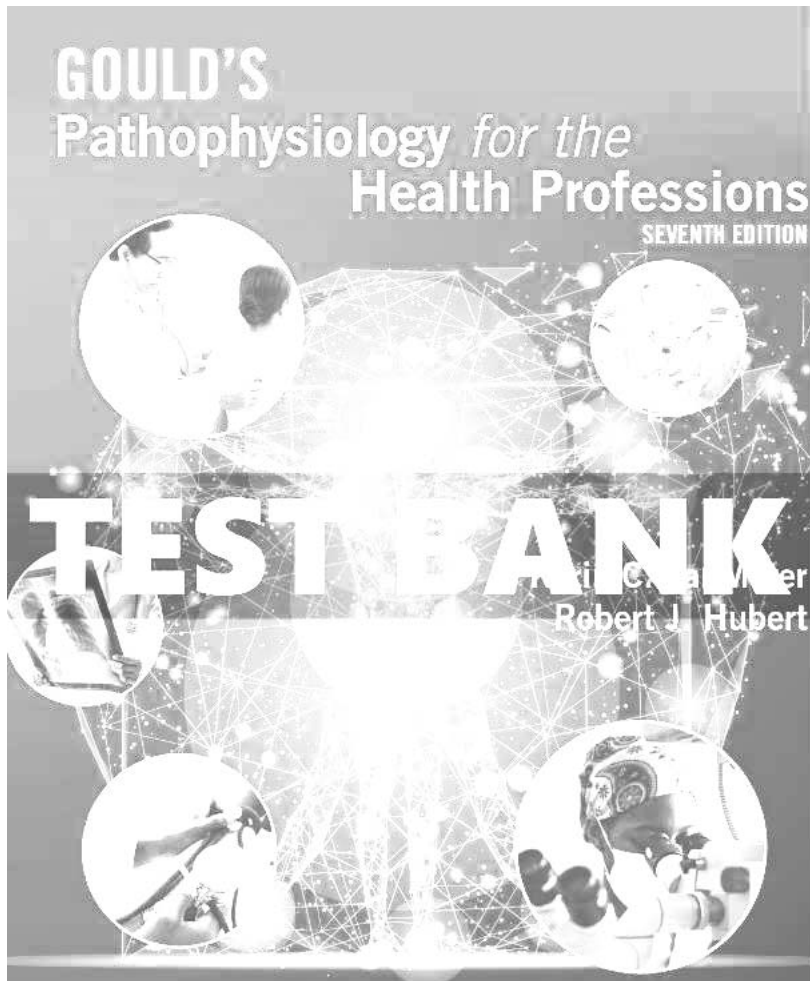


**GOULD'S**  
**Pathophysiology for the**  
**Health Professions**  
SEVENTH EDITION

**TEST BANK**

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**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
- metaplasia.
  - atrophy.
  - dysplasia.
  - hypertrophy.

ANS: C

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

ANS: B

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

ANS: D

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

ANS: A

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

ANS: D

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

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?
- 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

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

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

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

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

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.

- 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. A therapy that has been approved for use and may show additional potential to treat a different disease is termed “\_\_\_\_\_” use.
- a. over-the-counter
  - b. off-label
  - c. additional
  - d. conditional

ANS: B

38. A potential unwanted outcome of a primary condition, such as paralysis following the recovery from a stroke, is referred to as
- a. complication.
  - b. convalescence.
  - c. sequelae.
  - d. postcondition.

ANS: C

39. An infectious disease that spreads over wide regions of the globe is called a(an)
- a. pandemic.
  - b. endemic.
  - c. epidemic.
  - d. periodic.

ANS: A

40. The type of necrosis that occurs when cell proteins are altered or denatured is referred to as
- a. liquefaction necrosis.
  - b. coagulative necrosis.
  - c. degenerative necrosis.
  - d. caseous necrosis.

ANS: B