

Chapter 01 - Introduction to Human Diseases

1. Medications, education, and nutritional modifications are all examples of which of the following?

- a. diagnoses
- b. complications
- c. prognoses
- d. treatment interventions

ANSWER:

d

2. Which of the following is a preventive treatment?

- a. physical therapy
- b. surgery
- c. medication
- d. mammograms

ANSWER:

d

3. Why is reporting medical necessity important in healthcare documentation?

- a. It allows patients to choose their own treatment plans.
- b. It ensures services, treatments, and procedures are reimbursable and clinically justified.
- c. It replaces the need for physical exams.
- d. It prevents the use of electronic health records.

ANSWER:

b

4. An example of an acute illness is:

- a. asthma
- b. arthritis
- c. a sore throat
- d. diabetes mellitus

ANSWER:

c

5. An example of an acute disease is:

- a. heart disease.
- b. a middle ear infection.
- c. low back pain.
- d. hypertension.

ANSWER:

b

6. What is the term that means an abnormality of function, such as a vitamin deficiency?

- a. syndrome
- b. disease
- c. disorder
- d. pathogen

ANSWER:

c

7. The alteration of homeostasis, the state of sameness, is the underlying concept of what term?

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- a. disease
- b. disorder
- c. syndrome
- d. pathogenesis

ANSWER:

a

8. What type of pathologist studies biopsies?

- a. academic
- b. anatomic
- c. clinical
- d. surgical

ANSWER:

d

9. What is the role or subject of focus for a pathologist in the field of hematology?

- a. antibodies
- b. blood
- c. microorganisms
- d. postmortem

ANSWER:

b

10. Cold progresses through the stages of inoculation, incubation, full-blown illness, and recovery. This process is known as the:

- a. etiology.
- b. pathogenesis.
- c. prognosis.
- d. idiopathy.

ANSWER:

b

11. How would the pathogenesis of a disease that lasts for an extended period, such as heart disease, be classified?

- a. acute
- b. chronic
- c. iatrogenic
- d. idiopathic

ANSWER:

b

12. In terms of pathogenesis, which of the following would be a chronic condition?

- a. gastroenteritis
- b. hypertension
- c. laceration
- d. pneumonia

ANSWER:

b

13. A patient had hip replacement surgery, and while in the hospital, contracted COVID-19. Which term describes the

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cause of the illness?

- a. etiologic
- b. iatrogenic
- c. idiopathic
- d. nosocomial

ANSWER:

d

14. If a disease arises as a result of a prescribed treatment, the cause is said to be what?

- a. etiologic
- b. iatrogenic
- c. idiopathic
- d. nosocomial

ANSWER:

b

15. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that you wash your hands before doing which of the following to avoid getting sick and spreading germs?

- a. preparing food
- b. handling a face mask
- c. changing a diaper
- d. touching animals

ANSWER:

a

16. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that you scrub your hands for how long to avoid getting sick and spreading germs?

- a. 10 seconds
- b. 20 seconds
- c. 30 seconds
- d. 60 seconds

ANSWER:

b

17. Which of the following predisposing factors is controllable?

- a. age
- b. heredity
- c. lifestyle
- d. sex

ANSWER:

c

18. Which of the following is true regarding age as a risk factor for disease?

- a. The older a person gets, the higher the risk for chronic diseases such as cancer and heart disease.
- b. Newborns are at the least risk because their immune systems have not been compromised by the environment.
- c. Older persons are at a relatively low risk because their immune systems are fully developed.
- d. Beginning in early teens, a female's risk for a difficult or problem pregnancy will progressively increase

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throughout her life.

ANSWER:

a

19. Which of the following is more prevalent in females than in males?

- a. gout
- b. lung cancer
- c. parkinsonism
- d. rheumatoid arthritis

ANSWER:

d

20. Which of the following is an example of the lifestyle factor of poor nutrition that is a risk factor for disease?

- a. eating excessive fat
- b. not consuming enough salt
- c. eating too much fiber
- d. consuming excessive fruits

ANSWER:

a

21. What is diagnosis?

- a. The onset of a second disease or disorder.
- b. The expected outcome of the disease or condition.
- c. The identification or naming of a disease or condition.
- d. The study of the cause of a disease or disorder.

