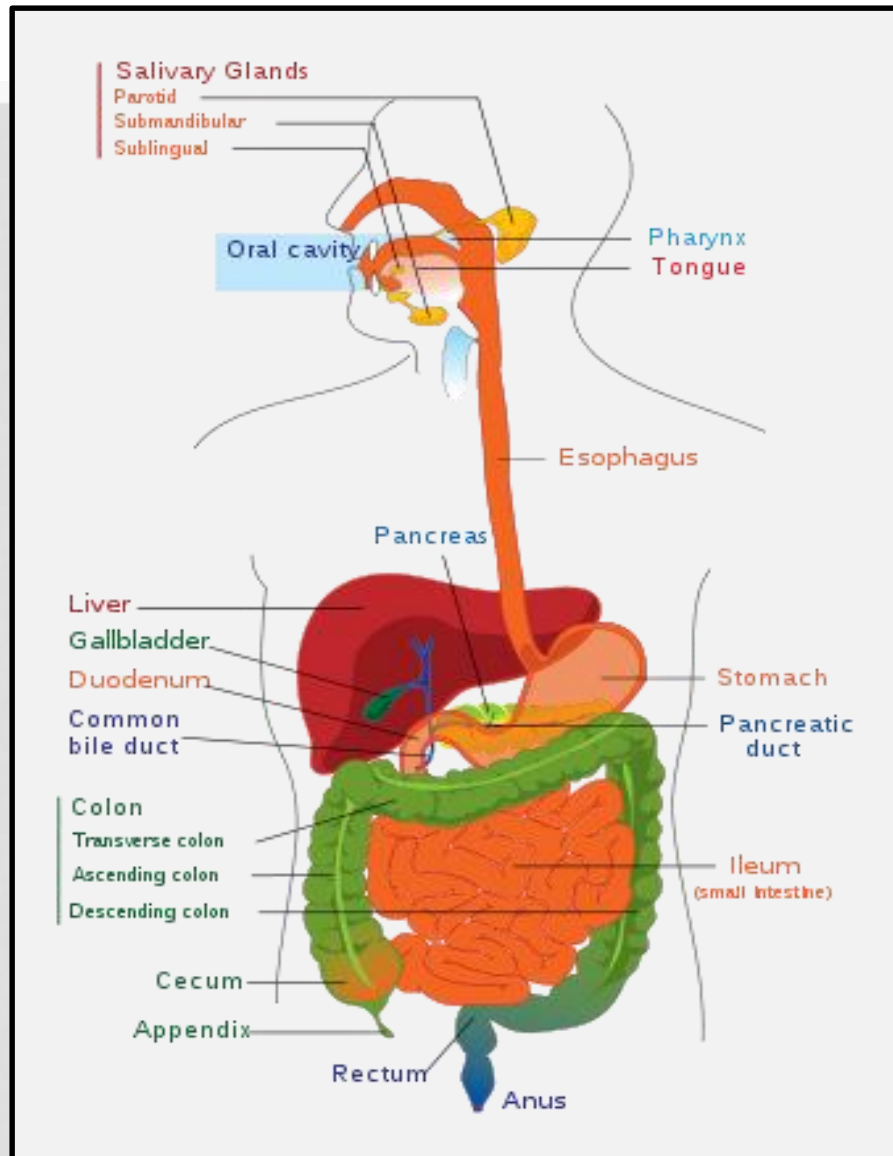
