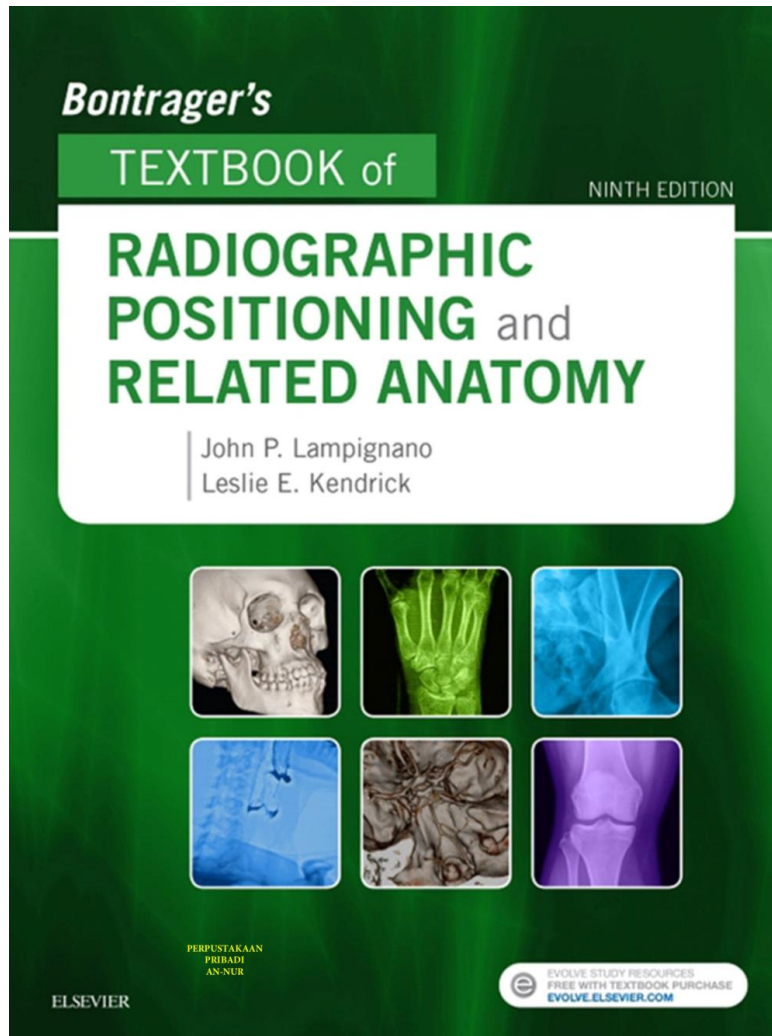


# TEST BANK



BONTRAGER'S TEXTBOOK OF  
RADIOGRAPHIC POSITIONING AND  
RELATED ANATOMY 9TH EDITION  
LAMPIGNANO

**BONTRAGER'S TEXTBOOK OF RADIOGRAPHIC POSITIONING AND RELATED  
ANATOMY 9TH EDITION LAMPIGNANO TEST BANK**

This is Test Bank that Contains a Pool of Test Questions and Answers from Each Chapter of the book to help you prepare and study better for Exams Bontrager's Textbook of Radiographic Positioning and Related Anatomy, 9th Edition Lampignano, Kendrick

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## Chapter 01: Terminology, Positioning, and Imaging Principles

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#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What type of tissue binds together and supports the various structures of the body?
  - a. Epithelial
  - b. Connective
  - c. Muscular
  - d. Nervous

ANS: B                      REF: 3

2. The lowest level of structural organization in the human body is the \_\_\_\_\_ level.
  - a. molecular
  - b. cellular
  - c. chemical
  - d. atomic

ANS: C                      REF: 3

3. What type of tissue covers internal and external surfaces of the body?
  - a. Muscular
  - b. Connective
  - c. Nervous
  - d. Epithelial

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ANS: D                      REF: 3

4. How many individual body systems comprise the human body?
  - a. 22
  - b. 13
  - c. 10
  - d. 8

ANS: C                      REF: 3

5. How many separate bones are found in the adult human body?
  - a. 181
  - b. 215
  - c. 206
  - d. 236

ANS: C                      REF: 4

6. Which system of the human body is responsible for the elimination of solid waste?
  - a. Circulatory
  - b. Respiratory
  - c. Urinary
  - d. Digestive

ANS: D REF: 4

7. Which of the following systems of the human body includes all ductless glands of the body?
- Endocrine
  - Integumentary
  - Muscular
  - Glandular

ANS: A REF: 6

8. Which of the following body systems helps to regulate body temperature?
- Circulatory
  - Urinary
  - Endocrine
  - Nervous

