



## ICD-10-CM: Anatomy Self-Test (60 random questions)

1. List the various skin cancers from least to the most serious:
  - a. Malignant melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma
  - b. Basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma
  - c. Squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma, basal cell carcinoma
  - d. Malignant melanoma, squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma

**Answer: b. Basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma**

2. Another form of skin cancer that is less common and occurs in patients with AIDS is:
  - a. Acanthosis nigricans
  - b. actinic keratosis
  - c. Kaposi's sarcoma
  - d. Sebaceous gland carcinoma

**Answer: c. Kaposi's sarcoma**

3. A skin cancer that is documented as not progressive or recurrent is generally a:
  - a. Malignant lesion
  - b. Benign lesion
  - c. Premalignant lesion
  - d. All of the above

**Answer: b. Benign lesion**

4. A change in the structure or appearance of the skin or any part of the body as a result of injury, infection, or cancer is generally referred to as a:
  - a. Lesion
  - b. Tumor
  - c. Contusion
  - d. None of the above

**Answer: a. Lesion**

5. A condition documented as progressive, uncontrolled growth that has infiltrated adjacent cells, including lymph nodes is generally referred to as:
  - a. Premalignant
  - b. Malignant
  - c. Dermatitis
  - d. Lupus

**Answer: b. Malignant**

6. All of the following are premalignant lesions EXCEPT:
  - a. Congenital melanocytic nevi
  - b. Leukoplakia
  - c. Mycosis fungoides
  - d. Actinic keratosis

**Answer: c. Mycosis fungoides**



7. All of the following are malignant lesions EXCEPT:

- a. Kaposi's sarcoma
- b. Paget's disease of the nipple
- c. Basal cell carcinoma
- d. Keratoacanthoma

**Answer: d. Keratoacanthoma**

8. Which one of the following is an autoimmune disease specifically of the skin?

- a. Lupus erythematosus
- b. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- c. Allergic reaction
- d. urticaria

**Answer: a. Lupus erythematosus**

9. Which of the following is NOT true regarding pemphigoid:

- a. Rare blistering disorder
- b. Average onset is 50 years of age
- c. Autoimmune disease
- d. All of the above are true

**Answer: b. Average onset is 50 years.**

10. Primary hypertension is:

- a. Most common, and defined as having no determined underlying cause
- b. Least common, and defined as having no determined underlying cause
- c. Most common, with a defined underlying cause
- d. Least common, with a defined underlying cause

**Answer: a. Most common, and defined as having no determined underlying cause**

11. Malignant hypertension is characterized by:

- a. Rapidly rising blood pressure
- b. An excess of 140 mm diastolic
- c. Both a and b
- d. Neither a or b

**Answer: c. Both a and b**

12. Which if the following is NOT true about renal osteodystrophy?

- a. Improper levels of calcium and phosphorous are in the blood
- b. It is most serious in adults
- c. Causes renal rickets
- d. it is most serious in children

**Answer: b. It is most serious in adults**

13. Knees, shoulders, and hip bone surfaces are covered by:

- a. Synovial fluid
- b. Synovial membrane
- c. Fibrocartilage



d. Ligaments

**Answer: c. Fibrocartilage**

14. All of the following are true about osteoarthritis, EXCEPT:

- a. AKA degenerative joint disease (DJD)
- b. More inflammatory than rheumatoid arthritis (RA)
- c. Joints wear out
- d. Not a true inflammatory disease

**Answer: b. More inflammatory than rheumatoid arthritis (RA)**

15. All of the following are fracture types, EXCEPT:

- a. Stress fractures and greenstick fractures
- b. Oblique fractures and comminuted fractures
- c. Staircase fractures and multiple fractures
- d. Simple fractures and compound fractures

**Answer: c. Staircase fractures and multiple fractures**

16. Because the bone is twisted apart, a torsion fracture is also referred to as a:

- a. Compound fracture
- b. Spiral fracture
- c. Greenstick fracture
- d. None of the above

