

## HESI A2 REVIEW TEST BANK

Which of the following is a structure found in the upper respiratory?

Pharynx.

Golgi apparatus functions as?

Process protein secretion. Synthesize carbs and glycoproteins.

1. How many carbs per gram do carbohydrates contain?

4.

2. When water molecules move across cell membrane from high to low concentration this process is called?

Osmosis.

3. What is the result of carbon dioxide in the body?

Body becomes more acidic.

4. What part of the body is the lower back?

Lumbar.

5. High levels of which ion would most likely result in a cardiac arrest?

Potassium.

6. What blood vessel perfuses the kidney?

Renal vein.

7. Which gland is located on the anterior surface of the trachea?

Thyroid gland.

8. In white blood cells what contributes to phagocytosis?

Macrophages, neutrophils.

9. What structure of the eye picks out color?

Retina.

10. What is the outer most protective layer of the skin?

Epidermis.

11. The organ of corti is located in?

Ear.

12. Where in the body are nutrients absorbed?

Small intestine.

13. What cell structure regulates the transportation of substances in and out the cell?

Plasma membrane.

14. The rough endoplasmic reticulum functions in the human cell to?

Synthesize protein.

15. Tissue repair is enhanced by a diet high in?

Protein.

16. What is the definition of chyme?

Bolus that turns into soupy substance.

17. What are hormones?

Chemical messengers.

18. What female reproductive organ produces oocytes, estrogen, and progesterone?

Ovaries.

19. What structure is located in the upper airways?

Nose and pharynx.

20. What cellular process helps to move debris and mucous through the lining of tubules?

Cilia.

21. Which is a hollow organ?

Gall bladder.

22. Which muscle is included in the quadriceps femoris group?

Rectus femoris, Vastus lateralis, vastus medialis, and vastus intermedius.

23. Which structure is responsible for normal respiratory function?

Medulla oblongata.

24. Which hormone is produced by the posterior pituitary gland?

ADH and OT.

25. Client has a large pituitary tumor what part of the body does this effect?

Head hurt, sickness, and low blood pressure.

26. What occurs when the sympathetic nervous system's stimulation is increased?

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Blood pressure rises, goose bumps.

27. The buttocks are which surface of the body?

Dorsal.

28. The esophagus is located in which body cavity?

Thoracic.

29. The tympanic membrane is located between which structures?

External auditory canal and middle ear.

30. How many days is the average menstrual cycle?

28 days.

31. Which structure produces T-lymphocytes?

Thymus.

32. A person who has damaged the ulnar nerve will have decreased sensation in which area?

Inability to adduct arms and finger.

33. Calcaneus is located in?

Foot.

34. Urinary system in the human body primary task is to?

Expel waste.

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35. Which of the following produce progesterone to prepare the uterus for pregnancy?

Corpus luteum.

36. What are fingerprints made of?

Friction Ridges.

37. ABCD of cancer?

Melanoma.

38. Which of the following location would the urinary bladder & internal reproductive organ be found?

Pelvic region.

39. Which one increases angle at the joint?

Extensor.

40. What's the order of organization of living things?

Organelle, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organisms, populations, communities, ecosystem, and biosphere.

41. What bones are formed first during intramembraneous ossification?

Flat bone of face and cranial.

42. Which hormone is released by the posterior lobe?

Oxytocin.

43. Where does an infant get its blood after birth?

Bone marrow.

44. Put bone remodeling steps in order:

Hematoma, formation of callus, ossification of callus, remodeling.

45. What is the largest chamber of the heart?

Left ventricle

46. Cellular contact is important for?

Wound healing

47. What are the bones of the forearm?

radius and ulna

48. Broken humerus adolescent

Classified as a proximal fracture or a shaft fracture

49. Deviated septum

occurs during fetal development

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Abstain

To voluntarily refrain from something.

Ex: The dental hygienist instructed the patient to abstain from smoking to improve his breath odor.

Acute

Sudden, intense.

Ex: The nurse administered the prescribed pain medication to the patient who was experiencing acute pain after surgery.