

# **Frazier: Essentials of Human Diseases and Conditions, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition**

## **Test Bank**

### **Chapter 1: Mechanisms of Disease, Diagnosis, and Treatment**

#### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Signs of disease
  - a. always cause symptoms.
  - b. rarely correlate with symptoms.
  - c. include abnormal objective findings.
  - d. are always described by the patient.

ANS: C

2. Predisposing factors of disease
  - a. precisely predict the occurrence of disease.
  - b. make a person or group more vulnerable to disease.
  - c. never overlap or occur in combination.
  - d. can all be controlled by prevention.

ANS: B

3. Genetic diseases may be
  - a. produced by an abnormality in or mutation of the genetic code in a single gene.
  - b. caused by several abnormal genes.
  - c. caused by the abnormal presence or absence of a chromosome or an alteration of the structure of chromosomes.
  - d. all of the above.

ANS: D

4. Benign tumors
  - a. tend to remain encapsulated.
  - b. infiltrate surrounding tissue.
  - c. do not compress surrounding tissue or obstruct organs.
  - d. do not resemble the tissue of origin.

ANS: A

5. Malignant tumors
  - a. tend to infiltrate other tissue.
  - b. tend to bleed, ulcerate, and become infected.
  - c. may spread to distant sites in the body.
  - d. are all of the above.

ANS: D

6. Which statement is true regarding the TNM (tumor, nodes, metastasis) cancer staging system?
- a. Assesses the size and extent of the spread of the primary tumor.
  - b. Is a grading system based on the degree of differentiation of tumor cells.
  - c. Both a and b are true.
  - d. Neither a nor b is true.

ANS: A

7. Which of the following correctly states the sequence of an allergic response within the body most?
- a. IgE antibodies enter the body and produce an allergen.
  - b. The release of histamine sensitizes mast cells and produces symptoms.
  - c. Exposure to allergen stimulates production of IgE antibodies that can subsequently trigger symptoms of allergy.
  - d. Histamine produces mast cells, which stimulate plasma cells.

ANS: C

8. Which of the following most accurately states the orderly steps in making a diagnosis?
- a. Medical history, physical examination, diagnostic tests, diagnosis, integration of results, treatment
  - b. Medical history, diagnostic tests, physical examination, treatment plan
  - c. Physical examination, medical history, radiographs, prognosis, integration of all information
  - d. Comparison of normals, physical examination, history, treatment plan, prognosis

ANS: A

9. Mechanical and chemical barriers, the inflammatory response, and the immune response are
- a. risk factors for disease.
  - b. the combined effects of inheritance and environmental factors.
  - c. included in the body's natural defense system against infection.
  - d. agents that damage DNA.

ANS: C

10. Immune disorders are the result of a breakdown in the body's defense system that may generate
- a. allergy.
  - b. autoimmune diseases.
  - c. immunodeficiency disorders.
  - d. all of the above.

ANS: D

11. Immunodeficiency disorders result from
- an exudative response.
  - physical trauma.
  - motor vehicle accidents.
  - a depressed or absent immune response.

ANS: D

12. Which statement(s) is (are) correct regarding autoimmune diseases?
- The disease allows the immune system to become self-destructive.
  - Many serious diseases have a strong autoimmune component.
  - Both a and b are correct.
  - Both a and b are incorrect.

ANS: C

13. Homeostasis refers to
- disease related to age.
  - internal stability of the body.
  - a chronic disease process.
  - genetic predisposition to disease.

ANS: B

14. Pathogens cause disease by
- invasion of living tissue.
  - destruction of living tissue.
  - intoxication.
  - all of the above.

ANS: D

15. The normal protective physiologic response(s) to tissue injury and disease is (are)
- infection.
  - acute inflammation.
  - cachexia.
  - all of the above.

ANS: B

16. MRSA refers to a “superbug” that is
- methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus.
  - a common cold virus.
  - a noninfectious, noncontagious skin condition.
  - all of the above.

ANS: A

17. The spread of “superbugs” can be controlled by
- frequent, thorough handwashing.
  - stricter infection control in all health care facilities.
  - considering everyone a risk for infection, especially in hospitals.
  - all of the above.

