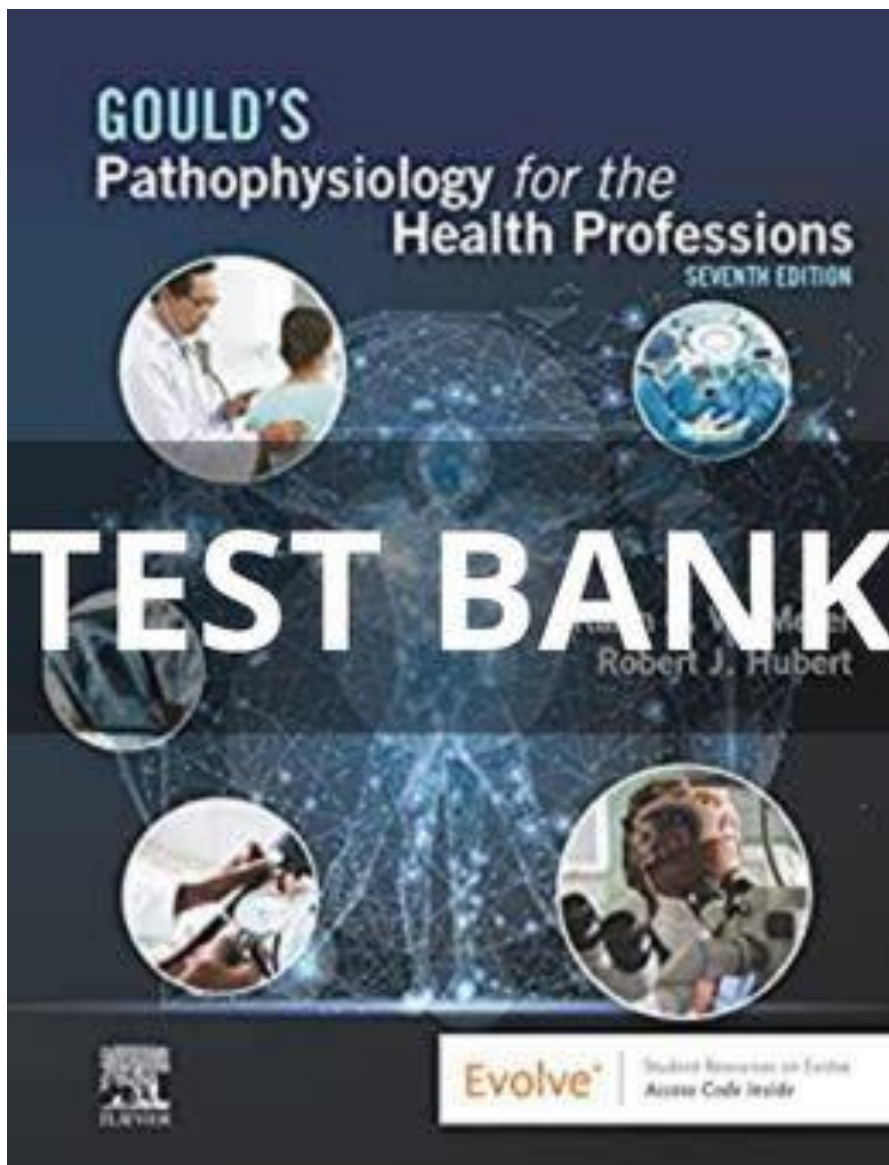


Test Bank For Gould's Pathophysiology for the Health Professions 7th Edition VanMeter

TEST BANK



Chapter 01: Introduction to Pathophysiology

VanMeter and Hubert: Gould's Pathophysiology for the Health Professions, 7th Edition

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