

TEST BANK

Gould's Pathophysiology for the Health Professions

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6th Edition

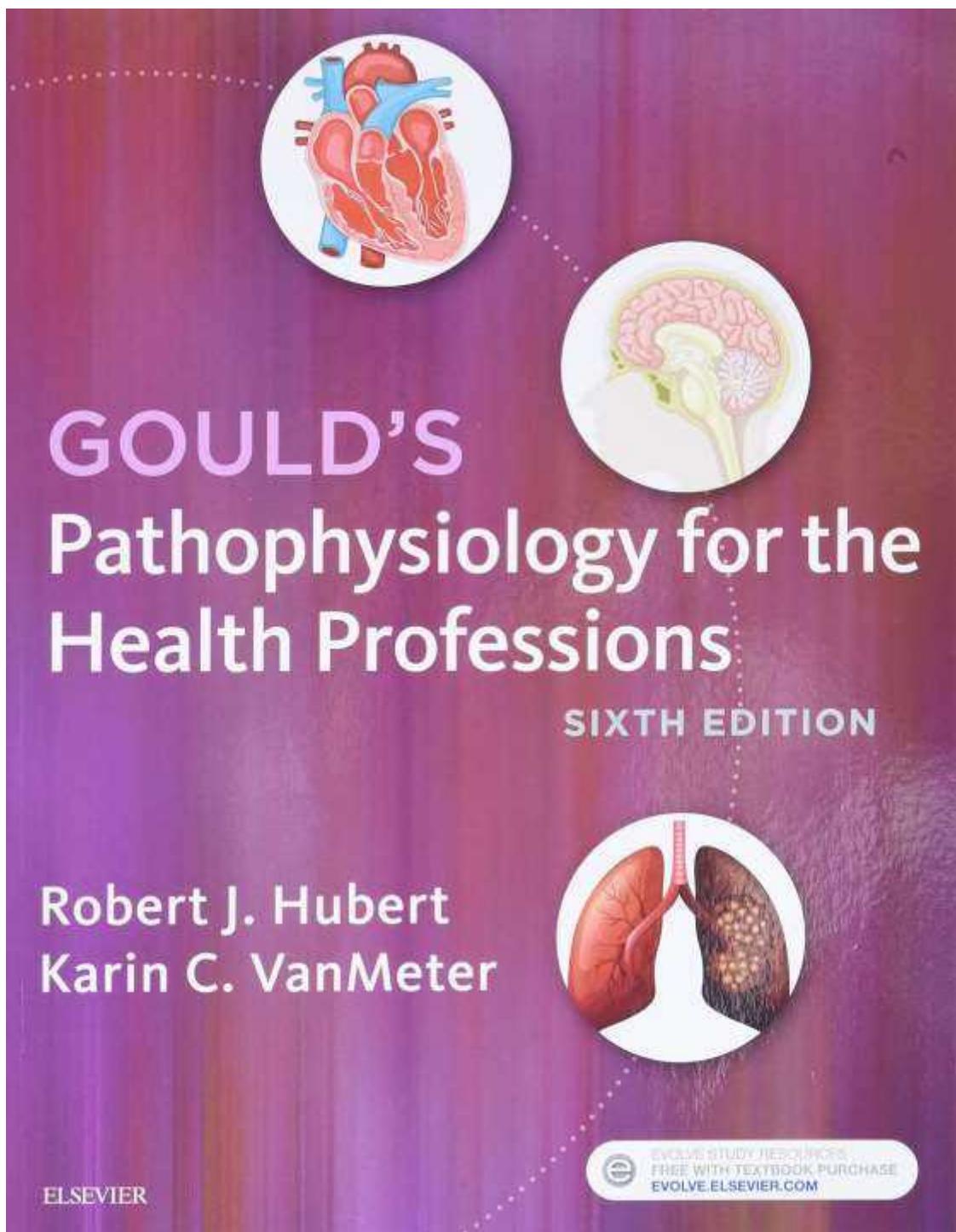


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Chapter 01: Introduction to Pathophysiology

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following would be the most likely cause of an iatrogenic disease?
 - a. An inherited disorder
 - b. A combination of specific etiological factors
 - c. An unwanted effect of a prescribed drug
 - d. Prolonged exposure to toxic chemicals in the environment

ANS: C

2. The manifestations of a disease are best defined as the
 - a. subjective feelings of discomfort during a chronic illness.
 - b. signs and symptoms of a disease.
 - c. factors that precipitate an acute episode of a chronic illness.
 - d. early indicators of the prodromal stage of infection.

