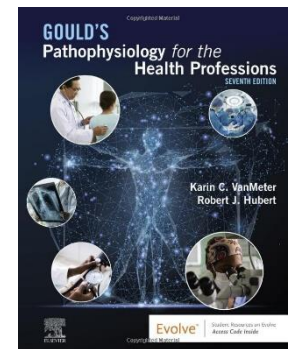


Test Bank-Gould's Pathophysiology for the Health Professions 7th Edition

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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
- metaplasia.
 - atrophy.
 - dysplasia.
 - hypertrophy.

ANS: C

8. A deficit of oxygen in the cells usually due to respiratory or circulatory problems is called
- apoptosis.
 - ischemia.
 - hypertrophy.
 - necrosis.

ANS: B

9. When a group of cells in the body dies, the change is called
- ischemia.
 - gangrene.
 - hypoxia.
 - necrosis.

ANS: D

10. Rigorous weightlifting/body building regimens may result in the skeletal muscle cells undergoing
- hypertrophy.
 - dysplasia.
 - atrophy.
 - regeneration.

ANS: A

11. The term *cancer* refers to
- dysplasia.
 - hyperplasia.
 - metaplasia.
 - malignant neoplasm.

ANS: D

12. To which of the following does the term *apoptosis* refer?
- Increased rate of mitosis by certain cells
 - Ischemic damage to cells
 - Liquefaction of necrotic tissue
 - 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?
- The science of tracking the occurrence and distribution of diseases
 - The relative number of deaths resulting from a particular disease
 - Identification of a specific disease through evaluation of signs and symptoms
 - The global search for emerging diseases

ANS: A

21. Which of the following can cause cell injury or death?
- Hypoxia
 - Exposure to excessive cold
 - Excessive pressure on a tissue
 - Chemical toxins
- 1, 2
 - 2, 4
 - 1, 3, 4
 - 1, 2, 3, 4

ANS: D

22. All of the following are part of the Seven Steps to Health EXCEPT:
- Follow cancer screening guidelines.
 - Use sun block agents whenever exposed.
 - Participate in strenuous exercise on a regular daily basis.
 - Choose high fiber, lower fat foods.

ANS: C

23. The term *disease* refers to
- the period of recovery and return to a normal healthy state.
 - a deviation from the normal state of health and function.
 - the treatment measures used to promote recovery.
 - 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)
- acute disease.
 - multiorgan disorder.
 - syndrome.
 - manifestation.

ANS: C

25. All of the following statements are correct about cell damage EXCEPT:
- The initial stage of cell damage often causes an alteration in metabolic reactions.
 - 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
- a. the placebo effect.
 - b. evidence-based research.
 - c. blind research studies.
 - d. 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
- a. acute.
 - b. latent.
 - c. chronic.
 - d. manifestation.

ANS: A

29. The term *prognosis* refers to the
- a. period of recovery and return to a normal state.
 - b. expected outcome of the disease.
 - c. mortality and morbidity rates for a given population.
 - d. 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
- a. atrophy.
 - b. liquefactive necrosis.
 - c. apoptosis.
 - d. infarction.

ANS: D

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

-
- a. the first stage.
 - b. the second stage.
 - c. the third stage.
 - d. any of these stages.

ANS: C

32. Why are the predisposing factors for a specific disease important to health professionals?
- a. To predict the prognosis
 - b. To determine treatments
 - c. To develop preventive measures
 - d. To develop morbidity statistics

ANS: C

33. Cell damage may be caused by exogenous sources such as
- a. abnormal metabolic processes.
 - b. 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.
- over-the-counter
 - off-label
 - additional
 - 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
- complication.
 - convalescence.
 - sequelae.
 - postcondition.

ANS: C

39. An infectious disease that spreads over wide regions of the globe is called a(an)
- pandemic.
 - endemic.
 - epidemic.
 - periodic.

ANS: A

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40. The type of necrosis that occurs when cell proteins are altered or denatured is referred to as
- liquefaction necrosis.
 - coagulative necrosis.
 - degenerative necrosis.
 - caseous necrosis.

ANS: B

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Choose the correct proportion of water to body weight to be expected in a healthy male adult's body:
 - a. 30%
 - b. 45%
 - c. 60%
 - d. 70%

ANS: C

2. Choose the correct proportion of blood (to body weight) in an adult male's body:
 - a. 30%
 - b. 20%
 - c. 10%
 - d. 4%

ANS: D

3. Which of the following is NOT part of the extracellular fluid compartment (ECF)?
 - a. Blood
 - b. Cytoplasm
 - c. Cerebrospinal fluid
 - d. Transcellular fluid

ANS: B

4. Insensible fluid loss refers to water lost through
 - a. perspiration only.
 - b. feces only.
 - c. perspiration and expiration.
 - d. urine and feces.

