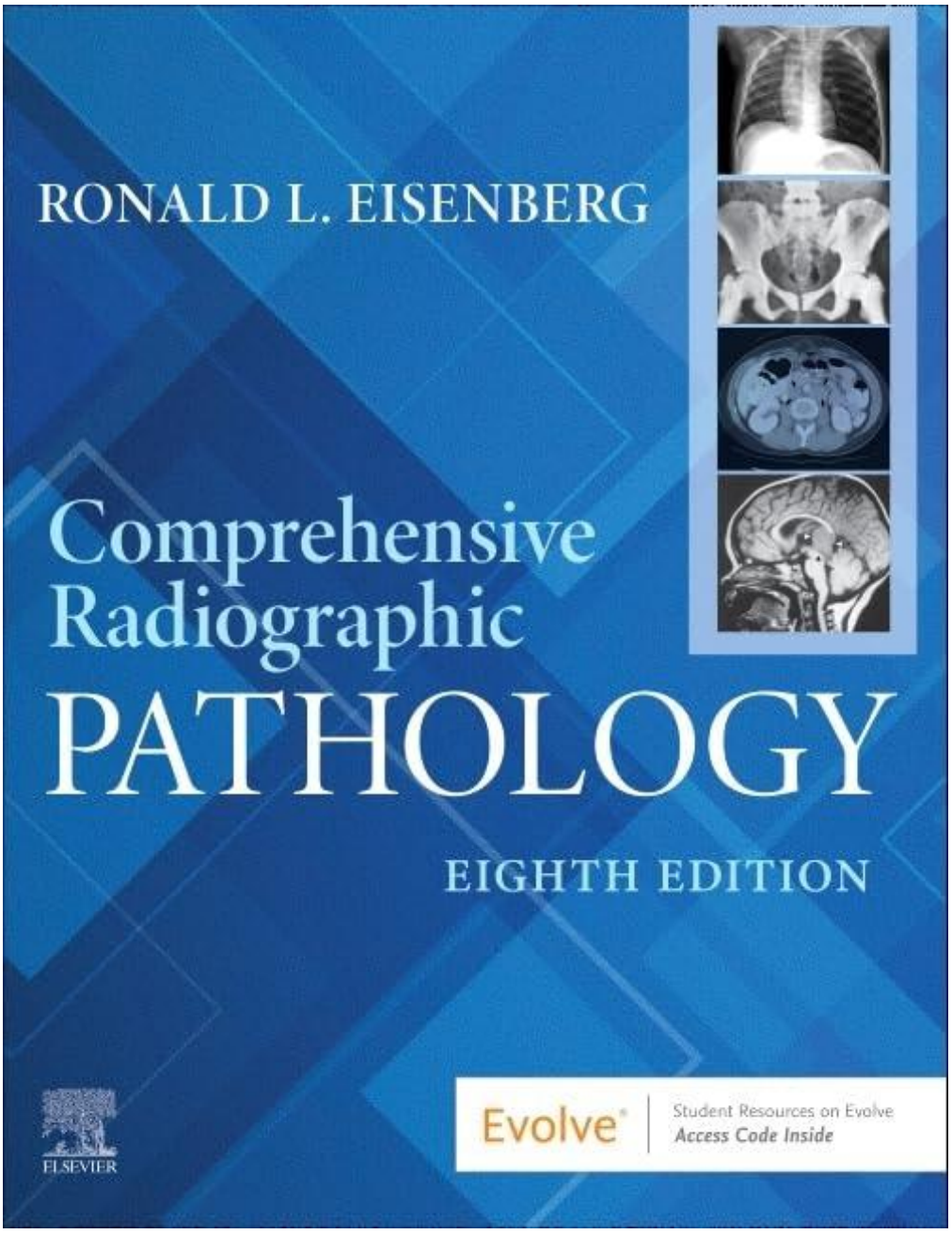
TEST BANK

Comprehensive Radiographic PATHOLOGY

Ronald L. Eisenberg

8th Edition



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Chapter 1: Introduction to Pathology

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A disease process caused by physicians or their treatment is this type of process.
   a. Idiopathic
   b. Iatrogenic
   c. Neoplasia
   d. Community acquired

ANSWER: B

The disease process caused by physicians and their treatment is iatrogenic.

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2. Basic reactions of the body to some form of injury is a:
   a. Disease process
   b. Pathology
   c. Study of diseases
   d. Idiopathic process

ANSWER: A

A disease is the pattern of the body's response to some form of injury.

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3. What term is used to denote a disease in which the underlying cause is unknown?

   a. Idiopathic
   b. Antietiologic
   c. Iatrogenic
   d. Nosocomial

   ANSWER: A

   Idiopathic diseases are those with an unknown, or as of yet unidentified, cause.

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4. Alterations of cell growth, specifically an abnormal proliferation of cells is called:

   a. Hyperplasia
   b. Dysplasia
   c. Neoplasia
   d. Aplasia

   ANSWER: C

   Alterations in cell growth lead to the development of neoplasms (tumors).

   REF: p. 7

5. The initial response of body tissues to local injury is:

   a. Infection
   b. Ischemia
   c. Edema
   d. Inflammation

   ANSWER: D

   Inflammation is the initial response of body tissues to local injury.

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6. Heat and redness associated with inflammation is produced by:

   a. Hyperemia
   b. Scar tissue
   c. Hyperplasia
   d. Infarction

ANSWER: A

This hyperemia produces the heat and redness associated with inflammation.