ANSWER:

c

22. The expectation that a laceration should heal in 7 to 10 days is called

- a. the diagnosis
- b. the etiology
- c. the pathogenesis
- d. the prognosis

ANSWER:

d

23. Which of the following is a symptom of a disease?

- a. fever
- b. vomiting
- c. stomach pain
- d. elevated blood pressure

ANSWER:

c

24. If a physician is using the skill of auscultation during a physical examination, what is the physician doing?

- a. using a stethoscope to listen to body cavities
- b. feeling lightly or pressing firmly on internal organs or structures
- c. tapping over various body areas to produce a vibrating sound
- d. taking the patient's temperature and blood pressure

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ANSWER:

a

25. If the physician is tapping over various body areas to produce a vibrating sound, what skill is the physician using?

- a. auscultation
- b. exacerbation
- c. palpation
- d. percussion

ANSWER:

d

26. What is a CBC?

- a. an examination of blood for cell counts and abnormalities
- b. an examination of urine for abnormalities
- c. X-ray examination of the chest cavity
- d. a procedure for recording the electrical activity of the heart

ANSWER:

a

27. What period of a chronic disease is a time when symptoms are temporarily resolved?

- a. exacerbation
- b. mortality
- c. remission
- d. treatment

ANSWER:

c

28. Diseases that commonly lead to the death of an individual are said to have a high rate of what?

- a. exacerbation
- b. complication
- c. mortality
- d. remission

ANSWER:

c

29. When a physician includes survival rate as part of a prognosis, what is the physician considering?

- a. the percentage of people with the disease who live for a set time
- b. the likelihood of the patient going into remission
- c. the number of people who die with the disease
- d. the impact of a second disease or disorder on the original prognosis

ANSWER:

a

30. What type of medicine considers the whole person rather than just the physical being?

- a. diagnostic
- b. holistic
- c. idiopathic
- d. prognostic

ANSWER:

b

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31. What type of treatment is aimed at preventing pain and discomfort?

- a. holistic
- b. interventive
- c. palliative
- d. preventive

ANSWER:

c

32. A patient with end-term cancer has opted for palliative treatment. What does that mean?

- a. The patient wants treatment aimed at preventing pain and discomfort.
- b. The patient wants treatment that focuses on the interaction of the spiritual, cognitive, social, physical, and emotional being.
- c. The patient wants to try a broad range of interventions to cure the disease.
- d. The patient does not wish to undergo a wide range of screening.

ANSWER:

a

33. Bioethics is a branch of ethics concerned specifically with what?

- a. life decisions
- b. medical decisions
- c. relationships between physicians and patients
- d. relationships among physicians

ANSWER:

a

34. Participation in ethical decision making requires members to follow some basic rules, which can include which of the following?

- a. listening with an open mind to all opinions
- b. allowing the discussion to go in many directions
- c. limiting the number of ideas presented
- d. choosing only one or two of the ideas to evaluate

ANSWER:

a

35. What are microorganisms that cause disease called?

- a. disorders
- b. etiologies
- c. pathogens
- d. syndromes

ANSWER:

c

36. A sprained ankle takes a very long time to heal, and the ankle may now be prone to repeated injury. In terms of pathogenesis, it would be described as what?

- a. acute
- b. chronic
- c. holistic

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d. palliative

ANSWER:

b

37. What type of test would be ordered to measure the sugar levels in blood?

- a. blood glucose
- b. complete blood count (CBC)
- c. urinalysis (UA)
- d. electrocardiography (ECG or EKG)

ANSWER:

a

38. What type of diagnostic examination shows detailed images of body structures and organs?

- a. chest X-ray (CXR)
- b. computed axial tomography (CT or CAT)
- c. electrocardiography (ECG or EKG)
- d. serum electrolytes

ANSWER:

b

39. What type of diagnostic test determines the levels of sodium, potassium, chloride, and carbon dioxide in the blood?

- a. complete blood count (CBC)
- b. electrocardiography (ECG or EKG)
- c. serum electrolytes test
- d. urinalysis (UA)

ANSWER:

c

40. After feeling better for a while, a patient with a chronic disorder is experiencing a flare-up of symptoms. This patient is now going through a period of what?

