

Salvo: Mosby's Pathology for Massage Therapists, 2nd Edition

Chapter 01: Disease Awareness and Infection Control

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is the study of disease?
 - a. Physiology
 - b. Pathology
 - c. Pharmacology
 - d. Psychology

ANS: B

2. Which of the following is any illness characterized by certain signs and symptoms?
 - a. Disease
 - b. Handicap
 - c. Liability
 - d. Disorder

ANS: A

3. What is the evaluation of signs and symptoms, physical examination, and other procedures leading to disease identification?
 - a. Hypothesis
 - b. Diagnosis
 - c. Palpation
 - d. Determination

ANS: B

4. What are objective indicators of disease that can be observed and measured, such as swelling, skin rashes, fever, and high blood pressure?
 - a. Signs
 - b. Syndrome
 - c. Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis

ANS: A

5. What are subjective feelings of which only the person experiencing them is aware, such as headaches, nausea, pain, and anxiety?
- a. Situation
 - b. Syndrome
 - c. Signs
 - d. Symptoms

ANS: D

6. A group of signs and symptoms occurring together to present a particular disease or abnormality is called a(n):
- a. Etiology
 - b. Complication
 - c. Syndrome
 - d. Risk factor

ANS: C

7. Disease that is distributed throughout the body is called:
- a. Chronic
 - b. Systemic
 - c. Acute
 - d. Contagious

ANS: B

8. Which of the following describes diseases that have an abrupt onset of severe signs and symptoms and run a brief course and then resolve or can bring death?
- a. Acute
 - b. Local
 - c. Chronic
 - d. Delayed

ANS: A

9. Which of the following describes diseases that develop gradually and last longer than six months up to a lifetime?
- a. Acute
 - b. Local
 - c. Chronic
 - d. Delayed

ANS: C

10. A period of partial or complete disappearance of the signs and symptoms of chronic disease is called a:
- a. Flare-up
 - b. Complication
 - c. Remission
 - d. Syndrome

ANS: C

11. Which of the following describes a period of increased signs and symptoms?
- a. Remission
 - b. Exaggeration
 - c. Syndrome
 - d. Exacerbation

ANS: D

12. When the body mistakes its own tissues for something foreign:
- a. The body attacks that tissue, other tissues then get attacked, and the immune system is depleted.
 - b. The immune system teaches itself to recognize the tissue as normal and will never mistake the tissue again.
 - c. The immune system shuts down.
 - d. The person will never experience remission of symptoms.

ANS: A

13. A communicable disease is a(n):
- a. Disease for which much research and communication exists
 - b. Disease caused by disruption in metabolism
 - c. Disease that is inherited
 - d. Infectious disease

ANS: D

14. Infectious agents can be spread through:
- a. Contact with contaminated linens
 - b. Contact with contaminated massage tools
 - c. Contact with open containers of lubricant or dispensers that are not properly cleaned between clients
 - d. All of the above

ANS: D

15. Which of the following is an organism in which pathogens reside?

- a. Reservoir
- b. Cistern
- c. Host
- d. Hiatus

ANS: C

16. Which of the following is the source of infection, living or inanimate?

- a. Cistern
- b. Hiatus
- c. Host
- d. Reservoir

ANS: D

17. Which of the following is a biological agent capable of causing disease?

- a. Aseptic agent
- b. Contamination
- c. Pathogen
- d. Fomite

ANS: C

18. What occurs when a pathogen resides in or on an organism?

- a. Microbial migration
- b. Contamination
- c. Exacerbation
- d. Disease restoration

ANS: B

19. Which of the following is NOT an example of direct physical contact for pathogens?

- a. Intact skin
- b. Broken skin
- c. Ingestion
- d. Mucous membranes

ANS: C

20. Which of the following choices is NOT one of the body's natural defense mechanisms against exposure to pathogens?
- a. Inflammation
 - b. Zinc
 - c. Immune response
 - d. Physical and chemical barriers

ANS: B

21. What is the application of measures to promote a healthful, disease-free environment?
- a. Sepsis
 - b. Disinfection
 - c. Sanitation
 - d. Sterilization

ANS: C

22. When a therapist feels symptoms of a cold or contagious illness, he or she should:
- a. Wear a mask or bandana over his or her nose and mouth to reduce the spread of airborne particles
 - b. Wear gloves to reduce the spread of infection
 - c. Cancel appointments and offer to reschedule, or refer the client to an associate
 - d. Be sure to have an antimicrobial agent available in the treatment room

ANS: C

23. Causative factors or origins of disease are its:
- a. Radiology
 - b. Entomology
 - c. Ideology
 - d. Etiology

ANS: D

24. If the disease does not have a known cause, it is called:
- a. Ironic
 - b. Idiopathic
 - c. Systemic
 - d. Telepathic

ANS: B