

# Goulds Pathophysiology For The Health Professions 6th Edition Hubert Test Bank

## Chapter 01: Introduction to Pathophysiology Test Bank

### 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

REF: 6

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

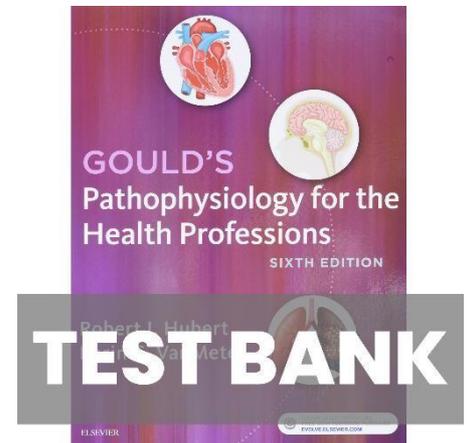
REF: 6

3. The best definition of the term *prognosis* is the:
  - a. precipitating factors causing an acute episode.
  - b. A 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

REF: 7

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                      REF: 6

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                      REF: 5

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                      REF: 8

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                      REF: 8

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                      REF: 9

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

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

ANS: D                      REF: 10

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

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

ANS: A                      REF: 8

11. The term *cancer* refers to:

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

ANS: D                      REF: 9

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                      REF: 9

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                      REF: 10

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                      REF: 10

15. Routine application of sun block to skin would be an example of:
- an iatrogenic cause of cancer.
  - a preventive measure.
  - a precipitating factor.
  - a predisposing condition.

ANS: B                      REF: 6

16. A circumstance that causes a sudden acute episode of a chronic disease to occur is termed:
- latent stage.
  - predisposing factor.
  - incidence.
  - precipitating factor.

ANS: D                      REF: 7

17. The term *homeostasis* refers to:
- the causative factors in a particular disease.
  - maintenance of a stable internal environment.
  - a condition that triggers an acute episode.
  - a collection of signs and symptoms.

ANS: B                      REF: 2

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

ANS: D                      REF: 7

19. Pathophysiology involves the study of:
- the structure of the human body.
  - the functions of various organs in the body.
  - functional or structural changes resulting from disease processes.
  - various cell structures and related functions.

ANS: C                      REF: 2

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

REF: 7

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

REF: 9

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

REF: 2

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

REF: 2

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

REF: 7

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.
  - If the noxious factor remains for an extended period of time, the damage becomes irreversible and the cell dies.
  - Initially, cell damage does not change cell metabolism, structure, or function.

ANS: D

REF: 9

26. Which of the following conditions distinguishes double blind studies used in health research?
- Neither the members of the control group or the experimental group nor the person administering the treatment knows who is receiving the experimental therapy.
  - Both groups of research subjects and the person administering the treatment know who is receiving the experimental therapy.
  - The research subjects do not know, but the person administering the treatment knows who is receiving placebo or standard therapy.
  - Only members of the control group know they are receiving standard therapy.

ANS: A

REF: 3 | 4

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

REF: 4

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

REF: 6

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.

d. typical collection of signs and symptoms.

ANS: B

REF: 7

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

REF: 10

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

REF: 3

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

REF: 3

33. Cell damage may be caused by exogenous sources such as:
- abnormal metabolic processes.
  - certain food additives.**
  - genetic defects.
  - localized hypoxia.

ANS: B

REF: 9 | 10

34. Which of the following is usually included in a medical history?
- Past illnesses or surgeries
  - Current illnesses, acute and chronic
  - Prescribed medication or other treatments
  - 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

REF: 4 | 5

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

REF: 7

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

REF: 6

## Chapter 02: Fluid, Electrolyte, and Acid-Base Imbalances Test Bank

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### 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

REF: 15

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

REF: 15

3. Insensible fluid loss refers to water lost through:

- a. perspiration only.
- b. feces only.
- c. perspiration and expiration.
- d. urine and feces.

ANS: C

REF: 15

4. 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

REF: 16

5. Which of the following would result from a deficit of plasma proteins?

- a. Increased osmotic pressure
- b. Decreased osmotic pressure
- c. Increased hydrostatic pressure

d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure

ANS: B REF: 16

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

ANS: D REF: 16-19

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

ANS: B REF: 23-24

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

ANS: D REF: 21

9. 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 REF: 21

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