Human Anatomy & Physiology Midterm III Review Questions

Midterm III will cover: blood, cardiovascular, lymphatic, immune, & respiratory systems.

- 1. Name the major functions of blood
- 2. What are formed elements?
- 3. Where does blood come from?
- 4. What do the different leukocytes do?
- 5. What is diapedesis?
- 6. Why does blood type matter?
- 7. How does clotting occur?
- 8. How is blood production controlled?
- 9. What are the funica that make up vessels? What are their functions?
- 10. What are the 3 classes of arteries and how do their structures and functions relate?
- 11. How is blood flow moderated through capillary beds?
- 12. What functional advantage do anastomoses give to tissues?
- 13. Why is an arterial blockage that halves the diameter of the vessel such a problem?
- 14. Using the "formula" given in class, calculate some relative differences in flow for vessels of different diameters.
- 15. What is a potential problem with standing perfectly still for extended periods of time?
- 16. Compare and contrast short and long-term responses to changes in blood pressure
- 17. What events do the letters P, Q, R, S, & T in an EKG correspond to?
- 18. What events do the heart sounds "lub" and "dup" correspond to?
- 19. How does an unstable resting potential make some heart cells autorhythmic?
- 20. What neural nodes and structures enable the heart to beat in a coordinated manner?
- 21. How is the heartbeat controlled?
- 22. What happens to circulation during the transition from being in utero to being born?
- 23. What are the major functions of the lymphatic system?
- 24. What happens in lymph nodes?
- 25. What structural elements of the lymphatic are considered "MALT"?
- 26. What structural elements make up the 1st line of defense? 2nd line?
- 27. What is special about the 3rd line?
- 28. What is an antigen?
- 29. What are antibodies? What do they do?
- 30. How does clonal selection work?
- 31. What property of the immune system do vaccines utilize?
- 32. Where do antibodies come from?
- 33. What do T-cells do? B-cells?
- 34. What is MHC I? MHC II? What does MHC do?
- 35. Why have a nose?
- 36. What do conchae do?
- 37. Why is lung compliance so important? What factors can reduce it?
- 38. Define vital capacity.
- 39. What structural, functional, & physical variables affect gas exchange?
- 40. What is the Bohr Effect?
- 41. What elements control respiration? Which variable is most important in control?
- 42. Article (in box outside my door):

"Frank MacFarlane Burnet and How Animals Make Antibodies" What did Frank Macfarlane Burnet do? How did his ideas about immunity differ from previous ones?