

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

ANS: C REF: 8

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

ANS: B REF: 9

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

ANS: D REF: 10

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

ANS: A REF: 8

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

ANS: D REF: 9

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 REF: 9

13. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- 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. cell 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:
- a. an iatrogenic cause of cancer.
 - b. a preventive measure.
 - c. a precipitating factor.
 - d. a predisposing condition.

ANS: B REF: 6

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 REF: 7

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 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?
- a. Symptoms
 - b. Occurrence
 - c. Manifestations
 - d. Complication

ANS: D REF: 7

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.