

1. The tricuspid valve is located between the _____.

- A. Left atrium and left ventricle
- B. Right atrium and right ventricle
- C. Right ventricle and pulmonary artery
- D. Left ventricle and aorta

Answer: B

2. The mitral valve is also known as the _____.

- A. Tricuspid valve
- B. Bicuspid valve
- C. Aortic valve
- D. Pulmonary valve

Answer: B

3. The pulmonary valve guards the orifice between the right ventricle and the _____.

- A. Aorta
- B. Pulmonary artery
- C. Left atrium
- D. Superior vena cava

Answer: B

4. The aortic valve has how many cusps?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: B

5. The tricuspid valve annulus is made of _____.

- A. Elastic fibers
- B. Smooth muscle
- C. Collagenous fibrous ring
- D. Cartilage

Answer: C

6. The septal cusp of the tricuspid valve is _____.

- A. The largest cusp
- B. The smallest cusp

- C. Absent in some people
- D. Divided into two parts

Answer: B

7. Chordae tendineae are attached to _____.

- A. The atrial walls
- B. The margins and ventricular surfaces of the AV valve leaflets
- C. The arterial walls
- D. The fibrous skeleton only

Answer: B

8. Each papillary muscle sends chordae tendineae to _____.

- A. One leaflet only
- B. Two adjacent leaflets
- C. All leaflets
- D. No leaflets

Answer: B

9. Valve cusps are normally _____.

- A. Highly vascular
- B. Completely avascular
- C. Filled with smooth muscle
- D. Containing large arteries

Answer: B

10. Rheumatic fever causes valve inflammation called _____.

- A. Endocarditis
- B. Pericarditis
- C. Valvulitis
- D. Myocarditis

Answer: C

11. The mitral valve guards the orifice between _____.

- A. Right atrium and right ventricle
- B. Left atrium and left ventricle
- C. Left ventricle and pulmonary artery
- D. Right ventricle and aorta

Answer: B

12. The anterior cusp of the mitral valve is directed _____.

- A. Anterior and to the right
- B. Posterior and to the left
- C. Superiorly
- D. Inferiorly

Answer: A

13. Papillary muscles contract _____ ventricular contraction.

- A. After
- B. Before
- C. At the same time
- D. Independently of

Answer: B

14. Regurgitation of blood is prevented during systole by _____.

- A. Semilunar valves only
- B. Cusps supported by chordae tendineae
- C. Opening of AV valves
- D. Relaxation of ventricles

Answer: B

15. Semilunar valve cusps contain a central fibrous structure known as _____.

- A. Trigone
- B. Annulus fibrosus
- C. Nodulus Arantii
- D. Crista terminalis

Answer: C

16. The thin, half-moon shaped area along the free edge of semilunar cusps is the _____.

- A. Lunula
- B. Commissure
- C. Lamina
- D. Sinus

Answer: A

17. The aortic sinuses contain the openings of _____.

- A. Great cardiac vein
- B. Right and left coronary arteries
- C. Pulmonary artery branches

D. Bronchial arteries

Answer: B

18. The pulmonary valve cusps are named _____.

- A. Anterior, right, and left
- B. Anterior, posterior, and septal
- C. Right, left, and posterior
- D. Superior, inferior, and septal

Answer: A

19. Coronary arteries are considered _____.

- A. Large anastomosing arteries
- B. Functional end arteries
- C. Deep perforating arteries
- D. Exclusively subendocardial arteries

Answer: B

20. The left coronary artery divides into the circumflex artery and the _____.

- A. Posterior interventricular artery
- B. Right marginal artery
- C. Anterior interventricular (LAD) artery
- D. SA nodal artery

Answer: C

21. The LAD supplies the anterior _____ of the interventricular septum.

- A. One third
- B. One half
- C. Two thirds
- D. Entirety

Answer: C

22. The circumflex artery may give the SA nodal branch in _____ of people.

- A. 10%
- B. 20%
- C. 40%
- D. 80%

Answer: C

23. The RCA usually supplies the AV node in _____ of people.

- A. 20%
- B. 40%
- C. 60%
- D. 80%

Answer: D

24. Right dominance occurs in _____ of individuals.

- A. 10%
- B. 25%
- C. 50%
- D. 90%

Answer: D

25. The coronary sinus runs in the posterior part of the _____.

- A. Anterior interventricular groove
- B. Coronary sulcus
- C. Right atrium
- D. Aortic sinus

Answer: B

26. The great cardiac vein begins at the _____.

- A. Right atrium
- B. Base of heart
- C. Apex of heart
- D. Coronary sinus

Answer: C

27. The middle cardiac vein runs in the _____.

- A. Anterior interventricular groove
- B. Posterior interventricular groove
- C. Right AV sulcus
- D. Left AV sulcus

Answer: B

28. Anterior cardiac veins drain directly into the _____.

- A. Left atrium
- B. Coronary sinus
- C. Right atrium
- D. Pulmonary artery

Answer: C

29. Thebesian veins drain _____.

- A. Deep myocardium into coronary sinus
- B. Subendocardial myocardium into heart chambers
- C. Epicardial tissue into great cardiac vein
- D. Aortic sinuses into ventricles

Answer: B

30. Lymph from the heart eventually drains to the _____ lymph nodes.

- A. Celiac
- B. Preaortic
- C. Inferior tracheobronchial
- D. Axillary

Answer: C