**Answer: b. Spiral fracture**

17. Which of the following is NOT true about the spine?

- a. Composed of 28 vertebra
- b. Composed of seven cervical vertebrae and twelve thoracic vertebrae
- c. Composed of five lumbar vertebrae, one sacrum and one coccyx
- d. All of the above are true

**Answer: a. Composed of 28 vertebra**

18. The main function of the thymus is to:

- a. Create mast cells throughout life
- b. House T-cells
- c. Prevent HIV
- d. House B-cells

**Answer: b. House T-cells**

19. A physician may order a T-cell count to evaluate the effectiveness of a patient's immune response. If a patient has an immune deficiency, they may:

- a. Have a high T-cell count
- b. Be autoimmune
- c. Be undergoing cancer therapy
- d. Have T-cell lymphoma

**Answer: c. Be undergoing cancer therapy**

20. There are three principal groups of immunoglobulins (IgG, IgM, IgA) and two minor groups (IgD, IgE) that are commonly tested for in the lab. Which best describes these? Immunoglobulins:

- a. Are undifferentiated proteins



- b. Are generally measured only in immuno-compromised patients
- c. Act as a defense against a corresponding antigen
- d. Are known as antiglobulins

**Answer: c. Act as a defense against a corresponding antigen**

21. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding the spleen? The spleen is:
- a. An oval shaped organ
  - b. Small; weighing less than one half pound or 230 grams
  - c. The smallest of the lymphoid organs
  - d. An important part of the hematopoietic (blood-forming) system

**Answer: c. Smallest of the lymphoid organs**

22. The liver produces bile, which:
- a. Is the byproduct of red cell waste removal
  - b. Is required to emulsify and metabolize (digest) fats
  - c. Contains calcium stones
  - d. Is a component of most salts

**Answer: b. Is required to emulsify and metabolize fats**

23. Kupffer cells ingest and breakdown toxic substances. Kupffer cells are associated with the:
- a. Thymus
  - b. Spleen
  - c. Kidney
  - d. Liver

**Answer: d. Liver**

24. Which of these body parts is composed of tissue similar to the lymph nodes?
- a. Testes
  - b. Tonsils
  - c. Ovaries
  - d. Pancreas

**Answer: b. Tonsils**

25. The inflammatory response system (IRS) is the body's fundamental response to disease and injury. Sepsis would be what type of IRS?
- a. Subchronic
  - b. Subacute
  - c. Chronic
  - d. Acute

**Answer: d. Acute**

26. Which anemia is not considered a severe anemia?
- a. Aplastic anemia
  - b. Hemolytic anemia
  - c. Hypersplenism
  - d. Deficiency anemia

**Answer: d. Deficiency anemia**



27. Neoplasm (cancer) is defined as any new or abnormal growth that is uncontrolled and progressive. What is the first question the coder should ask?
- Is the cancer primary or secondary?
  - Where is the site of origin?
  - Is it benign, in-situ, malignant, of uncertain histologic behavior, or did the physician not specify?
  - Are there any secondary (metastatic) sites?

**Answer: a. Is the cancer primary or secondary?**

28. Long-acting beta agonists are another inhaler treatment used for asthma. Which of these statements regarding beta agonists is FALSE?
- They are bronchodilators (AKA muscle relaxers)
  - They may be inhaled or taken orally
  - They are anti-inflammatory drugs
  - They are usually taken with a corticosteroid inhaler

**Answer: c. They are anti-inflammatory drugs**

29. In the inpatient or outpatient hospital settings a patient may have a full battery of pulmonary function tests (PFTs). This group of tests may include:
- Spirometry and lung volume
  - Diffusing capacity
  - Arterial blood gases (AGBs)
  - All of the above

**Answer: d. All of the above**

30. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) refers to two lung diseases characterized by airflow obstruction that often co-exist. Which two diseases would be considered COPD?
- Chronic bronchitis and emphysema
  - Chronic bronchitis and asthma
  - Tuberculosis (TB) and interstitial pulmonary fibrosis (IPF)
  - Pneumoconiosis and bronchiectasis