- a. complication
- b. exacerbation
- c. prognosis
- d. remission

ANSWER:

b

41. An individual had a bone graft in preparation for a tooth implant, and the area became infected. This is an example of what?

- a. complication
- b. exacerbation
- c. remission
- d. mortality

ANSWER:

a

42. Most acute diseases are related to what?

- a. cancer
- b. syndrome

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- c. blood pressure
- d. the respiratory system

ANSWER:

d

43. During an examination, when the physician presses firmly on internal organs or structures, what skill is the physician using?

- a. auscultation
- b. exacerbation
- c. palpation
- d. percussion

ANSWER:

c

44. Which of the following is a sign of a disease?

- a. nausea
- b. headache
- c. stomach pain
- d. elevated temperature

ANSWER:

d

45. What is the difference between signs and symptoms?

- a. Signs are observable or measurable, while symptoms are what the patient reports.
- b. Symptoms are observable or measurable, while signs are what the patient reports.
- c. Signs are acute, while symptoms are chronic.
- d. Symptoms are acute, while signs are chronic.

ANSWER:

a

46. What is a syndrome?

- a. a derangement or abnormality of function.
- b. a disease that is short term and has a sudden onset.
- c. a disease that lasts for a long time or has a slow healing process.
- d. a group of symptoms that might be caused by a specific or by several interrelated problems.

ANSWER:

d

47. When the cause of a disease is unknown, the cause is classified as what?

- a. etiologic
- b. iatrogenic
- c. idiopathic
- d. nosocomial

ANSWER:

c

48. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that you wash your hands after doing which of the following to avoid getting sick and spreading germs?

- a. using the restroom

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- b. eating food
- c. preparing food
- d. touching your face

ANSWER:

a

49. What advice does the CDC give regarding handwashing after touching blood, body fluids, or both?

- a. Wash your hands with an antimicrobial soap.
- b. Use hand sanitizer rather than washing your hands.
- c. Wash your hands with a moisturizing soap.
- d. Wear gloves to avoid the need to wash your hands.

ANSWER:

a

50. What is the role of an anatomic pathologist?

- a. to teach
- b. to do research
- c. to conduct clinical examinations
- d. to perform laboratory examinations

ANSWER:

c

51. Which of the following terms refers to a condition that is caused by medical treatment?

- a. iatrogenic
- b. idiopathic
- c. healthcare-associated infection (HAI)
- d. etiology

ANSWER:

a

52. Which of the following is the main purpose of palliative care?

- a. to cure cancer
- b. to extend life
- c. to lessen pain
- d. to prevent future cancers

ANSWER:

c

53. Which patient's condition or disease is most likely categorized as acute?

- a. hypertension
- b. arthritis
- c. gastroenteritis
- d. asthma

ANSWER:

c

54. How is systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) classified?

- a. iatrogenic
- b. idiopathic

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- c. healthcare-associated infection (HAI)
- d. etiology

ANSWER: b

55. Which diagnostic test is most likely to demonstrate abnormalities with bone marrow or blood cell formation?

- a. complete blood count
- b. electrocardiogram
- c. chest X-ray
- d. CT scan

ANSWER: a

56. Which patient's condition or disease is most likely categorized as chronic?

- a. gastroenteritis
- b. pneumonia
- c. middle ear infections
- d. arthritis

ANSWER: d

57. Which concept considers and treats the whole person, instead of just the physical being?

- a. nutritional modifications
- b. holistic
- c. preventive
- d. palliative

ANSWER: b

58. Which of the following terms means the predicted outcome of a disease?

- a. diagnosis
- b. pathogenesis
- c. etiology
- d. prognosis

ANSWER: d

59. Which of the following terms refers to using a stethoscope to listen to body cavities?

- a. percussion
- b. palpation
- c. auscultation
- d. observation

ANSWER: c

60. Which of the following diseases is more likely to affect males than females?

- a. breast cancer
- b. gout
- c. rheumatoid arthritis

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d. osteoporosis

ANSWER:

b