**Health Science 1 – Final Exam Review**

**Section 1: Structural Organization**

1. Name the 4 types of tissues:

2. Name the 4 types of connective tissue:

3. Name the 3 types of muscle tissue:

4. What is Anatomical Position?

5. Name the 8 Body Directions and draw a stick figure to remember what they mean:

6. Explain what each of the 3 body planes divides the body into:

7. List what each cavity contains:

 Dorsal: Ventral:

 Abdominopelvic:

8. Label the 4 abdominal quadrants:

9. Label the 8 abdominal/pelvic regions:





**Section 2 – Skeletal System**

10. Name the 5 functions of the skeletal system:

11. What are bone cells called?

12. Process of bone formation is called:

13. A babys soft spot is called:

14. name the 4 types of bones and where they are found:

15. Parts of the bone:

**Section 3: Muscular**

16. Compare muscle atrophy & hypertrophy & give some causes of each.

17. What is the difference in elasticity and contractibility?

18. Explain tendonitis and its tx.

19. What muscle Flexes and rotates the thigh and leg?

20. What muscle moves the shoulder and extends the head?

21. Tell me 3 reasons we have a muscle system?

**Section 4: Cardiac**

22. Write the complete heart cycle starting on the right and ending on the left.

23. Explain the difference in hypertension & hypotension. Include normal rates, causes, and what it means if you put “whitecoat” in front of each dx.

24. What is phagocytosis and when is an example of when this might happen?

25. What is the hearts pacemaker and where is it located?

26. Blood gets its oxygen from the lungs - where does the heart gets its oxygen supply?

27. What are the 3 layers of the heart and explain each layer.

28. What tool do you need to take an apical pulse and what is its anatomical location?

**Section 5: Lymphatic**

29. Write the immunity tree and give an example of each type:

30. Explain the difference in malignant and benign.

32. HIV= AIDS=

33. Explain the location and function of your spleen. Also, can you live after a splenectomy – why/why not?

34. Explain the location and function of your thymus.

35. Name each set of tonils and give the locations.

**Section 6: Respiratory**

36. Where does gas exchange occur in the lungs?

37. List the parts of the respiratory system in order.

38. When checking a patients respirations – what are normal rates you would expect in an adult? In newborn?

39. Where is your respiratory center located in the body?

40. C.O.P.D =

41. #1 cause of most Chronic respiratory diseases.

42. Medical term for difficulty breathing.

43. What does a spirometer do?

44. Explain a TB test.

**Section 7: Digestive**

45. Name each abdominal quadrant and something that is in each one.

46. What does your esophagus connect?

47. What pushes food into your stomach and what pushes food into your intestines?

48. What are the digestive organs in the Alimentary Canal in order of digestion?

49. Where is your liver and what are 3 of its functions?

50. What is the BRAT diet and when should you use it?

51. 3 commons causes for constipation.

52. Three parts of the stomach.

53. What is it called when they remove your gallbladder?

**Section 8: Nervous**

54. 3 Parts of the Nervous System & what is included:

55. Nerve Cells =

56. Function of:

 Dendrite:

 Axon:

 Myelin Sheath:

 Synapse:

57. 3 Types of Neurons and brief function:

58. Brain protected by what 3 things?

59. 4 parts of the brain and location:

60. What glands are included in the Diencephalon?

61. 4 parts of the cerebrum?

62. 3 parts of the brainstem?

63. 3 Layers of the brain + 2 spaces between layers:

64. Functions of the parts of the cerebrum:

 Cerebral Cortex:

 Frontal Lobe:

 Parietal Lobe:

 Occipital Lobe:

 Temporal Lobe:

65. Function of the Cerebellum:

66. Where does the spinal cord start and end?

67. 2 Types of Nerves and how many of each?

68. 2 divisions of the Autonomic nervous system?

69. What happens in the body with Alzheimer’s?

70.Common sx of someone with Cerebral palsy:

71. Epilepsy =

72. 2 types of seizures

73. Increased volume of cerebrospinal fluid within ventricles of brain =

74. Neurological disorder that causes headache, fever and stiff neck:

75. Chronic inflammatory disease of CNS:

76. Neuritis =

77. Parkinson’s = Decrease in neurotransmitter:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

78. West Nile Virus caused by:

79. Quadriplegia=

 Hemiplegia=

80. CVA= “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “

81. Common risk factors for a CVA:

**Section 9 – Sensory System**

82. Outer Later/White Part of the eye:

83. Muscles that move the eye:

84. Clear part of the eye and its location:

85 Middle Layer of the eye:

86. Colored part of the eye:

87. Responsible for changing size of iris

88. Inner layer of the eye:

89. Images travel to the cerebral cortex via the:

90. The Retina contains specialized cells called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Which are sensitive to?