**Answer: a. Chronic bronchitis and emphysema**

31. In some cases where there is a suspected hereditary cause for emphysema, a DNA (genetic-based) test will be ordered. This procedure involves:
- Pulmonary function tests (PFTs)
  - Blood work
  - Buccal (cheek) swab
  - Chest X-ray

**Answer: c. Buccal (cheek) swab**

32. The efficacy of inhaled steroids as an effective treatment for emphysema and/or COPD is currently being study in clinical trials, but it has shown to have:
- Short-term symptom relief
  - Long-term symptom relief
  - Both A and B
  - Neither A and B

**Answer: a. Short-term symptom relief for many COPD patients**



33. With cystic fibrosis (CF) there is a scarring (fibrosis) and cyst formation within the:
- Lungs and spinal cord
  - Lungs and heart
  - Lungs and pancreas
  - Lungs and spleen

**Answer: c. Lungs and pancreas**

34. For cystic fibrosis patients, contact with aspergillus fumigatus can lead to serious or even fatal lung infections. Aspergillus fumigatus is a:
- Fungus
  - Bacteria
  - Amoeba
  - Virus

**Answer: a. Fungus**

35. Atelectasis refers to:
- An infection of the pleura
  - Rattling sounds in the respiratory tract
  - The partial or complete removal of a lung
  - The partial or complete collapse of a lung

**Answer: d. The partial or complete collapse of a lung**

36. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) is a viral disease caused by a new form of the:
- Avian influenza A (H5N1) virus (AKA bird flu)
  - Coronavirus
  - Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
  - Rhinovirus

**Answer: b. Coronavirus**

37. Which vitamin requires the intrinsic factor (a glycoprotein) in the gastric juice in order to be absorbed in the small intestines?
- Vitamin A
  - Vitamin B12
  - Vitamin C
  - Vitamin D

**Answer: b. Vitamin B12**

38. The hepatic portal venous system:
- Provides venous drainage from the spleen and pancreas
  - Transports toxins, waste, byproducts of drugs, and other metabolites to the kidneys
  - Directs blood flow from parts of the gastrointestinal tract
  - Both a and c

**Answer: d. Both a and c**

39. Hepatocytes are complex cells that:
- Break down hemoglobin in damaged and dead red blood cells (RBC)
  - Stimulate the development of red blood cells



- c. Metabolize fat
- d. Are stored in the pancreas

**Answer a. Break down hemoglobin in damaged and dead red blood cells (RBC)**

40. The surgical removal of a cancerous portion of the colon and any surrounding tissue and nodes affected, is called a:
- a. Cholecystectomy
  - b. Colectomy
  - c. Colonoscopy
  - d. Colostomy

**Answer: b. Colectomy**

41. Fat byproducts/waste are called:
- a. Ketones
  - b. Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine
  - c. Triglycerides
  - d. Lipids

**Answer: a. Ketones**

42. Protein byproducts/waste are called:
- a. Ketones
  - b. Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine
  - c. Lipids
  - d. Lymphocytes

**Answer: b. Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine**

43. Septicemia is also known as:
- a. blood poisoning
  - b. bacteremia with sepsis
  - c. Septic shock
  - d. Both a and b

**Answer: d. Both a and b**

44. Nephrolithiasis is another name for:
- a. Kidney infection
  - b. Kidney stones
  - c. Kidney dialysis
  - d. Nephron function test (NFT)

**Answer: b. Kidney stones**

45. Renal failure can be:
- a. Acute
  - b. Chronic
  - c. Acute on chronic
  - d. All of the above



**Answer: d. All of the above**

46. Which of the following is NOT a treatment for a patient suffering from end-stage renal disease (ESRD)?

- a. Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL)
- b. Peritoneal dialysis
- c. Hemodialysis
- d. Kidney transplant

