

Artery 1
Head and Thoracic Arteries

1. Given the following parts of the aorta:
 1. abdominal aorta
 2. aortic arch
 3. ascending aorta
 4. thoracic aorta

Arrange the parts in the order blood flows through them.

2. Given the following arteries:
 1. basilar artery
 2. brachiocephalic artery
 3. cerebral arterial circle
 4. common carotid artery
 5. external carotid artery
 6. internal carotid artery
 7. subclavian artery
 8. vertebral artery

Select and arrange the arteries in the order blood passes through them going from the aortic arch to the brain - there are FOUR ways, depending on which part of the neck is used.

Left anterior neck:

Right anterior neck:

Left lateral neck:

Right lateral neck:

3. Given the following arteries:
1. brachiocephalic artery
 2. common carotid artery
 3. external carotid artery
 4. internal carotid artery
 5. subclavian artery

Select and arrange the arteries in the order blood passes through them going.

From the aortic arch to the RIGHT side of the face.

From the aortic arch to the LEFT side of the face.

4. Given the following arteries:
1. brachiocephalic artery
 2. carotid artery
 3. subclavian artery
 4. vertebral artery

Select and arrange the arteries in the order blood passes through them going.

From the aortic arch to the RIGHT upper limb

From the aortic arch to the LEFT upper limb.

5. Given the following arteries:
 1. internal thoracic artery
 2. subclavian artery
 3. thoracic aorta
 4. parietal aortic branch
 5. visceral aortic branch

Select and arrange the arteries in the order blood passes through them going from the aortic arch to the thoracic wall - there are TWO ways.

Select and arrange the arteries in the order blood passes through them going from the aortic arch to thoracic organs such as the esophagus.

6. In adults, before administering CPR, this neck vessel is used to determine if a pulse is present.

Artery 2
Abdominopelvic Arteries

1. Given the following arteries:
 1. common iliac artery
 2. external iliac artery
 3. internal iliac artery

Select and arrange the arteries in the order blood passes through them going.

From the abdominal aorta to a lower limb.

From the abdominal aorta to the pelvis.

2. Given the following arteries:
 1. celiac trunk
 2. common hepatic artery
 3. inferior mesenteric artery
 4. left gastric artery
 5. splenic artery
 6. superior mesenteric artery

Select and arrange the arteries in the order blood passes through them going.

From the abdominal aorta to the spleen.

From the abdominal aorta to ONLY the stomach.

From the abdominal aorta to the liver and gallbladder.

3. Given the following arteries:
1. gonadal artery
 2. parietal artery
 3. renal artery
 4. superior mesenteric artery
 5. suprarenal artery

Select and arrange the arteries in the order blood passes through them going .

From the abdominal aorta to the wall of the abdominopelvic cavity.

From the abdominal aorta to a kidney.

From the abdominal aorta to an adrenal gland.

From the abdominal aorta to an ovary or testis.

4. Given the following arteries:
1. celiac artery
 2. inferior mesenteric artery
 3. superior mesenteric artery

Select and arrange the arteries in the order blood passes through them going.

From the abdominal aorta to the small intestine and the first (proximal) half of the large intestine.

From the abdominal aorta to the last (distal) half of the large intestine.

5. Atherosclerosis can block arteries, reducing blood flow. At rest, there may be no symptoms because, even with blockage, there is adequate delivery of blood to resting tissues. During exercise, however, there can be inadequate delivery of blood to muscles. The result is pain in the muscle during exercise that goes away when the exercise is stopped. What artery is likely blocked if exercise causes pain in the leg, thigh, and hip.

Artery 3
Upper Limb Arteries

1. Given the following arteries:
 1. axillary artery
 2. brachial artery
 3. digital artery
 4. palmar arch (superficial or deep)
 5. radial artery
 6. ulnar artery

Select and arrange the arteries in the order blood passes through them going.

From the subclavian artery through the LATERAL forearm to a finger.

From the subclavian artery through the MEDIAL forearm to a finger.

2. Compression of this artery against underlying bone stops blood flow to the upper limb?
3. Compression of this artery stops blood flow to the forearm?
4. What artery is typically used for taking blood pressure measurements near the elbow?
5. What wrist artery is typically used to determine heart rate?

Artery 4
Lower Limb Arteries

1. Given the following arteries:

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|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. anterior tibial artery | 5. fibular artery |
| 2. digital artery | 6. plantar artery (lateral or medial) |
| 3. dorsalis pedis artery | 7. popliteal artery |
| 4. femoral artery | 8. posterior tibial artery |

Select and arrange the arteries in the order blood passes through them going

From the external iliac artery through the UPPER SURFACE of the foot to the toes.

From the external iliac artery through the BOTTOM SURFACE of the foot to the toes.

From the external iliac artery to the lateral leg.

2. Compression of this artery stops blood flow to the lower limb?

3. Compression of this artery stops blood flow to the leg and foot?

4. In addition to the dorsalis pedis artery and the posterior tibial artery, name two other lower limb arteries that can be used to take a pulse.