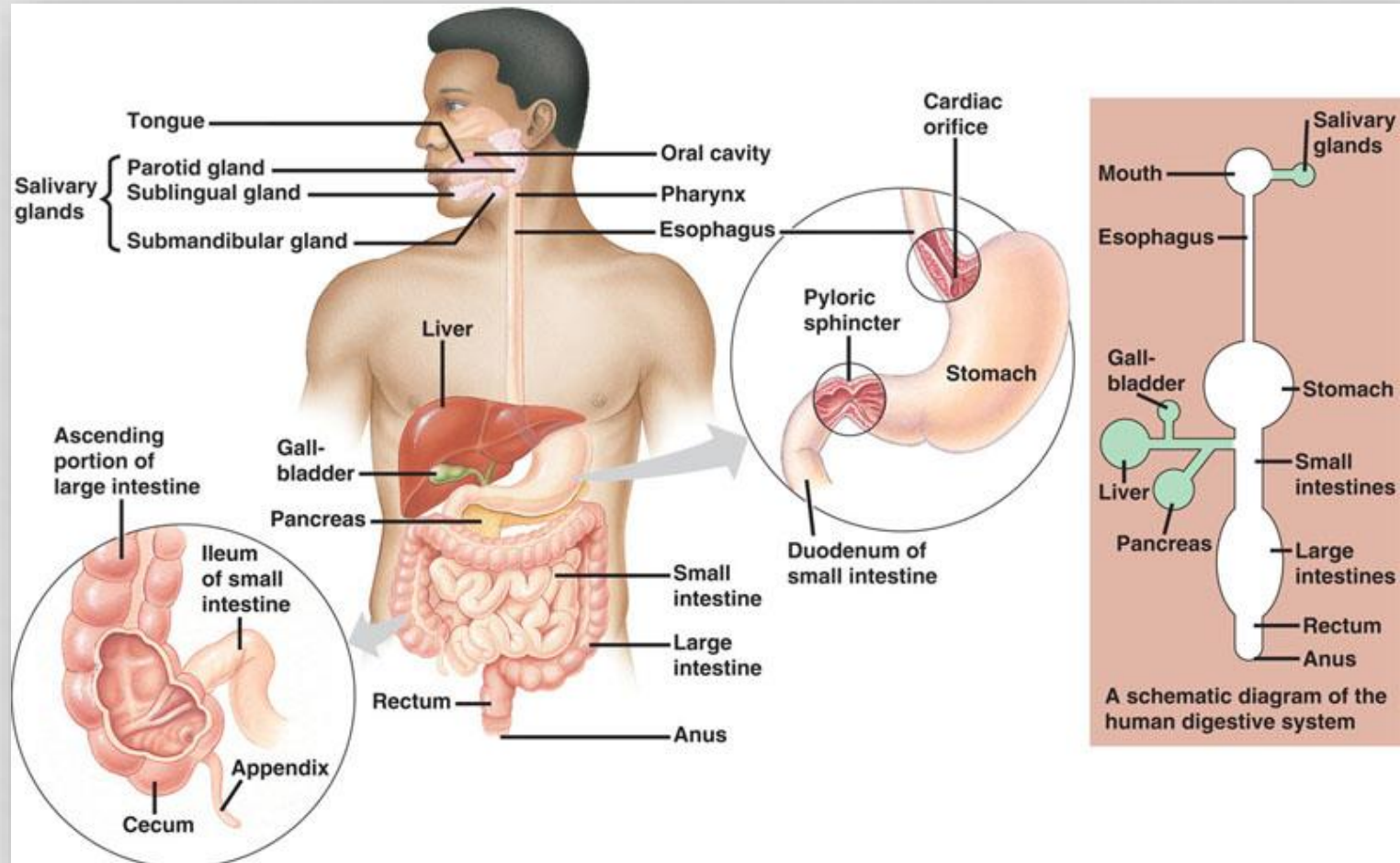


