy aorta apnea arteritis atheroma bicuspid bradycardia
bradypnea epistaxis erythrocytes laryngectomy laryngoplasty leukocytes myocarditis
pericarditis pharyngitis pharyngoplasty phlebitis plasma polyarteritis pulmonologist
tachycardia tachypnea thoracostomy tracheoplasty tracheorrhaphy tracheotomy
tricuspid vena cava venitis

26. The medical name for white blood cells is _____.
27. The opening between the right atrium and the right ventricle is controlled by the _____ valve.
28. The main blood vessel of the arterial system that takes blood from the left ventricle of the heart to the body is the _____.
29. An inflammation involving several arteries is known as _____.

Name: _____

ID: A

30. The straw-colored fluid that transports nutrients, hormones, and waste products is called _____.
31. Inflammation of a vein is known as _____.
32. The procedure of suturing an aneurysm is a/an _____.
33. A fatty deposit within the arterial wall, which is characteristic of atherosclerosis, is an _____.
34. An inflammation of the heart muscle is known as _____.
35. A fast heartbeat of sudden onset is known as _____.
36. The medical term for the condition commonly known as a nosebleed is _____.
37. The medical term meaning an inflammation of the pharynx is _____.
38. A specialist in disorders of the lungs and associated tissues is a/an _____.
39. The surgical creation of an opening into the chest is known as a/an _____.
40. An emergency procedure in which an incision is made into the trachea to gain access to the airway below a blockage is known as a/an _____.
41. An abnormally slow rate of respiration is known as _____.
42. The surgical removal of the larynx is known as a/an _____.
43. A potentially lethal condition in which breathing recurrently stops during sleep is known as sleep _____.
44. The procedure of suturing of the trachea is known as a/an _____.
45. The surgical repair of the pharynx is known as a/an _____.

Matching

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- a. Death of the walls of blood vessels
- b. Inflammation of a blood vessel
- c. Narrowing of a blood vessel
- d. Spasmodic contraction of blood vessels
- e. X-ray study of blood vessels

- _____ 46. angiitis
- _____ 47. angiogram
- _____ 48. angioneclerosis
- _____ 49. angiospasm
- _____ 50. angiostenosis

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- a. Inflammation of the heart muscle
- b. Inflammation of the lining of the heart
- c. Inflammation of the sac surrounding the heart
- d. Inflammation of the heart
- e. Inflammation of the heart lining caused by bacteria

- _____ 51. bacterial endocarditis
- _____ 52. carditis
- _____ 53. endocarditis
- _____ 54. myocarditis
- _____ 55. pericarditis

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- a. Abnormally deep respiration
- b. Abnormally rapid respiration
- c. Difficult or labored breathing
- d. Normal breathing
- e. Shallow respiration

- _____ 56. dyspnea
- _____ 57. eupnea
- _____ 58. hyperpnea
- _____ 59. hypopnea
- _____ 60. tachypnea

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Blue | d. Stretching |
| b. Breathing | e. Voice |
| c. Incomplete | |

- ____ 61. *atel/o*
____ 62. *cyan/o*
____ 63. *-ectasis*
____ 64. *phon/o*
____ 65. *-pnea*

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- a. Bleeding from the bronchi
- b. Excessive flow of mucus from the bronchi
- c. Expands the opening of the passages into the lungs
- d. Inflammation of the bronchial walls
- e. Narrows the opening of the passages into the lungs

- ____ 66. bronchitis
____ 67. bronchoconstrictor
____ 68. bronchodilator
____ 69. bronchorrhagia
____ 70. bronchorrhea

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- a. Also known as a nosebleed
- b. An accumulation of blood in the pleural cavity
- c. An accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity
- d. Progressive loss of lung function due to destruction of the alveoli
- e. Spitting of blood or blood-stained sputum

- ____ 71. emphysema
____ 72. empyema
____ 73. epistaxis
____ 74. hemoptysis
____ 75. hemothorax