

NAME _____

DATE _____

SPMD 201 – Human Anatomy for Sports Medicine
Cardiovascular System: Peripheral Circulation
Chapter 21

Multiple Choice

- _____1. The blood vessels that branch from the ascending aorta are the:
- A. coronary arteries.
 - B. brachiocephalic arteries.
 - C. common carotid arteries.
 - D. subclavian arteries.
- _____2. Which of the following arteries branch directly from the aortic arch?
- A. brachiocephalic artery
 - B. coronary artery
 - C. pulmonary artery
 - D. right subclavian
- _____3. Which of the following arteries is part of a circulatory pathway to the brain?
- A. radial artery
 - B. cephalic artery
 - C. internal carotid artery
 - D. external jugular artery
- _____4. The three major arteries of the upper limb that form a continuum are the:
- A. brachial, radial, and ulnar arteries.
 - B. brachial, axillary, and radial arteries.
 - C. subclavian, axillary, and radial arteries.
 - D. subclavian, axillary, and brachial arteries.
- _____5. The posterior tibial artery is a continuation of the:
- A. popliteal artery.
 - B. femoral artery.
 - C. iliac artery.
 - D. peroneal artery.

- _____6. A vein that returns blood directly to the heart is the:
- A. brachiocephalic vein.
 - B. superior vena cava.
 - C. portal vein.
 - D. azygos vein.
- _____7. A vein responsible for draining blood from the upper limb is the:
- A. azygous vein.
 - B. portal vein.
 - C. cephalic vein.
 - D. peroneal vein.
- _____8. As the popliteal vein ascends the leg, it becomes the:
- A. peroneal vein.
 - B. saphenous vein.
 - C. common iliac vein.
 - D. femoral vein.
- _____9. The azygous vein drains blood from the _____ into the superior vena cava.
- A. head
 - B. upper arm
 - C. kidneys
 - D. thorax
- _____10. Tracing the blood from the heart to the right hand, blood leaves the heart; passes through the ascending aorta, aortic arch, right subclavian, axillary and brachial arteries, either the radial or ulnar arteries and palmar arches to arrive at the hand. Which artery is missing in the sequence?
- A. cephalic
 - B. jugular
 - C. brachiocephalic
 - D. right common carotid
- _____11. The internal iliac arteries supply blood to the:
- A. diaphragm.
 - B. urinary bladder and rectum.
 - C. lower leg.
 - D. spleen.

- _____12. The longest vein in the body is the:
- A. superior vena cava.
 - B. inferior vena cava.
 - C. hepatic portal vein.
 - D. great saphenous vein.
- _____13. The anterior tibial artery becomes the:
- A. posterior tibial artery.
 - B. dorsal pedis artery.
 - C. femoral artery.
 - D. plantar artery.
- _____14. Systemic blood vessels transport blood:
- A. from the left ventricle through the body to the left atrium.
 - B. from the left ventricle through the body to the right atrium.
 - C. from the right ventricle through the body to the left atrium.
 - D. from the right ventricle through the body to the left atrium.
- _____15. Veins:
- A. carry blood away from the heart.
 - B. carry blood under very high pressure.
 - C. may contain valves and are lined with endothelium.
 - D. are described as strong, rigid vessels that always carry oxygenated blood.
 - E. all of the above.

Alternate Choice

1. The anterior / posterior (circle one) interventricular branch arises from the right coronary artery.
2. The left atrium receives blood from the two / four (circle one) pulmonary veins.
3. The pulmonary arteries / veins (circle one) carry deoxygenated blood.
4. The brachiocephalic artery supplies the left / right (circle one) upper limb.
5. The cephalic vein is lateral / medial (circle one) to the axillary vein.
6. The internal / external (circle one) iliac veins drain blood from the lower extremity.
7. There are one / two (circle one) brachiocephalic *veins*.

8. The common carotid artery is associated with the head / trunk (circle one).
9. The dorsal pedis artery is associated with the foot / hand (circle one).
10. The fibular artery branches from the anterior / posterior (circle one) tibial artery.

Fill-In

1. Blood vessels that *return* blood to the heart are called _____.
2. The artery that can be palpated inferioposterior to the mandible (jaw) is called the external _____ artery.
3. The artery located on the thumb side of the wrist, which is commonly used during exercise to monitor heart rate, is called the _____ artery.
4. The longest vein in the body is the _____ vein.
5. The external iliac artery becomes the _____ artery.
6. The vein commonly used to draw blood from the arm (antecubital region) is the median _____ vein.
7. The thoracic vein that offers an alternate means of venous drainage from the thoracic, abdominal, and back regions when there is an obstruction of the inferior vena cava is the _____ vein.

Short Answer

1. Trace a drop of blood from the heart to the left thumb and back to the heart.
2. Trace a drop of blood from the heart to the dorsum of the right foot.
3. Trace a drop of blood to the heart from the:
 - a. superficial medial leg
 - b. deep lateral leg
 - c. deep anterior leg

Multiple Choice

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | A | 6. | B | 11. | B |
| 2. | A | 7. | C | 12. | D |
| 3. | C | 8. | D | 13. | B |
| 4. | D | 9. | D | 14. | B |
| 5. | A | 10. | C | 15. | C |

Alternate Choice

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|-----|-----------|
| 1. | posterior | 6. | external |
| 2. | four | 7. | two |
| 3. | arteries | 8. | head |
| 4. | right | 9. | foot |
| 5. | lateral | 10. | posterior |

Fill-In

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|----------------------|
| 1. | veins | 6. | cubital |
| 2. | carotid | 7. | azygos (hemiazzygos) |
| 3. | radial | | |
| 4. | great saphenous | | |
| 5. | femoral | | |