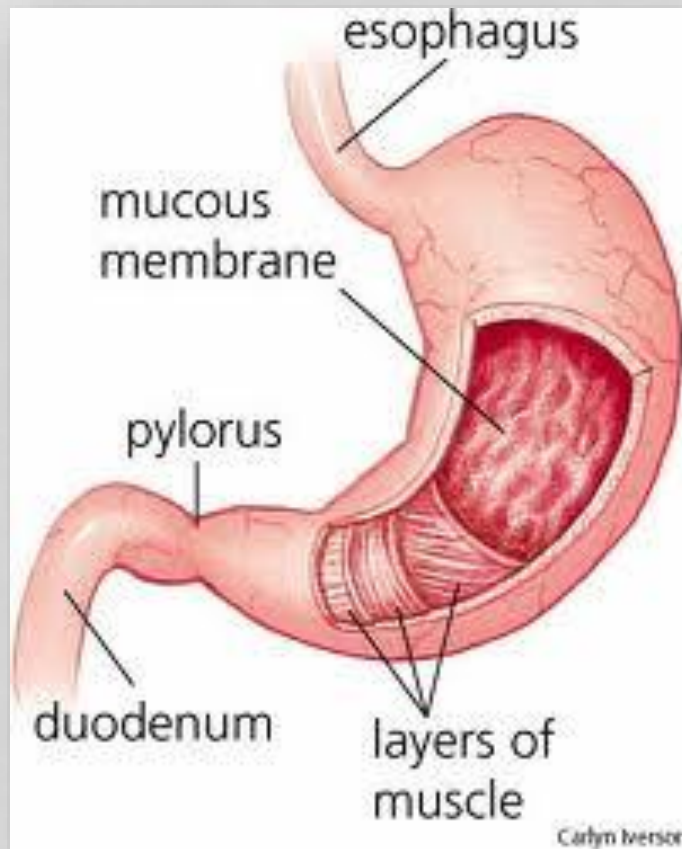
THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



