

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

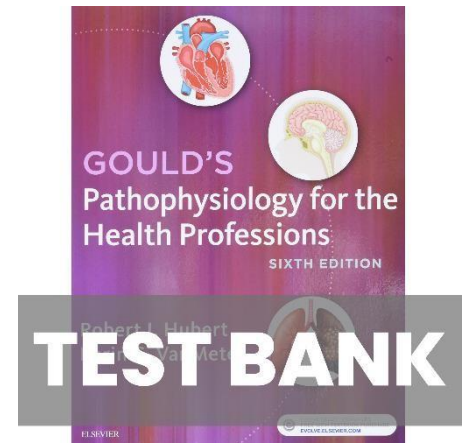
REF: 6

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?

- 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

REF: 7

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

REF: 9

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

REF: 2

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

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):

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

ANS: C

REF: 7

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

REF: 9

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

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:

- a. the placebo effect.
- b. evidence-based research.
- c. blind research studies.
- d. 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:

- a. acute.
- b. latent.
- c. chronic.
- d. manifestation.

ANS: A

REF: 6

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

REF: 7

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

REF: 10

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

REF: 3

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

REF: 3

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

REF: 9 | 10

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

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

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?
- a. Decreased capillary hydrostatic pressure
 - b. Increased capillary osmotic pressure
 - c. Decreased capillary permeability
 - d. Increased capillary permeability

ANS: D

REF: 16-19

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

ANS: B

REF: 23-24

8. Which of the following is a typical sign of dehydration?
- a. Rapid, strong pulse
 - b. Low hematocrit
 - c. Increased urine output
 - d. 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?
- a. Dehydration
 - b. Third-spacing
 - c. Hypovolemia
 - d. Water retention

ANS: B

REF: 21

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