

Chapter 1. The Disease Process

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following best describes an illness?
 - A. It is identified by the distinguishing features.
 - B. It can be prevented by normal body structures.
 - C. It is easier to treat than disease.
 - D. It describes the condition of the person experiencing disease.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.3
MSC: Understanding

2. What is the difference between phenotype and genotype?
 - A. *Phenotype* refers to all of the genes inherited from parents, whereas *genotype* refers to an X-linked inherited disease.
 - B. *Phenotype* refers to physical appearance influenced by genetics and environment, whereas *genotype* refers to all of the genes inherited from parents.
 - C. *Phenotype* refers to a defective gene contributed by both parents, whereas *genotype* refers to a defective gene contributed by one parent.
 - D. *Phenotype* refers to the full set of inherited genes, whereas *genotype* refers to monogenic alterations and chromosome aberrations.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.7
MSC: Analyzing

3. Gregory is 11. He has a specific genetic disorder. He is very active but must be extremely careful to avoid any injury that would cause bleeding. Which disorder does Gregory most likely have?
 - A. Sickle cell anemia
 - B. Rett syndrome
 - C. Hemophilia
 - D. Trisomy 21

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.9
MSC: Applying

4. The pediatrician called to say that Sheyna's throat culture was back. The test revealed a coccus, or dot-shaped bacteria. What does Sheyna have?
 - A. Strep throat
 - B. Whooping cough
 - C. Mumps
 - D. Tinea corporis

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.13
MSC: Applying

5. Molly is overweight and smokes a pack of cigarettes a day. She lives with her husband and five children in a densely populated urban area. What are the factors that predispose Molly to developing a disease?
 - A. The lack of an inflammatory response
 - B. Gender, environment, and lifestyle
 - C. Having a husband and five children
 - D. The lack of homeostasis

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.4
MSC: Applying

6. Which of the following is a brief description of hereditary diseases?
- A. Always appear at birth
 - B. Are not influenced by environmental factors
 - C. Are caused by a person's genetic makeup
 - D. Are the result of mutations in gene structure

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.5
MSC: Remembering

7. What is anaphylactic shock?
- A. Considered by some to be an allergic reaction
 - B. A result of autoimmunity
 - C. A chronic reaction to stimuli
 - D. The result of impaired T-cell function

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.21
MSC: Remembering

8. Malakai appears to be in good shape. During a recent physical, his BMI was measured at 15% above his ideal body weight. Should Malakai be described as obese? Why or why not?
- A. Yes, because his BMI is less than 25
 - B. No, because he has impressive muscle mass in his body
 - C. No, because he has little or no abdominal fat
 - D. Yes, because his BMI is 10% to 20% above ideal body weight

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.23
MSC: Analyzing

9. The conventional method of classifying hereditary diseases is to group them into which of the following categories?
- A. Congenital, mutational, and infectious
 - B. Chromosomal, multifactorial, and monogenic
 - C. Monogenic, chromosomal, and congenital
 - D. Chromosomal, mutational, and autoimmune

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.7
MSC: Remembering

10. Alice's annual mammogram showed three suspicious neoplasms. Needle biopsies revealed that two were benign. What is the likely disease of the third neoplasm?
- A. Cancer
 - B. Leukemia
 - C. Cysts
 - D. Inflammation

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.4
MSC: Applying

11. Sheryl was prescribed sulfa drugs for a urinary infection. After a couple of days, she felt like she had the flu and she developed a rash and erythema. Which of the following likely describes her condition?
- A. Cardiac irregularities
 - B. Influenza

- C. Allergic reaction
- D. Phenylketonuria

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.1
MSC: Applying

12. What are the symptoms of acute inflammation?
- A. Redness, heat, pain, swelling, and maybe loss of function
 - B. Heat, swelling, and loss of function
 - C. Redness, pain, swelling, and loss of function
 - D. Redness, pain, and loss of function

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.11
MSC: Remembering

13. George is in the emergency room with a penetrating chest wound from being stabbed in a street fight. He has so much blood loss that his body cannot meet its metabolic needs. What is this condition called?
- A. Syncope
 - B. Asphyxiation
 - C. Hypovolemic shock
 - D. Lack of metastasis

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.14
MSC: Applying

14. Which of the following is a chromosomal disorder?
- A. Huntington disease
 - B. Diabetes mellitus
 - C. Rett syndrome
 - D. Klinefelter syndrome

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.9
MSC: Remembering

15. After performing a thorough medical examination and doing extensive blood work, the primary care provider describes Damien's disease as idiopathic. What does that mean?
- A. It is transmitted genetically.
 - B. It has no known cause.
 - C. It is caused by medical treatment.
 - D. It is caused by trauma.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.24
MSC: Applying

16. Which describes an iatrogenic disease?
- A. One that is transmitted genetically
 - B. One that has no known cause
 - C. One caused by medical treatment
 - D. One resulting from trauma

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.24
MSC: Remembering

17. What do the "rule of nines" and Lund and Browder charts assess?
- A. Hereditary diseases

- B. Malnourishment
- C. Burns
- D. Infections

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.17
MSC: Remembering

18. Which of the following microorganisms include yeasts and molds and can cause mycoses?

- A. Fungi
- B. Bacteria
- C. Protozoa
- D. Viruses

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.13
MSC: Remembering

19. What is the large division of wormlike internal parasites known as?

- A. Trypanosoma
- B. Aspergillus
- C. Helminths
- D. Plasmodium

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.13
MSC: Remembering

20. What microorganisms can only be seen by an electron microscope?

- A. Bacilli
- B. Cocci
- C. Tapeworms
- D. Viruses

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.13
MSC: Remembering

21. Which occupational hazard is a risk for deep-sea divers and pilots?

- A. Ionizing radiation
- B. Electrical shock
- C. Decompression sickness
- D. Chilblain

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.15
MSC: Applying

22. The emergency room physician charts “bruising of the brain tissue and disruption of nerve function” and follows the description with what term?

