

1. Which of the following peripheral resistance factors can be controlled quickly to adjust blood flow?
 - a. Vessel radius
 - b. Vessel length
 - c. Blood viscosity
 - d. Reticulocyte count
 - e. Angiogenesis
2. What is the target tissue of ANP (a hormone used to lower blood pressure)?
 - a. Kidney nephron
 - b. Renal pelvis
 - c. Liver
 - d. Arterial smooth muscle
 - e. Right atrium
3. What chemical does Aldosterone reclaim in the kidney that helps to elevate blood pressure?
 - a. Bicarbonate
 - b. Chloride
 - c. Potassium
 - d. Sodium
 - e. Calcium
4. Blood that is currently in the left common carotid artery was previously in which of the following arteries?
 - a. Brachiocephalic trunk
 - b. Arch of the aorta
 - c. Circle of Willis
 - d. Femoral artery
 - e. Radial artery
5. Blood in the subclavian vein flows into which vein next on its way back to the heart?
 - a. Internal jugular vein
 - b. Great saphenous vein
 - c. Median cubital vein
 - d. Brachiocephalic vein
 - e. Inferior vena cava
6. Which of the following blood vessels takes oxygenated blood to the brain?
 - a. Jugular vein
 - b. Carotid artery
 - c. Subclavian artery
 - d. Umbilical vein
 - e. Pulmonary artery
7. A client with a blood hydrostatic pressure of 30 mmHg, an Interstitial Fluid Osmotic Pressure of 0 mmHg, a Blood Colloid Osmotic pressure of 15 mmHg, and an Interstitial Fluid Hydrostatic Pressure of 1 mmHg will result in a NFP causing_____at the capillary bed:
 - a. Filtration
 - b. Reabsorption
 - c. Secretion