STRUCTURES - MOUTH, TEETH, PHARYNX, ESOPHAGUS, STOMACH, SMALL INTESTINE, LARGE INTESTINE, RECTUM AND ANUS. ACCESSORY ORGANS INCLUDE THE SALIVARY GLANDS, LIVER, GALL BLADDER AND PANCREAS.



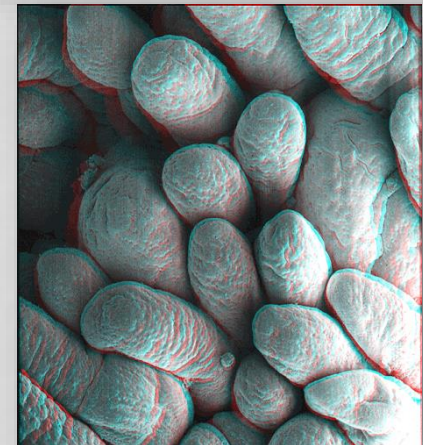
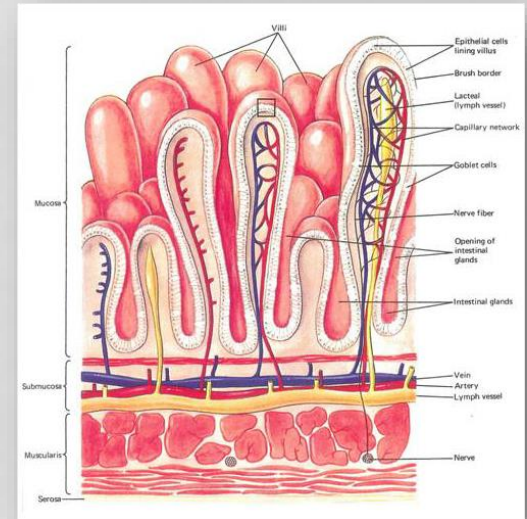
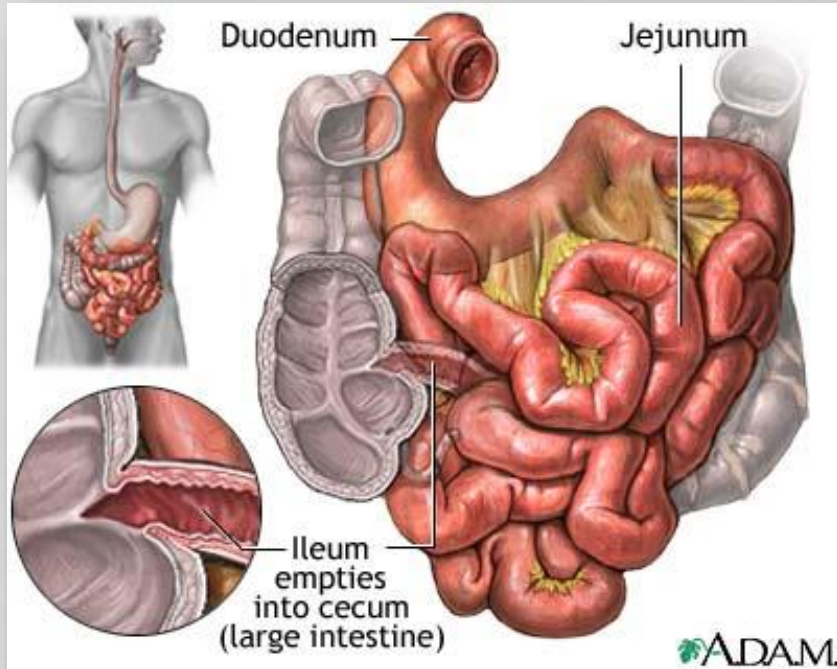
PROCESSES OF DIGESTION - INGESTION, MOVEMENT, DIGESTION, ABSORPTION AND DEFECATION