ANS: B

3. The best definition of the term *prognosis* is the
 - a. precipitating factors causing an acute episode.
 - b. number of remissions to be expected during the course of a chronic illness.
 - c. predicted outcome or likelihood of recovery from a specific disease.
 - d. exacerbations occurring during chronic illness.

ANS: C

4. Which of the following is considered a systemic sign of disease?
 - a. Swelling of the knee
 - b. Fever
 - c. Pain in the neck
 - d. Red rash on the face

ANS: B

5. Etiology is defined as the study of the
 - a. causes of a disease.
 - b. course of a disease.
 - c. expected complications of a disease.
 - d. manifestations of a disease.

ANS: A

6. A type of cellular adaptation in which there is a decrease in cell size is referred to as
 - a. hypertrophy.
 - b. metaplasia.
 - c. anaplasia.
 - d. atrophy.

ANS: D

7. A change in a tissue marked by cells that vary in size and shape and show increased mitotic figures would be called

- a. metaplasia.
- b. atrophy.
- c. dysplasia.
- d. hypertrophy.

ANS: C

8. A deficit of oxygen in the cells usually due to respiratory or circulatory problems is called

- a. apoptosis.
- b. ischemia.
- c. hypertrophy.
- d. necrosis.

ANS: B

9. When a group of cells in the body dies, the change is called

- a. ischemia.
- b. gangrene.
- c. hypoxia.
- d. necrosis.

ANS: D

10. Rigorous weightlifting/body building regimens may result in the skeletal muscle cells undergoing

- a. hypertrophy.
- b. dysplasia.
- c. atrophy.
- d. regeneration.

ANS: A

11. The term *cancer* refers to

- a. dysplasia.
- b. hyperplasia.
- c. metaplasia.
- d. malignant neoplasm.

ANS: D

12. To which of the following does the term *apoptosis* refer?

- a. Increased rate of mitosis by certain cells
- b. Ischemic damage to cells
- c. Liquefaction of necrotic tissue
- d. Preprogrammed cell self-destruction

ANS: D

13. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. Alteration of DNA does not change cell function.
- b. Damaged cells may be able to repair themselves.
- c. All types of cells die at the same rate.
- d. Mild ischemia causes immediate cell death.

ANS: B

14. Caseation necrosis refers to an area where

- a. cell proteins have been denatured.

- b. cells are liquefied by enzymes.
- c. dead cells form a thick cheesy substance.
- d. bacterial invasion has occurred.

ANS: C

15. Routine application of sun block to skin would be an example of

- a. an iatrogenic cause of cancer.
- b. a preventive measure.
- c. a precipitating factor.
- d. a predisposing condition.

ANS: B

16. A circumstance that causes a sudden acute episode of a chronic disease to occur is termed

- a. latent stage.
- b. predisposing factor.
- c. incidence.
- d. precipitating factor.

ANS: D

17. The term *homeostasis* refers to

- a. the causative factors in a particular disease.
- b. maintenance of a stable internal environment.
- c. a condition that triggers an acute episode.
- d. a collection of signs and symptoms.

ANS: B

18. Which term is used to describe a new and secondary or additional problem that arises after the original disease has been established?

- a. Symptoms
- b. Occurrence
- c. Manifestations
- d. Complication

ANS: D

19. Pathophysiology involves the study of

- a. the structure of the human body.
- b. the functions of various organs in the body.
- c. functional or structural changes resulting from disease processes.
- d. various cell structures and related functions.

ANS: C

20. Which of the following is the best definition of epidemiology?

- a. The science of tracking the occurrence and distribution of diseases
- b. The relative number of deaths resulting from a particular disease
- c. Identification of a specific disease through evaluation of signs and symptoms
- d. The global search for emerging diseases

ANS: A

21. Which of the following can cause cell injury or death?

1. Hypoxia
2. Exposure to excessive cold
3. Excessive pressure on a tissue
4. Chemical toxins

- a. 1, 2
- b. 2, 4
- c. 1, 3, 4
- d. 1, 2, 3, 4

ANS: D

22. All of the following are part of the Seven Steps to Health EXCEPT:

- a. Follow cancer screening guidelines.
- b. Use sun block agents whenever exposed.
- c. Participate in strenuous exercise on a regular daily basis.
- d. Choose high fiber, lower fat foods.