**Answer: a. Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL)**

47. When an embryo (fertilized egg), fails to descend into the uterus, and instead implants itself in a fallopian tube it is called:

- a. Ectopic pregnancy
- b. Incomplete pregnancy
- c. Incidental pregnancy
- d. Molar pregnancy

**Answer: a. Ectopic pregnancy**

48. The first stage of labor and delivery has how many phases?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Four

**Answer: c. Three**

49. The placenta is delivered during which stage of labor and delivery?

- a. First stage
- b. Second stage
- c. Third stage
- d. Fourth stage

**Answer: c. Third stage**

50. Transurethral needle ablation (TUNA) is a minimally invasive treatment used to destroy excess tissue in the:

- a. Bladder
- b. Prostate
- c. Testes
- d. Urethra

**Answer: b. Prostate**

51. An inflammation of the tube that connects the vas deferens to the testicles is called:

- a. Epididymitis
- b. Erectile dysfunction (ED)
- c. Orchitis
- d. Urethritis

**Answer: a. Epididymitis**





52. The condition that occurs when the lining and glands inside of the uterus become inflamed, thick and later in the course of the inflammation, the uterine wall can become scarred, is called:
- Endometriosis
  - Middleschmirz
  - Salpingitis
  - Uterine fibroids

**Answer: a. Endometriosis**

53. An oophorectomy is usually performed when a patient has:
- Cervical cancer
  - Ovarian cancer
  - Uterine Cancer
  - Vaginal cancer

**Answer: b. Ovarian cancer**

54. The white matter of the CNS is primarily the axons coated with light-colored myelin produced by what type of specialized cells?
- Afferent
  - Neuroglial
  - Receptor
  - Schwann

**Answer: b. Neuroglial**

55. The peripheral nervous system (PNS) is composed of the two systems, the somatic nervous system (SNS), and autonomic nervous systems (ANS). The SNS is also known as the:
- Involuntary nervous system
  - Parasympathetic nervous system
  - Sympathetic nervous system
  - Voluntary nervous system

**Answer: d. Voluntary nervous system**

56. The autonomic nervous system (ANS) is also known as the:
- Involuntary nervous system
  - Parasympathetic nervous
  - Sympathetic nervous system
  - Voluntary nervous system

**Answer: a. Involuntary nervous system**

57. Adrenaline is considered a:
- Hormone
  - Neurotransmitter
  - Both a and b
  - Neither a or b

**Answer: c. Both a and b**



58. This is the longest of the twelve cranial nerves:

- a. Facial
- b. Olfactory
- c. Optic
- d. Vagus

**Answer: d. Vagus**

59. The sense organs are highly specialized structures that receive information from the environment through specialized neurons called receptor cells. Which of the following is NOT a receptor cell?

- a. Chemoreceptors
- b. Olfactory receptors
- c. Sensory receptors
- d. Vestibuloreceptors

**Answer: d. Vestibuloreceptors**

60. The part of the inner ear involved with maintaining balance is the:

- a. Auditory system
- b. Equilibrium system
- c. Eustachian system
- d. Vestibular system

**Answer: d. Vestibular system**



61. This tube in the middle ear connects to the back of the nose:

- a. Ear canal
- b. Eustachian tube
- c. Superior semicircular canal
- d. Tympanostomy tube

**Answer: b. Eustachian tube**

62. A disturbance in cerebral (brain) circulation that results in ischemia (lack of oxygen) and anoxia (no oxygen) is called a:

- a. Brain tumor
- b. Cerebral vascular accident (CVA)
- c. Stroke
- d. Both b and c

**Answer: d. Both b and c**

63. A trans-ischemic attack (TIA) is essentially a:

- a. Epileptic seizure
- b. Migraine
- c. Mini-stroke
- d. Subdural hematoma

**Answer: c. Mini-stroke**

64. Increased intracranial pressure (ICP) occurs from brain swelling or from an increase in cerebrospinal fluid and pressure. Which of the following DOES NOT cause ICP?