Types of Gastric Juices-

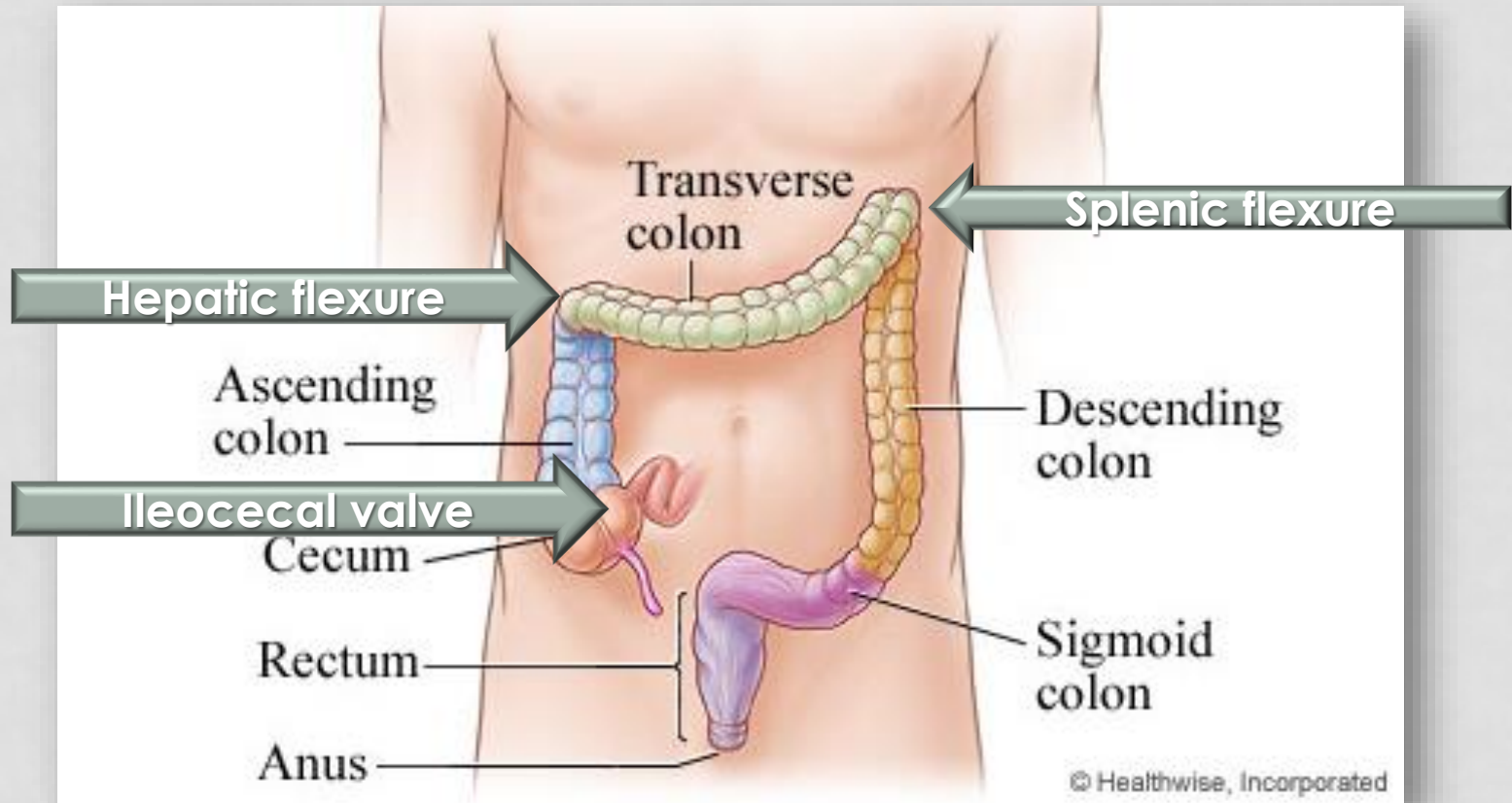
hydrochloric acid, pepsin, gastrin and gastric lipase

