

- 13) The fossa ovalis is _____. 13) B ✓
 A) is a condition in which the heart valves do not completely close
 B) a remnant of a connection between the two atria in the fetal heart
 C) is a connection between the pulmonary trunk and the aorta in the fetus
 D) is a shallow depression in the interventricular septum
- 14) Which of the following is NOT part of the intrinsic conduction system of the heart? 14) D ✓
 A) atrioventricular (AV) node B) sinoatrial (SA) node
 C) bundle branches D) atrioventricular (AV) valve
- 15) If a patient with type B blood received a transfusion of AB blood, which of the following would occur? 15) A ✓
 A) The patient's anti-A antibodies (agglutinins) will agglutinate with the A antigens (antiglutinogens) in the donor blood.
 B) The patient's anti-B antibodies (agglutinins) will agglutinate with the B antigens (agglutinins) in the donor blood.
 C) The patient's A antigens (antiglutinogens) will agglutinate with the anti-A antibodies (agglutinins) in the donor blood.
 D) The patient's B antigens (antiglutinogens) will agglutinate with the anti-B antibodies (agglutinins) in the donor blood.
- 16) Given an end diastolic volume (EDV) of 110 ml / beat and an end systolic volume (ESV) of 40 ml / beat, the stroke volume (SV) would be _____. 16) B ✓
 A) 50 ml / beat B) 70 ml / beat C) 150 ml / beat D) 170 ml / beat
- 17) Which vessel(s) of the heart receive(s) blood from the right ventricle? 17) C ✓
 A) venae cavae B) pulmonary veins
 C) pulmonary trunk D) aorta
- 18) Steroid hormones exert their action by _____. 18) D ✓
 A) binding cell receptors and initiating cAMP activity
 B) activating the hypothalamic release of regulating hormones
 C) entering the cell and activating mitochondrial DNA
 D) entering the nucleus of a cell and initiating or altering the expression of a gene
- 19) What is the average normal pH range of blood? 19) C ✓
 A) 7.75 - 7.85 B) 8.35 - 8.45 C) 7.35 - 7.45 D) 4.65 - 4.75
- 20) Fred's blood was determined to be AB positive. What does this mean? 20) D ✓
 A) He can only receive blood from a donor who is AB positive.
 B) Antibodies to A and B are present in the red cells.
 C) His blood lacks Rh factor.
 D) There are no antibodies to A, to B, or to Rh antigens in the plasma.

AB - universal acceptor
 O - universal donor