## TOPOGRAPHICAL ANANTOMY QUIZ

Answer the following 10 questions on Topographic Anatomy to the best or your ability. You will be able to check your answers at a later date.

1. A patient who is supine is lying:  a. Face up  b. Face down  c. On the left side  d. On the right side
<ul> <li>2 The term proximal is best described as:</li> <li>a. Closer to the joint or extremity</li> <li>b. Further away from a joint or extremity</li> <li>c. Closer to the trunk of the body</li> <li>d. Farther away from the trunk of the body</li> </ul>
3 Plantar refers to the: <ul> <li>a. Palm of the hand</li> <li>b. Bottom of the foot</li> <li>c. Forehead</li> <li>d. Buttocks</li> </ul>
<ul><li>4 When referring to the left and right, you should use your left and right, not the patient's.</li><li>a. True</li><li>b. False</li></ul>
<ul><li>5 Trendelenburg is a sitting position.</li><li>a. True</li><li>b. False</li></ul>
6 Prone refers to a patient lying on: a. Their back, face up b. Their anterior body surface c. On their right side d. On their left side
7 refers to the palm of the hand.  a. Palmar b. Plantar c. Plane d. Lateral

<ul> <li>9. The "anatomical" position is best described as a person:</li> <li>a. Standing, facing forward, palms forward</li> <li>b. Lying on their back, palms facing down</li> <li>c. Standing facing sideways, palms facing thighs</li> <li>d. Lying on their stomach, palms up</li> </ul>
10. An imaginary line down the center of the body that passes between the eyes and extends down through the navel is the:  a. Plane b. Midline c. Outline d. Quadrant
<ul> <li>11. The term that refers to a position closer to midline is:</li> <li>a. Medial</li> <li>b. Lateral</li> <li>c. Posterior</li> <li>d. Anterior</li> </ul>
12. The opposite o anterior is a. Posterior b. Superior c. Exterior d. Proximal

8. The term bilateral refers to:

a. Both lungsb. One side

c. Frontal skulld. Both sides

## **13-25** MATCHING COLUMNS

13.	Flexion <u>D</u> .	A. muscle
14.	Extension <u>H</u> .	B. Blood
15.	Adduction <u>I</u> .	C. Sweet
16.	Abduction <u>F</u> .	D. Bending of a joint
17.	Post- <u>M</u> .	E. Side
18.	Supra- <u>L</u> .	F. Motion away from the midline
19.	Trans- <u>K</u> .	G. Skin
20.	Angi (o) <mark>J</mark>	H. straightening of a joint
21.	Denn <u>G</u> .	I. motion towards the midline
22.	Hemato- B .	J. vessel
23.	Glyc (o)- <u>C</u> .	K. across
24.	Latero- <u>E</u> .	L. above
25.	My (o)- <u>A</u> .	M. behind