ORDER OF SMALL INTESTINE – DUODENUM, JEJUNUM, ILEUM

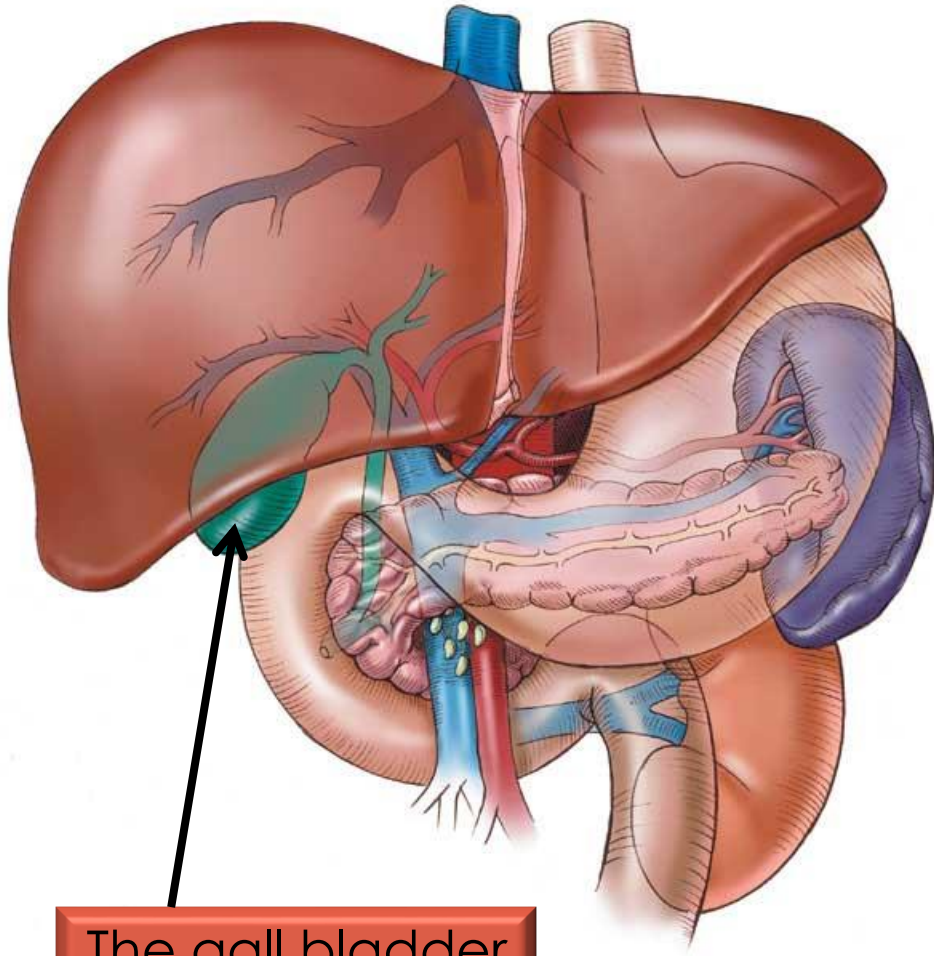


Villi- small finger like projections in the small intestine, they help with movement, and absorption. The lacteals of the lymph system are located in the villi.

ORDER OF LARGE INTESTINE - CECUM, ASCENDING COLON, TRANSVERSE COLON, DESCENDING COLON AND SIGMOID COLON.



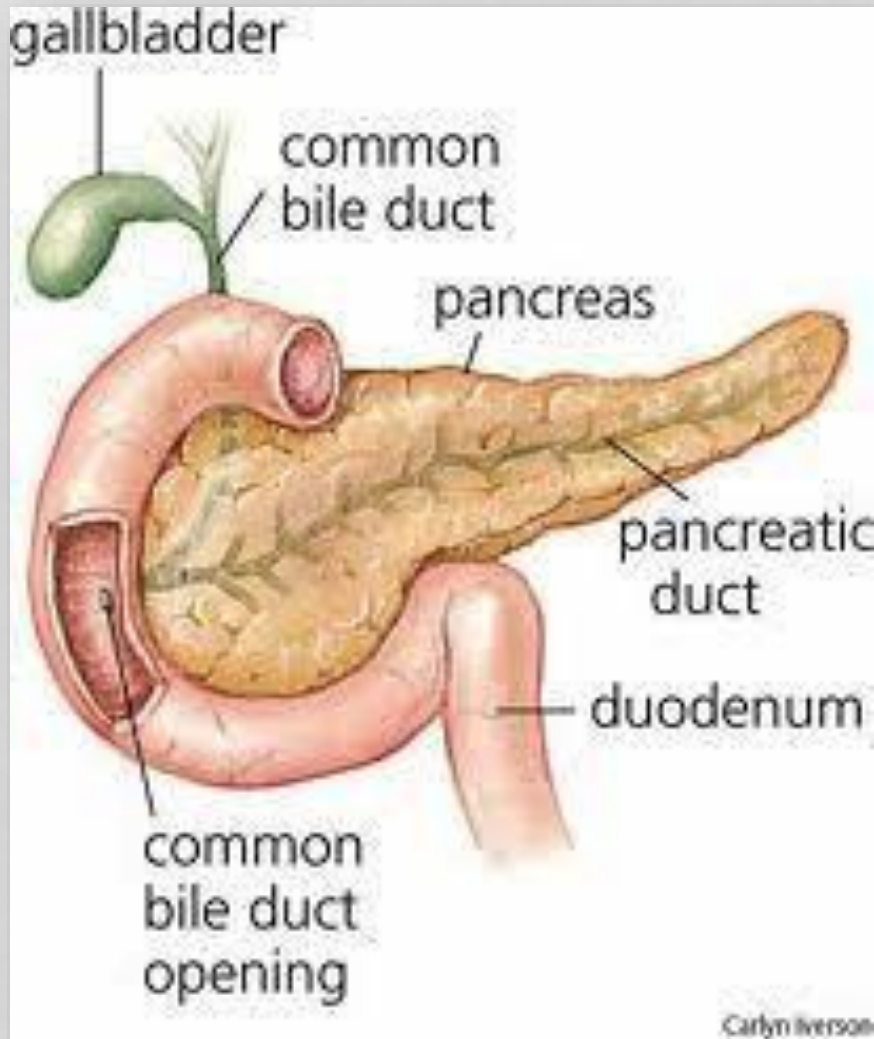
The large intestine is most responsible for the absorption of water.



