

Medical Professional

NBCE

National Board of Chiropractic Examiners NBCE Part I



For More Information – Visit link below:

<https://www.examsboost.com/>

Product Version

- ✓ Up to Date products, reliable and verified.
- ✓ Questions and Answers in PDF Format.

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

Where is the pituitary gland located?

- A. Near the kidney
- B. The ventral surface of the brain beneath the hypothalamus
- C. In the front of the neck distal to the larynx
- D. In the lower right quadrant near the large intestine

Answer: B

Explanation:

The pituitary gland is a very small endocrine gland measuring about 1.5 centimeters. It is located within the skull on the ventral surface of the brain just below the hypothalamus. The pituitary gland is divided into parts: the anterior pituitary and the posterior pituitary. The anterior pituitary secretes growth hormone, adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), thyroid-stimulating hormone, prolactin, luteinizing hormone, and follicle stimulating hormone. The posterior pituitary is considered to be an extension of the hypothalamus gland. This area serves to store and release antidiuretic hormone and oxytocin. Both of these hormones are produced in the hypothalamus, and nerve stimulation causes their release from the posterior pituitary.

Question: 2

What are the bones called that protect the top of the cranium?

- A. Occipital
- B. Frontal
- C. Parietal
- D. Temporal

Answer: C

Explanation:

The skeleton is divided into two parts the axial and the appendicular skeletons. The parts of the body that are included in the axial skeleton include the head, neck, and torso. In the head, the parietal bones are the bones that protect the top of the cranium and are described as bulging. Other main bones around the skull include the frontal bone, temporal bones, occipital bone, sphenoid bone, and ethmoid bone. Facial bones including the upper and lower jaw, cheek, nose, hard palate, ear, orbits of the eye and the hyoid bone are part of the axial skeleton. In the torso area the vertebral column, sternum, and ribs are also part of the axial skeleton. There are 74 total bones in the axial skeleton as well as 6 very tiny bones within the middle ears. The appendicular skeleton consists of the bones of the arms and legs.

Question: 3

Which of the following muscles is NOT located in the back?

- A. Latissimus dorsi
- B. External abdominal oblique
- C. Intertransversarii
- D. Sternocleidomastoid

Answer: D

Explanation:

The sternocleidomastoid muscle is located in the neck and assists with chewing and facial expressions. There are a great number of muscles in the area of the back. There are superficial back muscles that help to move the head and limbs. Types of superficial muscles include the trapezius, deltoid, latissimus dorsi, and external abdominal oblique muscles. There are also deep back muscles that help to move the vertebral column and keep the trunk stabilized to help prevent injury. These types of muscles include interspinales, longissimus cervicis, iliocostalis thoracis, quadratus lumborum, and intertransversarii muscles.

Question: 4

Which of the following is NOT a muscle of the rotator cuff?

- A. Infraspinatus
- B. Teres minor
- C. Teres major
- D. Subscapularis

Answer: C

Explanation:

The rotator cuff refers to the shoulder area. It is a large group of muscles and tendons that attach the humerus to the scapula. The tendons and muscles surround the humerus forming a cuff. The rotator cuff muscles are the supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor, and subscapularis. These muscles are typically identified by the acronym SITS. The origin of these muscles is the scapula and the insertion is the humerus. These muscles all work synergistically but they also have unique functions. The supraspinatus muscle helps with abduction of the arm. The teres minor and the infraspinatus muscles help with the outward rotation of the arm. The subscapularis muscle helps with the medial rotation of the arm.

Question: 5

Which of the following joints is considered to be a pivot joint?

- A. Intervertebral
- B. Atlantoaxial
- C. Costovertebral
- D. Atlanto-occipital

Answer: B

Explanation:

The atlantoaxial joint is a synovial joint (freely movable) that is subclassified as a pivot joint. This joint is located in the upper cervical area and allows for rotation of the head. The atlanto-occipital joint is a synovial gliding joint. This joint allows for nodding of the head. The costovertebral joint is also a synovial joint but is a gliding joint. This joint connects the ribs with the thoracic vertebrae. The intervertebral joint is a cartilaginous joint that is a gliding type joint. This allows for some limited movement between the vertebrae.

Question: 6

What is the lowest part of the brainstem called?

- A. Medulla oblongata
- B. Cerebrum
- C. Pons
- D. Cerebellum

Answer: A

Explanation:

The medulla oblongata is the lowest part of the brainstem and is attached to the spinal cord, The medulla is considered to be the hindbrain along with the pons and cerebellum. The reticular formation is located within the medulla as are the olive and the pyramids. The medulla is also made up of white matter and gray matter. The pons connects the medulla to the midbrain. The medulla controls autonomic functions such as heart rate and breathing and also nonvital processes such as sneezing or vomiting. Any damage to the medulla oblongata is usually fatal.

Thank You for Trying Our Product

For More Information – **Visit link below:**

<https://www.examsboost.com/>

15 USD Discount Coupon Code:

G74JA8UF

FEATURES

- ✓ **90 Days Free Updates**
- ✓ **Money Back Pass Guarantee**
- ✓ **Instant Download or Email Attachment**
- ✓ **24/7 Live Chat Support**
- ✓ **PDF file could be used at any Platform**
- ✓ **50,000 Happy Customer**



Visit us at <https://www.examsboost.com/test/nbce/>