91. Blind spot =

-Location of blind spot=

92. Location of Lens:

93. Lens 2 chambers and what they are filled with:

94. Name the structures in order for an image to get to your brain:

95. A disorder of the eye when the pupil turns from black to milky white:

96. “Pink Eye”

97. Diabetic retinopathy damages what part of the eye?

98. Disorder causing excessive intraocular pressure

99. Normal Vision = Legally Blind =

 Presbyopia= Diplopia=

100. 3 parts of the ear:

101. Medical term for earwax=

102. Medical Term for eardrum=

103. Connects the middle ear to the pharynx:

104. 3 bones in the inner ear and their function:

105. Spiral shaped organ of hearing:

106. Pathway of hearing:

107. “Swimmers Ear” & its Tx:

108. Infection of the middle ear:

109. Ringing or Buzzing in the ear:

110. deafness due to the aging process:

**Section 10 – Integumentary System**

111. 3 layers of your skin and if they are vascular:

112. 5 layers of your epidermis from deepest to most superficial:

113. Dermis components:

114. 2 other names for the subcutaneous layer:

115. Areas of your body without hair:

116. 2 layers of your hair:

117. Hair part out of your skin:

118. Muscle responsible for goosebumps:

119. 2 types of glands & their medical name:

120. Baldness =

121. Chronic disorder of the sebaceous glands affecting mostly adolescents:

122. Type of skin cancer characterized by color/size change in preexisting wart or mole:

123. 3 types of burns from least severe to most:

124. How to determine % of body burned:

**Section 11 – Urinary System**

125. Location of the kidneys:

126. Functional Unit of the Kidney:

127. Process of Urinary formation in the nephron:

128. 3 processes of urine formation in the nephron:

129. Where does filtration take place in the nephron?

130. Basic examination of urine:

131. 2 ways urination is controlled and brief description:

132. Oliguria = Pyuria=

133. Dysuria = Nocturia=

134.Most common cause of cystitis:

135. Medical term for kidney stone & its tx options:

136. #1 cause of renal failure and its main 2 options for tx:

137. 2 types of dialysis & the main difference in the two types:

**Section 12 – Endocrine**

138. Function of the endocrine system:

139. 2 ways endocrine glands work and how:

140. Pituitary gland location:

141. Pituitary gland hormones with functions:

142. Butterfly shaped gland and its hormones

143. Parathyroid is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glands that secrete\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

144. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gland starts to disappear at puberty and secretes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

145. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gland is responsible for our “Fight or Flight” hormone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

146. Female gonads & the hormones: Male gonads & the hormone:

147. Endocrine part of the pancreas:

148. Insulin \_\_\_\_\_ blood sugar & Glucagon \_\_\_\_ blood sugar. These hormones are secreted by the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

149. Acromegaly & gigantism are hyperfunction of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

150. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disease is caused by hyopfunction of the adrenal cortex and causes brozing of the skin & hypoglycemia.

151. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ syndrome is caused by hypersecretion of the adrenal cortex and causes a buffalo hump and is sometimes caused by a tumor.

152. 2 types of diabetes and a brief description of both:

153. Normal blood sugar:

154. Difference in Hypothyroidism & Hyperthyroidism:

**Section 13 – Reproductive**

155. Pouch of skin that houses the testes:

156. Sperm is made in the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & stored in the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

157. Sperm is carried away from the epididymis via the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

158. In the embryo the testes are formed in the:

159. Vas Deferens connects with the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & finally ejaculates out of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

160. When a male is born, the glans penis is covered in:

161. Size, Location, & function of the prostate gland:

162. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adds alkaline secretion to semen that helps sperm live longer

163. Male Urethras 2 functions:

164. Primary sex organ of the female & its functions:

166. Following fertilization, the zygote implants in the:

167. Development of follicle controlled by hormone \_\_\_\_\_, ovulation caused by hormone \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

169. Folds of skin that surround the vagina:

170. 2 functions of the vagina:

171. Darkened area that surrounds the nipple
172. The menstrual cycle is usually \_\_\_\_\_\_ days and is divided into 4 stages:

173. If fertilization does not occur, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of menses occurs.

174. Difference in In vitro fertilization & Artificial Insemination

175. Pregnancy = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period and is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ trimesters & \_\_\_\_\_\_ weeks.

176. Miscarriage = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

177. Cervix will dilate to \_\_\_\_\_ cm for pushing to begin.

178. 3 reasons for a c/section:

179. Erectile dysfunction = “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

180. Prostate clamps down on urethra causing urinary problems is known as:

181. Most common cancer among White American males 15-34 years old:

182. Test for cervical cancer:

183. Most common cause of cervical cancer:

184. PID can lead to:

185. 3 common causes of a vaginal yeast infection:

186. How does mastitis occur?

187. Most common STD:

188. Most life threatening STD (besides HIV/AIDS)

189. What can happen to a baby born with someone with gonorrhea?

190. Only contraceptive method that is 100% against pregnancy and STD’s

191. Sterilization procedure for men:

192. Sterilization procedure for women.