ANS: A REF: 7

9. Which of the following bones is part of the axial skeleton?
- Radius
  - Hip bone
  - Clavicle
  - Sternum

ANS: D REF: 7

10. How many bones are there in the adult axial skeleton?
- 206
  - 80
  - 54
  - 126

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ANS: B REF: 7

11. What is the name of the small oval-shaped bone found in tendons?
- Wormian
  - Tendinous
  - Irregular
  - Sesamoid

ANS: D REF: 8

12. Which of the following bones is classified as a long bone?
- Carpal bone
  - Scapula
  - Cranium
  - Humerus

ANS: D REF: 8

13. What is the name of the dense fibrous membrane that covers bone?
- Cancellous portion

- b. Periosteum
- c. Diploë
- d. Medullary portion

ANS: B                      REF: 9

14. Which of the following bones is classified as a short bone?
- a. Vertebrae
  - b. Phalanges (toes)
  - c. Scapulae
  - d. Carpal (wrist bones)

ANS: D                      REF: 9

15. Which of the following is a secondary growth center for endochondral ossification?
- a. Diaphysis
  - b. Epiphyses
  - c. Metaphysis
  - d. Articular cartilage

ANS: B                      REF: 10

16. Which aspect of the long bones is responsible for the production of red blood cells?
- a. Compact bone
  - b. Periosteum
  - c. Medullary cavity
  - d. Spongy or cancellous bone

ANS: D                      REF: 10 [NURSINGTB.COM](http://NURSINGTB.COM)

17. Examples of “flat” bones are the:
- a. calvaria, ribs, scapulae, and sternum.
  - b. ribs, sternum, patella, and ilia of pelvis.
  - c. sternum, scapulae, ilia of pelvis, and base of cranium.
  - d. sternum and ilia of pelvis only.

ANS: A                      REF: 9

18. What is the primary center for bone growth termed?
- a. Epiphyses
  - b. Diaphysis
  - c. Metaphysis
  - d. Epiphyseal plate

ANS: B                      REF: 10

19. Which of the following is NOT a functional classification of joints?
- a. Synarthrosis
  - b. Amphiarthrosis
  - c. Cartilaginous
  - d. Diarthrosis

ANS: C                      REF: 11

20. The structural term for a freely movable joint is:
- fibrous.
  - cartilaginous.
  - synovial.
  - gomphosis.

ANS: C REF: 11

21. Which of the following joints displays flexion and extension type of movement primarily?
- Pivot
  - Ellipsoidal
  - Saddle
  - Ginglymus

ANS: D REF: 13

22. Which of the following joints is NOT a synovial joint?
- Skull suture
  - Elbow joint
  - Hip joint
  - Proximal radioulnar joint

ANS: A REF: 12 |14

23. Which of the following is classified as a saddle (sellar) joint?
- Ankle joint
  - Temporomandibular joint
  - Knee joint
  - Intercarpal joint

ANS: A REF: 13

24. Which of the following is classified as a bicondylar joint?
- Shoulder joint
  - Temporomandibular joint
  - First and second cervical vertebra joint
  - Distal radioulnar joint

ANS: B REF: 14

25. An upright position with the arms abducted, palms forward, and head forward describes the \_\_\_\_\_ position.
- anteroposterior (AP)
  - decubitus
  - anatomic
  - oblique

ANS: C REF: 10

26. A representation of the patient's anatomic structures that can be obtained, viewed, manipulated, and stored digitally is the definition for:
- radiographic film.

- b. radiography.
- c. radiographic image.
- d. radiographic examination.

ANS: C                    REF: 16

27. The vertical plane that divides the body into equal right and left halves describes the \_\_\_\_\_ plane.
- a. coronal
  - b. median or midsagittal
  - c. longitudinal
  - d. horizontal

ANS: B                    REF: 17

28. A longitudinal plane that divides the body into equal anterior and posterior parts is the \_\_\_\_\_ plane.
- a. midcoronal
  - b. midsagittal
  - c. horizontal
  - d. oblique

ANS: A                    REF: 17

29. Which of the following terms describes the sole of the foot?
- a. Palmar
  - b. Dorsum
  - c. Volar
  - d. Plantar

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ANS: D                    REF: 18

30. Which term describes the back or posterior aspect of the hand?
- a. Dorsum pedis
  - b. Dorsum manus
  - c. Palmar
  - d. Volar

ANS: B                    REF: 18

31. A position in which the head is lower than the feet is:
- a. Trendelenburg.
  - b. lithotomy.
  - c. Fowler.
  - d. recumbent.

ANS: A                    REF: 20

32. Which term describes lying down in any position?
- a. Horizontal
  - b. Fowler
  - c. Recumbent
  - d. Anatomic