What is the main function of systemic circulation

- A. To remove waste products from the lungs
- B. To regulate blood pressure
- C. To deliver oxygen and nutrients to all cells in the body
- D. To aid in digestion

Which chamber of the heart pumps oxygenated blood into the systemic circulation

- A. Right atrium
- B. Right ventricle
- C. Left ventricle
- D. Left atrium

What is the largest artery in the human body that carries blood from the heart to the

- A. Carotid artery
- B. Aorta
- C. Coronary artery
- D. Femoral artery

What is the smallest blood vessel in the systemic circulation

- A. Ventricle
- B. Capillary
- C. Vein
- D. Artery

What is the name of the process by which oxygen and nutrients are delivered to the

- A. Respiration

- B. Perfusion
- C. Excretion
- D. Digestion

What is the approximate length of the systemic circulation pathway in an adult huma

- A. 60,000 miles
- B. 500 miles
- C. 100 miles
- D. 200 miles

Which organ in the body receives the highest amount of blood flow from the system

- A. Heart
- B. Liver
- C. Kidneys
- D. Brain

What is the average blood pressure in the systemic circulation of a healthy adult at r

- A. 120/80 mmHg
- B. 130/90 mmHg
- C. 140/100 mmHg
- D. 110/70 mmHg

What is the purpose of the capillaries in the systemic circulation

- A. To regulate blood pressure
- B. To store excess blood
- C. To produce red blood cells
- D. To allow for exchange of nutrients and waste products

What is the role of the veins in the systemic circulation

- A. To regulate blood pressure
- B. To carry oxygenated blood to the body
- C. To produce red blood cells
- D. To carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart

How does the body regulate blood flow in the systemic circulation during exercise

- A. By decreasing heart rate and dilating blood vessels
- B. By increasing heart rate and constricting blood vessels
- C. By increasing heart rate and dilating blood vessels
- D. By decreasing heart rate and constricting blood vessels

What is the name of the condition where there is inadequate blood flow to the body's

- A. Hypertension
- B. Anemia
- C. Shock
- D. Asthma

What is the relationship between the systemic and pulmonary circulations in the boc

- A. Systemic circulation carries blood to the lungs and pulmonary circulation supplies blood to the rest of the body.
- B. Systemic circulation carries deoxygenated blood to the body and pulmonary circulation receives oxygenated blood back to the heart.
- C. Systemic circulation supplies oxygenated blood to the body and receives deoxygenated blood back to the heart; Pulmonary circulation carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs and returns oxygenated blood to the heart.
- D. Systemic circulation and pulmonary circulation are completely separate and have no relationship.

How does the body maintain blood pressure in the systemic circulation

- A. By increasing blood sugar levels.
- B. By changing the pH of the blood.
- C. By controlling body temperature.
- D. By regulating the amount of blood pumped by the heart and the diameter of blood vessels.

What is the main difference between the systemic and pulmonary circulations

- A. There is no difference between systemic and pulmonary circulations.
- B. Systemic circulation involves deoxygenated blood, while pulmonary circulation involves oxygenated blood.
- C. Systemic circulation involves oxygenated blood going to the body, while pulmonary circulation involves deoxygenated blood going to the lungs.
- D. Systemic circulation involves blood going to the lungs, while pulmonary circulation involves blood going to the body.

What is the role of the lymphatic system in systemic circulation

- A. Produces hormones
- B. Regulates blood pressure
- C. Drains excess fluid from tissues
- D. Delivers oxygen to cells

How does the body ensure adequate oxygen delivery to the tissues through systemi

- A. By absorbing oxygen through the skin
- B. By storing excess oxygen in the muscles
- C. By filtering oxygen from the air through the lungs
- D. By pumping oxygenated blood from the heart to the tissues through arteries

What are the three main types of blood vessels in the systemic circulation

- A. Arteries, veins, capillaries
- B. Red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets
- C. Heart, lungs, kidneys
- D. Brain, liver, stomach

How does the body regulate blood flow to different organs in the systemic circulatio

- A. By secreting hormones
- B. Through voluntary control
- C. By releasing insulin
- D. Through the autonomic nervous system

What is the impact of aging on the function of the systemic circulation

- A. Increased heart rate
- B. Decreased elasticity of blood vessels
- C. Improved blood flow
- D. No effect on circulation