- A. Frostbite
- B. Contusion
- C. Concussion
- D. Skull fracture

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.14
MSC: Applying

23. Janet ran into trouble on the Iditarod trail when her dog sled turned over on a slick patch of ice. While mostly unhurt, she is aware of feeling the extreme cold from the near-blizzard conditions she is in. When she gets her sled back up, what must she protect herself from?

- A. Syncope
- B. Hypothermia
- C. Leg cramps
- D. Tachycardia

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.15
MSC: Applying

24. Which of the following causes a lack of oxygen and accumulation of carbon dioxide in the blood?
- A. Electric shock
 - B. Poisoning
 - C. Asphyxiation
 - D. Neoplasia

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.15
MSC: Understanding

25. Which of the following is classified by extent, depth, client age, and associated illness and injury?
- A. Insect, snake, and spider bites
 - B. Burns
 - C. Allergies
 - D. Physical trauma

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.15
MSC: Remembering

26. An oil truck explosion resulted in two victims suffering fourth-degree burns. What best describes the nature of these burns?
- A. They are the most superficial.
 - B. They involve only the epidermis and part of the dermis.
 - C. They destroy both the epidermis and the dermis.
 - D. They destroy the epidermis and dermis and damage bones, muscles, and tendons.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.15
MSC: Applying

27. The action by a group of white cells called T-cell lymphocytes is known as what?
- A. Cell-mediated immunity
 - B. Humoral immunity
 - C. Immunodeficiency
 - D. Impaired metabolism

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.18
MSC: Remembering

28. What are the chemical or physical agents/irritants that may cause disease?
- A. Electric shock, poisoning, and ionizing radiation
 - B. Trauma to the extremities
 - C. Allergies and eczema
 - D. Vitamin deficiencies

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.15
MSC: Remembering

29. When there is an invasion of pathogenic microorganisms in the body, what is it called?
- A. An inflammation

- B. A multifactorial disorder
- C. An infection
- D. A neoplasia

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.12
MSC: Remembering

30. Jacob lives on the streets. He is in and out of shelters and will do most anything for a drink. He is too thin and eats from trash cans or eats an occasional free meal at a shelter. What nutritional imbalance might he be experiencing?
- A. Starvation
 - B. Mineral and vitamin excesses
 - C. Malnutrition
 - D. Alcoholism

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.22
MSC: Applying

COMPLETION

1. Colette, hospitalized for hip replacement surgery, has a surgical site infection 3 days after surgery. What type of infection does Colette most likely have? _____

ANS: Nosocomial

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.1 MSC: Applying

2. Identify the term for genetic immunity that is specific to race, sex, and an individual's ability to respond. _____

ANS: Natural

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.18 MSC: Remembering

3. There are three identifiers for immunologic malfunctions. Two of them are known as allergy and autoimmunity. What is the third one? _____

ANS: Immunodeficiency

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 1.19 MSC: Applying

4. Three of the most common patterns of inheritance of monogenic disorders are autosomal dominant, X- or sex-linked, and _____.

ANS: Autosomal recessive

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.1 MSC: Remembering

5. George from question 13 is still in the emergency room with a penetrating chest wound. His heart is now racing at 110 beats per minute. Recalling your medical terms for this chapter, name this symptom. _____

ANS: Tachycardia

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.14B MSC: Remembering

6. When the body's temperature-control mechanism malfunctions in extreme heat and the skin becomes hot, dry, and flushed but without sweat, the likely emergency is _____.

ANS: Heatstroke

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.15 MSC: Remembering

7. What is it called when leukocytes rush to the site of infection to engulf the invading organism?

ANS: Phagocytosis

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.2 MSC: Remembering

MATCHING

Match the terms with their definitions.

- A. Structures that make up DNA
- B. Foreign substance produced by the body
- C. Drugs used to prevent or stop vomiting
- D. Pairs of genes that possess identical genes from each parent
- E. Drugs that relieve pain
- F. Pathological condition that results from a prior disease, injury, or attack
- G. Insufficient oxygenation of arterial blood
- H. Hives
- I. Labored or difficulty breathing
- J. Decrease in circulating blood volume
- K. Antibody
- L. Pruritus
- M. Excessive fluid in body tissues
- N. Abnormal heartbeat
- O. Disease producing

- 1. Urticaria
- 2. Sequela
- 3. Chromosome
- 4. Homozygous
- 5. Hypoxemia
- 6. Analgesic
- 7. Dyspnea
- 8. Antiemetic
- 9. Hypovolemic shock
- 10. Antigen
- 11. Pathogenic
- 12. Tachycardia
- 13. Edema

1. ANS: H PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.1
MSC: Remembering

2. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: 1.24

	MSC: Remembering			
3.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	OBJ: 1.6
	MSC: Remembering			
4.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	OBJ: 1.7
	MSC: Remembering			
5.	ANS: G	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	OBJ: 1.1
	MSC: Remembering			
6.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	OBJ: 1.1
	MSC: Remembering			
7.	ANS: I	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	OBJ: 1.1
	MSC: Remembering			
8.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	OBJ: 1.1
	MSC: Remembering			
9.	ANS: J	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	OBJ: 1.1
	MSC: Remembering			
10.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	OBJ: 1.1
	MSC: Remembering			
11.	ANS: O	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	OBJ: 1.1
	MSC: Remembering			
12.	ANS: N	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	OBJ: 1.1
	MSC: Remembering			
13.	ANS: M	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	OBJ: 1.1
	MSC: Remembering			