ANS: C

23. The term *disease* refers to

- a. the period of recovery and return to a normal healthy state.
- b. a deviation from the normal state of health and function.
- c. the treatment measures used to promote recovery.
- d. a basic collection of signs and symptoms.

ANS: B

24. A collection of signs and symptoms, often affecting more than one organ or system, that usually occur together in response to a certain condition is referred to as a(an)

- a. acute disease.
- b. multiorgan disorder.
- c. syndrome.
- d. manifestation.

ANS: C

25. All of the following statements are correct about cell damage EXCEPT:

- a. The initial stage of cell damage often causes an alteration in metabolic reactions.
- b. If the factor causing the damage is removed quickly, the cell may be able to recover and return to its normal state.
- c. If the noxious factor remains for an extended period of time, the damage becomes irreversible and the cell dies.
- d. Initially, cell damage does not change cell metabolism, structure, or function.

ANS: D

26. Which of the following conditions distinguishes double blind studies used in health research?

- a. Neither the members of the control group or the experimental group nor the person administering the treatment knows who is receiving the experimental therapy.
- b. Both groups of research subjects and the person administering the treatment know who is receiving the experimental therapy.
- c. The research subjects do not know, but the person administering the treatment knows who is receiving placebo or standard therapy.
- d. Only members of the control group know they are receiving standard therapy.

ANS: A

27. If the data collected from the research process confirm that the new treatment has increased effectiveness and is safe, this is called

- the placebo effect.
- evidence-based research.
- blind research studies.
- approval for immediate distribution.

ANS: B

28. A short-term illness that develops very quickly with perhaps a high fever or severe pain is called

- acute.
- latent.
- chronic.
- manifestation.

ANS: A

29. The term *prognosis* refers to the

- period of recovery and return to a normal state.
- expected outcome of the disease.
- mortality and morbidity rates for a given population.
- typical collection of signs and symptoms.

ANS: B

30. When prolonged ischemia occurs to an area of the heart, the resulting damage is referred to as

- atrophy.
- liquefactive necrosis.
- apoptosis.
- infarction.

ANS: D

31. During the evaluation process for a new therapy's effectiveness and safety, a double blind study may be conducted during

- the first stage.
- the second stage.
- the third stage.
- any of these stages.

ANS: C

32. Why are the predisposing factors for a specific disease important to health professionals?

- To predict the prognosis
- To determine treatments
- To develop preventive measures
- To develop morbidity statistics

ANS: C

33. Cell damage may be caused by exogenous sources such as

- abnormal metabolic processes.
- certain food additives.

- c. genetic defects.
- d. localized hypoxia.

ANS: B

34. Which of the following is usually included in a medical history?

- 1. Past illnesses or surgeries
- 2. Current illnesses, acute and chronic
- 3. Prescribed medication or other treatments
- 4. Nonprescription drugs and herbal remedies
- 5. Current allergies

- a. 1, 3
- b. 2, 4, 5
- c. 1, 3, 4
- d. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

ANS: D

35. A situation when there is a higher than expected number of cases of an infectious disease within a given area is called a/an

- a. epidemic.
- b. exacerbation.
- c. morbidity.
- d. pandemic.

ANS: A

36. The term *pathogenesis* refers to

- a. the development of a disease or sequence of events related to tissue changes involved in the disease process.
- b. the determination of the cause(s) involved in the development of a malignant neoplasm.
- c. the specific signs and symptoms involved in the change from an acute disease to a chronic disease.

d. the changes in cells of affected tissue that result in necrosis.

ANS: A

37. A therapy that has been approved for use and may show additional potential to treat a different disease is termed “_____” use.

- a. over-the-counter
- b. off-label
- c. additional
- d. conditional

ANS: B

38. A potential unwanted outcome of a primary condition, such as paralysis following the recovery from a stroke, is referred to as

- a. complication.
- b. convalescence.
- c. sequelae.
- d. postcondition.

ANS: C

39. An infectious disease that spreads over wide regions of the globe is called a(an)

- a. pandemic.
- b. endemic.
- c. epidemic.
- d. periodic.

ANS: A

40. The type of necrosis that occurs when cell proteins are altered or denatured is referred to as

- a. liquefaction necrosis.
- b. coagulative necrosis.
- c. degenerative necrosis.
- d. caseous necrosis.

ANS: B