ANS: C

5. The osmoreceptor cells controlling the thirst mechanism are located in the
 - a. medulla oblongata.
 - b. thalamus.
 - c. epithalamus.
 - d. hypothalamus.

ANS: D

6. When the osmotic pressure of the blood is elevated above normal, water would shift from the
 - a. blood into the cells.
 - b. interstitial compartment into the cells.
 - c. interstitial compartment into the blood.

d. cells into the interstitial compartment.

ANS: C

7. Which of the following would result from a deficit of plasma proteins?
- Increased osmotic pressure
 - Decreased osmotic pressure
 - Increased hydrostatic pressure
 - Decreased hydrostatic pressure

ANS: B

8. Which of the following would cause edema?
- Decreased capillary hydrostatic pressure
 - Increased capillary osmotic pressure
 - Decreased capillary permeability
 - Increased capillary permeability

ANS: D

9. Which of the following would likely be related to an elevated hematocrit reading?
- Fluid excess
 - Fluid deficit
 - Increased sodium level
 - Decreased erythrocytes

ANS: B

10. Which of the following is a typical sign of dehydration?
- Rapid, strong pulse
 - Low hematocrit
 - Increased urine output
 - Rough oral mucosa

ANS: D

11. Which of the following terms refers to a combination of decreased circulating blood volume combined with excess fluid in a body cavity?
- Dehydration
 - Third-spacing
 - Hypovolemia
 - Water retention

ANS: B

12. Which of the following is the primary cation in the extracellular fluid?
- Sodium
 - Potassium
 - Calcium
 - Iron

ANS: A

13. Which of the following is a common cause of hyponatremia?

- a. Loss of the thirst mechanism
- b. Excessive sweating
- c. Excessive aldosterone secretion
- d. Prolonged period of rapid, deep respirations

ANS: B

14. Which of the following is a common effect of both hypokalemia and hyperkalemia?

- a. Skeletal muscle twitch and cramps
- b. Oliguria
- c. Elevated serum pH
- d. Cardiac arrhythmias

ANS: D

15. Choose the correct effect of increased parathyroid hormone.

- a. Increased movement of calcium ions into the bones
- b. Increased activation of vitamin D
- c. Increased absorption of calcium from the digestive tract
- d. Decreased reabsorption of calcium in the kidneys

ANS: C

16. Which of the following results from hypocalcemia?

- 1. Low serum phosphate levels
 - 2. Nausea and constipation
 - 3. Skeletal muscle twitch and spasms
 - 4. Weak cardiac contractions
- a. 1, 2
 - b. 1, 4
 - c. 2, 3
 - d. 3, 4

ANS: D

17. Which of the following causes tetany?

- a. Increased permeability of nerve membranes due to low serum calcium
- b. Excess calcium ions in skeletal muscle due to excess parathyroid hormone (PTH)
- c. Excess calcium ions inside somatic nerves as a result of neoplasms
- d. Increased stimulation of the nerves in the cerebral cortex

ANS: A

18. Paresthesia is an effect of

- a. hyperkalemia.
- b. hypokalemia.
- c. hyponatremia.
- d. hypernatremia.

ANS: B

19. In which of the following processes is the phosphate ion NOT a major component?

-
- a. Bone metabolism
 - b. Metabolic processes involving adenosine triphosphate (ATP)
 - c. Blood clotting
 - d. Acid-base balance

ANS: C

20. Which of the following would be considered normal serum pH?
- a. 4.5-8
 - b. 7.0
 - c. 7.4
 - d. 8

ANS: C

21. When many excess hydrogen ions accumulate in the blood, what happens to serum pH? The pH
- a. decreases.
 - b. increases.
 - c. remains constant.
 - d. varies based on metabolism.

ANS: A

22. What is the slowest but most effective control for acid-base balance?
- a. Respiratory system
 - b. Buffer systems in the blood
 - c. Kidneys
 - d. Brain

ANS: C

23. Which of the following is essential in order to maintain serum pH within normal range?
- a. Carbonic acid and bicarbonate ion must be present in equal quantities.
 - b. All excess carbonic acid must be excreted by the kidneys.
 - c. The concentration of bicarbonate ion must remain constant.
 - d. The ratio of carbonic acid to bicarbonate ion must be 1:20.

ANS: D

24. Which is the correct effect on the body of abnormally slow respirations?
- a. Increased carbonic acid
 - b. Decreased carbonic acid
 - c. Increased bicarbonate ion
 - d. Decreased bicarbonate ion

ANS: A

25. Which condition is likely to cause metabolic acidosis?
- a. Slow, shallow respirations
 - b. Prolonged diarrhea
 - c. Mild vomiting
 - d. Excessive fluid in the body