With over 600 functions, the Liver is the largest organ **in** the body. Main site of heat production

- Produces and secretes bile,
- glycogen synthesis and storage,
- synthesis of uric acid
- synthesis of blood clotting agents
- production of plasma proteins
- storage for vitamins A, B12, D, E, and K ,
- responsible for lipid metabolism
- manufactures cholesterol
- also converts amino acids of fatty acids to glucose

The gall bladder is a stores and concentrates bile, which is used to help break down fats

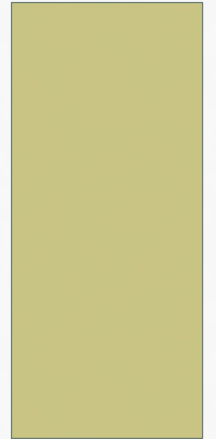


The pancreas is both endocrine and exocrine, producing enzymes that help digest food. It also produces chemicals to help reduce acidity in the small intestine. It is located inferior and posterior to the stomach.

Plain & Simple Guide to Therapeutic Massage & Bodywork Examinations

FINAL & MBLX REVIEW

SKELETAL SYSTEM



GENERAL REVIEW

1. The human body has _____ bones.
- a. 198
 - b. 226
 - c. 196
 - d. 206

GENERAL REVIEW

2. Which of the following is an example of a long bone?

- a. Femur
- b. Greater trochanter
- c. Metatarsal
- d. Sternum

GENERAL REVIEW

3. The hyoid is a(n) _____.
- a. Long bone
 - b. Irregularly shaped bone
 - c. Cuboid bone
 - d. Short bone

GENERAL REVIEW

4. Which term refers to the joint where two bones meet?

- a. Cartilage
- b. Articulation
- c. Tuberosity
- d. Process

GENERAL REVIEW

5. Immovable joints are classified as _____.

- a. Synarthrotic
- b. Diarthrotic
- c. Amphiarthrotic
- d. Biarthrotic

GENERAL REVIEW

6. An example of a freely movable joint is the _____.
- a. Coronal suture
 - b. Sacroiliac
 - c. Hip
 - d. Xiphoid

GENERAL REVIEW

7. The _____ function(s) as a fulcrum.

a. Joint

b. Tendon

c. Muscle

d. Blood cells

GENERAL REVIEW

8. The most plentiful levers in the body are _____.
- a. First class
 - b. Second class
 - c. Third class
 - d. Fourth class

GENERAL REVIEW

9. A meatus is _____.
- a. A thick muscle
 - b. A crack in the bone
 - c. A canal
 - d. Part of the abdominal wall

GENERAL REVIEW

10. The coronal and sagittal sutures meet at the _____.

- a. Ethmoid
- b. Nasal concha
- c. Mastoid
- d. Fontanel

GENERAL REVIEW

11. Bone marrow produces _____ red blood cells every minute.

- a. 10,000
- b. 100,000
- c. 500,000
- d. 2,000,000

GENERAL REVIEW

12. The end of a long bone is called the _____.
- a. End-feel
 - b. Fissure
 - c. Epiphysis
 - d. Fulcrum

GENERAL REVIEW

13. The adductors of the thigh are _____ levers.

a. Third class

b. Cuboid

c. Subluxated

d. First class

GENERAL REVIEW

14. The articulating surfaces of synovial joints are referred to as _____.

a. Costal cartilages

b. Facets

c. Arches

d. Ethmoid

GENERAL REVIEW

15. A slight depression is a _____.

a. Bipolar

b. Fossa

c. Lambdoidal suture

d. Fissure