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7. In an injury, the destroyed tissue is replaced with:

   a. Granulomatous inflammation
   b. Granulation tissue
   c. Phagocytes
   d. Pyogens

ANSWER: B

A fibrous *scar* replaces the area of destroyed tissue with granulation tissue. Granulation tissue refers to a combination of young, developing capillaries and actively proliferating fibroblasts, which produce connective tissue fibers (collagen) that replace the dead tissue.

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8. Of the five clinical signs of acute inflammation, the medical term for swelling is:

   a. Edema
   b. Tumor
   c. Calor

d. Dolor

ANSWER: B

The five clinical signs of acute inflammation are rubor (redness), calor (heat), tumor (swelling), dolor (pain), and loss of function.

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9. Some bacterial organisms that produce these substances that cause damage to the tissue and incite the inflammatory process are known as:

a. Toxoids
b. Pyogens
c. Toxins
d. Abscesses

ANSWER: C

Some bacterial organisms (such as staphylococci and streptococci) produce toxins that damage the tissues and incite an inflammatory response.

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10. Chronic inflammation in a localized area, which often has a centralized necrosis is called:

a. An exudates
b. A granuloma
c. An abscess
d. Hyperplasia

ANSWER: B

A granuloma is a localized area of chronic inflammation, often with central necrosis.

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11. In acute inflammation, the localized heat and redness are a result of the:

    a. Migration of circulating white blood cells
    b. Increased blood flow and vascular permeability
    c. Regeneration of normal parenchymal cells
    d. Enzymatic digestion of dead cells

    ANSWER: B

    The localized heat and redness result from increased blood flow in the microcirculation at the site of injury.

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12. In pyogenic infections, the body responds by producing a thick, yellow fluid called:

    a. Bacteria
    b. Pus
    c. Edema
    d. A scar

    ANSWER: B

    The presence of pyogenic bacteria leads to the production of a thick, yellow fluid called pus, which contains dead white blood cells, inflammatory exudates, and bacteria.

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13. All pyogens have the ability to enter the blood circulation causing:

    a. Bacteremia
    b. Phagocytosis
    c. Septicemia
    d. Keloid tissue

ANSWER: A

All pyogens, wherever they become implanted, have the ability to invade blood vessels to produce bacteremia, with the potential involvement of other organs and tissues in the body.

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14. Connective tissue fibers replacing dead tissue, then contracting in the abdomen are known as:

a. Keloids
b. Suppurative inflammation
c. Fibrous adhesions
d. Hyperemia

ANSWER: C

Eventually the strong connective tissue contracts to produce a fibrous scar. In the abdomen, such fibrous adhesions can narrow loops of intestine and result in an obstruction.

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15. An accumulation of abnormal amounts of fluid in the intercellular tissue throughout the body is called:

a. Bacteremia
b. Elephantiasis
c. Filariasis
d. Anasarca

ANSWER: D

Generalized edema occurs with pronounced swelling of subcutaneous tissues throughout the body (anasarca).

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16. Localized _____ is produced in an inflammatory reaction as a result of a fluid accumulation.

a. Filariasis
b. Edema
c. Elephantiasis
d. Fibrous adhesions

ANSWER: B

Edema is the accumulation of abnormal amounts of fluid in the intercellular tissue spaces or body cavities. Localized edema results from an inflammatory reaction.

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17. An inflammation associated with pus formation is:

a. Bacteremia
b. Phagocytosis
c. Suppurative
d. Hyperemia

ANSWER: C

Suppurative inflammation is associated with pus formation.

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18. The protein-rich fluid associated with swelling in an inflammatory process is:

a. Exudate
b. Transudate
c. Pus
d. Permeable

ANSWER: A

This inflammatory exudate in the tissues results in the swelling associated with inflammation. The protein-rich exudate of inflammation must be differentiated from a transudate, a low-protein fluid, such as that seen in the pulmonary edema that develops in congestive heart failure.

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19. The low-protein fluid associated with the inflammatory process as seen in pulmonary edema is called:

    a. An abscess
    b. Exudate
    c. Transudate
    d. Filariasis

ANSWER: C

The protein-rich exudate of inflammation must be differentiated from a transudate, a low-protein fluid, such as that seen in the pulmonary edema that develops in congestive heart failure.

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20. A localized area of ischemic necrosis within a tissue or organ produced by vascular occlusion is a(n):

    a. Gangrene
    b. Infarct
    c. Purpura
    d. Ecchymosis

ANSWER: B

An infarct is a localized area of ischemic necrosis within a tissue or organ produced by occlusion of either its arterial supply or its venous drainage.

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21. Depriving tissues of oxygen and nutrients caused by an arterial vessel narrowing is referred to as:

a. Ischemia
b. Petechiae
c. Filariasis
d. Gangrene

ANSWER: A

Ischemia refers to an interference with the blood supply to an organ or part of an organ, depriving the organ's cells and tissues of oxygen and nutrients.

REF: p. 5

22. The progression of a loss of oxygen and nutrients resulting in tissue necrosis especially in the diabetic's foot is called:

a. Infarction
b. Gangrene
c. Ischemia
d. Hemorrhage

ANSWER: B

Severe arterial disease of the lower extremities may result in necrosis of several toes or a large segment of the foot, a condition called gangrene. A frequent symptom in diabetic patients is ischemia of the foot, which may progress to infarction and result in gangrene.

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23. A subcutaneous hematoma greater than 1 to 2 cm is called a(n):

a. Purpura
b. Ecchymosis
c. Petechia
d. Infarct