- a. Dermatitis
- b. Encephalitis
- c. Meningitis
- d. Subdural hematoma

**Answer: a. Dermatitis**

65. For a patient experiencing ICP, a method used to drain the excess fluid is:

- a. Craniotomy
- b. Dilation and Cutterage (D&C)
- c. Ventricular peritoneal (VP) shunt
- d. Both a and c

**Answer: d. Both a and c**

66. Carpal tunnel syndrome affects nerves in the:

- a. Knee
- b. Neck
- c. Shoulder
- d. Wrist

**Answer: d. Wrist**



67. An acoustic neuroma is a tumor of the:
- Auditory nerve
  - Bones of the middle ear (hammer, anvil, and stirrup)
  - Eardrum
  - Pinna

**Answer: a. Auditory nerve**

68. Otitis refers to an infection of the:
- a. Ear
  - b. Eye
  - c. Nose
  - d. Throat

**Answer: a. Ear**

69. The condition where the water and proteins in the lenses of our eyes become cloudy and opaque, and in turn decreases the amount of light transmitted onto the retina is called:
- a. Age-related macular degeneration (AMD)
  - b. Cataracts
  - c. Floaters
  - d. Glaucoma

**Answer: b. Cataracts**

70. The condition that involves increased intraocular pressure behind the eye, which may damage the optic nerve and can result in a loss of vision or blindness is called:
- a. Age-related macular degeneration (AMD)
  - b. Cataracts
  - c. Floaters
  - d. Glaucoma

**Answer: d. Glaucoma**

1. The endocrine system has influence over:
- a. Every cell and organ system in the body
  - b. Lymph vessels
  - c. Reproductive organs
  - d. Thyroid and parathyroid

**Answer: a. Every cell and organ system in the body**

2. Which statement regarding the endocrine system is TRUE?
- a. Its primary function is hormone production
  - b. Responsible for growth and development
  - c. Directs all body functions, including metabolism, and reproduction
  - d. All of the above are true

**Answer: d. All of the above are true**

3. Which glands are NOT part of the endocrine system:
- a. Adrenal glands
  - b. Gonads
  - c. Salivary glands
  - d. Thyroid and parathyroid glands



**Answer: c. Salivary glands**

4. The hypothalamus is located:
- In the middle of the base of the brain
  - Just below the larynx
  - Near the upper portion of each kidney
  - In the chest behind the sternum

**Answer: a. In the middle of the base of the brain**

5. The target gland of the hypothalamus is the:
- Adrenal glands
  - Pituitary
  - Thymus
  - Thyroid

**Answer: b. Pituitary**

6. The anterior pituitary gland produces:
- Human growth hormone (GH) and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
  - Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH)
  - Prolactin (PRL) and adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)
  - All of the above

**Answer: d. All of the above**



7. Hypothyroidism occurs when there is a deficiency in thyroid hormone. One of the following is NOT a symptom or sign of hypothyroidism:
- Cold intolerance
  - Tachycardia (fast heart rate)
  - Lethargy
  - Overall low metabolic rate

**Answer: b. Tachycardia (fast heart rate)**

8. Excessive production thyroid hormones results in hyperthyroidism. One of the following is NOT a symptom of hyperthyroidism:
- Heat intolerance
  - Weight gain
  - Tachycardia (fast heart rate)
  - Exophthalmos

**Answer: b. Weight gain**

9. Produced in the adrenal glands, cortisol is often referred to as the:
- Stress hormone
  - Relax hormone
  - Fight or flight hormone
  - None of the above

**Answer: a. Stress hormone**

10. Secreted by the posterior pituitary gland, the hormone oxytocin:
- Increases in production and secretion during labor, prior to delivery
  - Helps regulate body temperature
  - Regulates circadian rhythms
  - Relaxes pain receptors in the skin

