

Chapter 1: Introduction to Pathology

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The sequence of events producing cellular changes following injury best defines:
- manifestations.
 - pathogenesis.
 - sign.
 - symptom.

ANS: B REF: p. 2

2. An abnormal disturbance of the function and structure of the human body following injury refers to:
- disease.
 - etiology.
 - manifestations.
 - pathogenesis.

ANS: A REF: p. 2

3. The study of the cause of disease is termed:
- disease.
 - etiology.
 - pathogenesis.
 - prognosis.

ANS: B REF: p. 2

4. Common agents that cause disease include:
- bacteria.
 - chemicals.
 - heat.
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2, and 3

ANS: D REF: p. 2

5. A *syndrome* is best defined as:
- a genetic abnormality of a single protein.
 - an adverse response to medical treatment.
 - the patient's perception of the disease.
 - signs and symptoms that characterize a specific abnormal disturbance.

ANS: D REF: p. 2

6. An adverse response to medical treatment itself is termed:
- autoimmune.

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

ANS: B REF: p. 3

7. *Prognosis* refers to:
- a. diseases usually having a quick onset.
 - b. the name of the particular disease.
 - c. the predicted course and outcome of the disease.
 - d. the structure of cells or tissue.

ANS: C REF: p. 3

8. Diseases that generally require a decrease in the exposure technique are considered:
- a. destructive.
 - b. lytic.
 - c. subtractive.
 - d. all of the above.

ANS: D REF: p. 3

9. The investigation of disease occurring in large groups best defines:
- a. epidemiology.
 - b. incidence.
 - c. prevalence.
 - d. all of the above.

ANS: A REF: p. 3

10. Data regarding the number of deaths caused by a particular disease averaged over a population are collected and reported by the:
- a. American College of Radiology.
 - b. Centers for Disease Control.
 - c. Food and Drug Administration.
 - d. National Center for Health Statistics.

ANS: D REF: p. 2

11. Which of the following are leading causes of death in the United States for adults aged 45 years and greater?
- 1. Heart disease
 - 2. Malignant neoplasm
 - 3. Polycystic kidney disease
- a. 1 and 2 only
 - b. 1 and 3 only
 - c. 2 and 3 only
 - d. 1, 2, and 3

ANS: A REF: p. 4

12. In 2010, health spending accounted for approximately _____% of the U.S. gross domestic product.

- a. 12
- b. 17
- c. 21
- d. 33

ANS: B REF: p. 7

13. Each cell in the human body, except the reproductive cells, contains _____ pairs of autosomal chromosomes and _____ sex chromosomes.
- a. 11; 1
 - b. 11; 2
 - c. 22; 1
 - d. 22; 2

ANS: D REF: p. 8

14. The types of gene maps that grew out of the identification of DNA sequences include _____ maps.
- 1. genetic
 - 2. SNP
 - 3. physical
- a. 1 and 2 only
 - b. 1 and 3 only
 - c. 2 and 3 only
 - d. 1, 2, and 3

ANS: B REF: p. 8

15. The identification of common DNA pattern sequences and common patterns of genetic variations of single DNA bases resulted in:
- a. the Genome Project.
 - b. genetic linkage maps.
 - c. haplotype mapping.
 - d. physical mapping.

ANS: C REF: p. 8

16. Diseases that are present at birth from genetic or environmental factors are classified as:
- a. congenital.
 - b. degenerative.
 - c. genetic.
 - d. metabolic.

ANS: A REF: p. 10

17. A genetic disorder caused by an abnormality on one of the 22 nonsex chromosomes is considered:
- a. autosomal.
 - b. dominant.
 - c. recessive.
 - d. sex linked.

ANS: A REF: p. 11

18. A protein coat surrounding a genome of either RNA or DNA without an organized cellular structure best describes which type of microorganism?
- Bacteria
 - Fungi
 - Virus
 - All of the above

ANS: C REF: p. 11

19. The ease with which a pathogenic organism can overcome the body's defenses best describes:
- etiology.
 - infection.
 - pathogenesis.
 - virulence.

ANS: D REF: p. 12

20. Diseases caused by the disturbance of normal physiologic function are classified as:
- degenerative.
 - metabolic.
 - neoplastic.
 - traumatic.

ANS: B REF: p. 13

21. The lymph node into which the primary neoplasm drains during metastasis is termed the _____ node.
- primary
 - sentinel
 - metastatic
 - neoplastic

ANS: B REF: p. 14

22. The spread of cancerous cells into surrounding tissue by virtue of the close proximity best describes:
- lymphatic spread.
 - hematogenous spread.
 - invasion.
 - oncogenesis.

ANS: C REF: p. 16

23. Cancer originating in epithelial tissue is termed:
- carcinoma.
 - leukemia.
 - lymphoma.
 - sarcoma.

ANS: A REF: p. 16

24. In classification of a tumor using the TNM system, the T refers to the:
- size of the primary tumor.
 - lymph node involvement.
 - distant metastasis.
 - histologic grading of the primary tumor.

ANS: A REF: p. 16

25. Which of the following imaging modalities are used in the staging of neoplastic tumors?
- CT
 - PET
 - MRI
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2, and 3

ANS: D REF: p. 16

26. In the treatment of neoplastic disease, interferons and interleukins are associated with:
- chemotherapy.
 - radiation therapy.
 - hormone therapy.
 - immunotherapy.

ANS: D REF: p. 16

MATCHING

Altered Cell Biology

Directions: Match the type of altered cell biology with the correct description.

- A generalized decrease in cell size
 - A generalized increase in cell size
 - An increase in the number of cells in tissue as a result of excessive proliferation
 - Conversion of one cell type into another cell type
 - Abnormal changes of mature cells
- Hypertrophy
 - Atrophy
 - Metaplasia
 - Hyperplasia
 - Dysplasia

- ANS: B REF: p. 9
- ANS: A REF: p. 9
- ANS: D REF: p. 10
- ANS: C REF: p. 9
- ANS: E REF: p. 10

TRUE/FALSE