ANS: D

18. Anaphylaxis, serum sickness, arthralgia, and status asthmaticus are
- part of aging.
  - systemic manifestations of severe allergic responses.
  - immunodeficiency disorders.
  - mild allergic conditions.

ANS: B

19. Smoking, drinking, nutrition, and lack of exercise are examples of
- predisposing factors related to age.
  - predisposing factors related to environment.
  - predisposing factors related to heredity.
  - predisposing factors related to lifestyle.

ANS: D

20. In preventative health care the emphasis is on
- accident intervention.
  - freedom of lifestyle.
  - prophylactic medical services.
  - personal rights.

ANS: C

21. The single greatest avoidable cause of death and disease is
- smoking tobacco and exposure to second-hand smoke.
  - insufficient exercise.
  - a diet high in sodium.
  - poor personal hygiene.

ANS: A

22. Vaccines that may be given to prevent cancer include
- HPV vaccine to protect against cervical cancer.
  - Hepatitis B vaccine that helps prevent against liver CA.
  - both a and b
  - b only

ANS: C

23. Which statement(s) is(are) true about understanding a patient's pain?
- a. Pain is subjective.
  - b. Pain has individualized effects.
  - c. Pain is a necessary entity in life.
  - d. All of the above statements are true.

ANS: D

24. Osteopathy
- a. is not practiced by trained medical physicians.
  - b. emphasizes the body's natural process to heal and provide well-being.
  - c. does not use manipulation techniques.
  - d. all of the above.

ANS: B

25. Pain may be described as
- a. dull and aching, burning, or throbbing.
  - b. shooting, dull, stabbing.
  - c. frightening, intense, tiring.
  - d. all of the above.

ANS: D

26. The holistic concept of medical care focuses on
- a. the needs of the whole person: spiritual, cognitive, social, physical, and emotional.
  - b. narrowly defining physical pathologic changes.
  - c. discounting the needs of a patient as a whole to expedite healing.
  - d. all of the above.

ANS: A

27. Which statement(s) is (are) correct concerning chemotherapy treatment for cancer?
- a. Chemotherapy is effective against the rapidly developing cells of cancer.
  - b. Many of the side effects of chemotherapy are due to destruction of some normal cells in the body.
  - c. both a and b
  - d. neither a or b

ANS: C

28. An alternative to conventional radiation therapy for cancer tumors in which normal tissues experience much less toxicity is called
- a. gene therapy.

- b. stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS).
- c. chemotherapy.
- d. none of the above.

ANS: B

29. Recognizing the aspects of the cultural diversity of patients includes
- a. language, religious beliefs, views about health issues, and life experiences.
  - b. dietary preferences.
  - c. death rituals and other traditions.
  - d. all of the above.

ANS: D

### TRUE/FALSE

30. Gene therapy is now a common intervention and proven cure for many diseases.

ANS: F

31. Tumor grade is determined through microscopic evaluation of the tumor or a biopsy specimen.

ANS: T

32. When a product lacks FDA approval, that may mean that the ingredients listed outside the bottle may not be inside the bottle, or may not be included in the amount listed.

ANS: T

33. The use of hormone therapy and immunotherapy in the treatment of cancer continues to evolve.

ANS: T

34. The philosophy of hospice affirms life and neither hastens nor postpones death.

ANS: T

35. Among some common concerns about the health issues of older adults are substance abuse and nutritional problems.

ANS: T

36. One of the main goals of patient teaching is to encourage the patient to comply with the treatment plan to assure recovery.

ANS: T

**MATCHING**

37. Match the descriptions with the appropriate terms.
- a. Excision of tissue for microscopic examination
  - b. Tumor, or growth of new tissue
  - c. Changes in the genetic code of a cell
  - d. Stimulates the immune system to produce antibodies

- 1. Mutation
- 2. Antigen
- 3. Neoplasm
- 4. Biopsy

- 1. ANS: C
- 2. ANS: D
- 3. ANS: B
- 4. ANS: A