

Pathophysiology of Disease: An Introduction to Clinical Medicine, Testbank/Studyguide

Chapter 1: Introduction

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following would be the most likely cause of an iatrogenic disease?

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|----|--|
| 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 weight lifting/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