**Answer: a. Increases in production and secretion during labor, prior to delivery**

11. A pheochromocytoma is a rare tumor of which gland(s)?
- Adrenal
  - Gonads
  - Pituitary
  - Thyroid

**Answer: a. Adrenal**

12. The pineal body secretes
- Epinephrine
  - Estrogen
  - Melatonin
  - Serotonin

**Answer: c. Melatonin**



13. The menstrual cycle (menses) and the ovarian cycle (ovulation) begins with the release of this hormone from the hypothalamus:
- Estrogen
  - Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH)
  - Progesterone
  - Prolactin

**Answer: b. Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH)**

14. In males, follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) stimulates:
- Androgens
  - Body hair growth
  - Spermatogenesis (sperm production)
  - Testosterone production

**Answer: c. Spermatogenesis**

15. In females, luteinizing hormone (LH) stimulates:
- Final maturation of ovarian follicles in females
  - The production and release of estrogen in the ovaries
  - The release of prolactin
  - Both a and b

**Answer: d. Both a and b**

16. When the pancreas produces too much insulin and blood sugar (glucose) is below normal, the condition is called:
- Diabetes mellitus
  - Hypoglycemia
  - Hyperglycemia
  - Gestational diabetes

**Answer: b. Hypoglycemia**

17. Type I diabetes are:
- Dependent on insulin
  - Not dependent on insulin
  - Develop diabetes during pregnancy
  - None of the above

**Answer: a. Dependent on insulin**

18. Cretinism is the result of a deficiency of which hormone?
- Adrenal
  - Parathyroid
  - Pituitary
  - Thyroid

**Answer: d. Thyroid**



19. Left untreated, patients with parathyroid tumors may develop:
- a. Bone fractures, severe osteoporosis, or osteopenia
  - b. Kidney stones
  - c. Peptic ulcers or pancreatitis
  - d. All of the above

**Answer: d. All of the above**





71. When a myocardial infarction (MI) happens all of the following occur, EXCEPT:
- One or more of the coronary arteries are blocked
  - The patient may experience prolonged pressure or squeezing pain in the center of the chest, which may radiate to the left shoulder, arm, hand, neck, back, teeth, or jaw
  - The symptoms are often accompanied by sweating (diaphoresis) nausea and vomiting, and/or shortness of breath (SOB)
  - Success in treatment is contingent on careful study, which may take days or weeks to diagnose and treat the underlying cause

**Answer: d. Success in treatment is contingent on careful study, which may take days or weeks to diagnose and treat the underlying cause**

72. With rheumatic heart disease (RHD), which of the following are true?
- RHD causes rheumatic fever
  - It begins with strep throat caused by streptococcus D bacteria
  - The enzymes produced by the strep can cause permanent damage to any of the heart valves
  - Because it is an inflammatory disease it only affects connective tissues

**Answer: c. The enzymes produced by the strep can cause permanent damage to any of the heart valves**

73. In which blood vessel does an aneurysm occur?
- Aorta
  - Cerebral vascular system
  - Peripheral vascular system
  - An aneurysm may occur in any blood vessel

**Answer: d. An aneurysm may occur in any blood vessel**

74. Stenting is best described as:
- Covering the artery with a sylastic material to prevent an aneurysm
  - Grafting veins in place of an artery
  - Insertion of a surgical mesh or graft material to support the arterial wall and prevent it from rupturing
  - Both a and c

**Answer: c. Insertion of a surgical mesh or graft material to support the arterial wall and prevent it from rupturing**

75. Aortic aneurysm is the most common aneurysm. Which are the most common aortic aneurysms?
- Intracardiac and thoracic aneurysms
  - Intracardiac and abdominal aneurysms
  - Thoracic and abdominal aneurysms
  - Fusiform and saccular aneurysms

**Answer: c. Thoracic and abdominal aneurysms**

76. Peripheral vascular disease (PVD) may be referred to as:
- Functional
  - Dysfunctional
  - Organic (occlusive)
  - Both a and c

**Answer: d. Both a and c**