Veterinary Medical Terminology 4th edition Christenson Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q1: Routine abdominal radiographs are always taken with the patient in right lateral recumbency. In layman's terms, how should patients be positioned for routine abdominal films?

A. Patients should be positioned lying on the left side
B. Patients should be positioned lying on the right side. (Correct)
C. Patients should be positioned lying on their backs.
D. Patients should be positioned lying on their abdomen.

Q2: A cat needs an abdominal ultrasound. Dr. Smith prefers to perform an abdominal ultrasound with the patients in dorsal recumbency. How should you position the cat? (i.e., How will the cat be laying?)

A. The cat should be placed on its back. (Correct)
B. The cat should be placed on its right side.
C. The cat should be placed on its left side.
D. The cat should be placed on its abdomen.

Q3: Radiographically, it is desirable to have the body part to be examined closest to the cassette and film to minimize distortion and to produce the best image quality of that body part. With this goal in mind, if the heart lies nearest the sternum, which of the following radiographic views of the chest will produce the best image quality of the heart?

A. VD
B. DV (Correct)
C. ML
D. CrCd0

Q4: You have placed a dog in dorsal recumbency for pelvic radiographs. The beam is centered over the caudal abdomen and the cassette lies beneath the dog's back in the Bucky tray. What is the abbreviation for the view of the pelvis?

A. RD
B. LD
C. VD (Correct)
D. AD

Q5: The word part that is considered the foundation of a word is the __ . *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: root word

Q6: A single-letter word part that is used to join other word parts is a(n) __ . *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: combining vowel

Q7: A word part that follows a root word, modifying its meaning, is a(n) __ . *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: suffix

Q8: An incomplete word that is formed by the joining of a root word followed by a vowel, such as the letter O, is called a(n) __ . *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: combining form

Q9: A word part that precedes a root word, modifying its meaning, is a(n) __ . *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: prefix

Q10: A flea was found crawling from the brow of a cat toward its nose. __ is the simple directional term that best describes the direction of travel for the flea. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: Rostral

Q11: A radiograph of a dog's abdomen was taken to visualize the stomach. The animal was positioned on the X-ray table on its back so that the radiation beam would penetrate its belly first before reaching the X-ray film in the cassette beneath the tabletop. The compound directional term __ best describes this radiographic view. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: ventrodorsal

Q12: A vertical body plane that runs in a craniocaudal direction, dividing the body into unequal right and left portions, is a(n) __ plane. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: sagittal

Q13: A body plane that divides a limb into proximal and distal portions is a(n) __ plane. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: transverse

Q14: A radiographic view taken of a distal forelimb such that the beam penetrates straight through the front of the limb first before reaching the X-ray film in the cassette, which lies behind the limb, is best termed a(n) __ view. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: dorsopalmar

Q15: When describing the relationship between the chest and the abdomen to the head of an animal, the animal's chest would be described as lying __ to the abdomen. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: cranial

Q16: When describing the relationship between the chest and abdomen to the tail of an animal, the animal's abdomen would be described as lying __ to the chest. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: caudal

Q17: The horizontal body plane that runs in a craniocaudal direction, dividing the body into dorsal and ventral portions, is the __ plane. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: dorsal

Q18: The surface of a limb that lies nearest to the median plane of the body is the limb's __ surface. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: medial

Q19: The side of a limb that lies parallel to the median plane but is farthest from that plane is the limb's __ surface. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: lateral

Q20: A vertical body plane that crosses the body laterally, dividing it into cranial and caudal portions, is a(n) __ plane. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: transverse

Q21: When describing the relationship of a front limb to the trunk of the body, the foot would be described as the most __ portion of the extremity. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: distal

Q22: When describing the relationship of a rear limb to the trunk of the body, the hip would be described as the most __ point of the extremity. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: proximal

Q23: A radiograph is required of the right front foot of a dog. The patient will be positioned in right lateral recumbency with the film and cassette directly beneath the foot. The radiographic beam will be set at an angle tangent to the foot, penetrating first on the dorsomedial aspect and exiting on the palmarolateral aspect. This radiographic view would be most appropriately called a dorsomedial-palmarolateral __ view. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: oblique

Q24: The vertical body plane that divides the body into equal right and left halves is the __ plane. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: median

Q25: A(n) __ is a word part that comes at the beginning of a word, changing the meaning of any roots in the rest of the word. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: prefix

Q26: A dog ran into the road and was hit on its left side by a speeding automobile. According to the emergency room report, ipsilateral limbs were fractured on the side of the impact. Thus, the __ legs

were broken in the accident. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: left

Q27: A directional term that refers to the head is __. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: cranial

Q28: A dog that was hit by a car is suspected of having a left femoral fracture. She is in extreme pain and is lying on the X-ray table on her left side. Therefore, we will begin by positioning her as comfortably as possible on her left side, with the radiographic cassette below her left thigh with the beam perpendicular and centered over her mid-thigh and penetrating the inner surface of the left thigh first. This position will produce a(n) __ view of the left femur. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: mediolateral

Q29: Directionally speaking, the opposite of cranial is __. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: caudal

Q30: The opposite of distal is __. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: proximal

Q31: If a dog is positioned on its back for an abdominal radiograph and the beam penetrates through the abdominal wall and then the back before reaching the film below, a(n) __ view of the abdomen will be taken. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: ventrodorsal

Q32: The opposite of medial is __. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: lateral

Q33: You are about to produce a radiograph of a dog's right front paw. The paw pads are resting on the radiographic cassette with the machine centered over the paw such that the beam will penetrate perpendicular to the paw. The radiographic view produced of this dog's right paw is a(n) __ view. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: right dorsopalmar

Q34: Skull radiographs are needed for evaluation of a canine patient. For the first view, the dog is on its belly with its lower jaw positioned flatly on the cassette. The beam is centered mid-skull (i.e., between the dog's eyes) and is perpendicular to the head. Directionally speaking, a(n) __ view is being taken of this dog's skull. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: dorsoventral

Q35: If you were taking a radiograph of a horse's right humerus with a portable X-ray machine and the machine is positioned perpendicular and directly to the right of the horse's upper leg and the

radiographic cassette is held such that the X-ray beam is aimed deep into the horse's axilla, you would be taking a(n) __ view of the right humerus. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: lateromedial

Q36: A dog was hit by a car and is currently positioned in left lateral recumbency on the X-ray table. An injury is suspected of his right elbow. However, the dog is currently in too much pain to be repositioned for radiographs of the right elbow. Instead, we will reposition the X-ray machine and use a horizontal beam. If the beam is perpendicular to the limb and penetrates the front of the elbow first before reaching the film in the cassette in a holder behind the limb, the __ radiographic view of the right elbow will be produced. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: right craniocaudal

Q37: We are going to take a standing radiograph of a horse's right rear foot. The perpendicular beam will penetrate the hoof wall and exit through the sole before exposing the film in the cassette below, giving us a(n) __ view of the foot. *(Fill in the blank)*

Answer: right dorsoplantar