Pathophysiology: A Practical Approach: A Practical Approach 4thEdition Story Test Bank

Chapter 1 Cellular Function

___ 1.	An increase in cardiac size and function due to increased workload is termed
A)	Atrophy.
B)	Functional.
C)	Hypertrophy.
D)	Inflammation.

___ 2.	While assessing a patient diagnosed with Marfan's Syndrome, the nurse should include which of the following that is consistent with the syndrome?
A)	Cardiac assessment for coarctation of the aorta.
B)	Genital assessment for small testicles.
C)	Mental assessment for impairment.
D)	Oral assessment for cleft palate.

___ 3.	Children with PKU must avoid phenylalanine in the diet. Phenylalanine is most likely to be a component of
A)	Fat.
B)	Sugar.
C)	Protein.
D)	Carbohydrate.

___ 4.	A 17-year-old college-bound student receives a vaccine against an organism that causes meningitis. This is an example of
A)	primary prevention.
B)	secondary prevention.
C)	tertiary prevention.
D)	disease treatment.

___ 5.	Metaplasia is
A)	The disorganization of cells into various sizes, shapes, and arrangements.
B)	The replacement of one differentiated cell type with another.
C)	The transformation of a cell type to malignancy.
D)	An irreversible cellular adaptation.

___ 6.	During a routine ultrasound of a 38 year old women 26 weeks gestation reveals a fetus with a small square head, upward slant of the eyes, and low set ears. The nurse recognizes that these findings are consistent with which of the following?
A)	Fragile X Syndrome.
B)	Monosomy X (Turner's Syndrome).
C)	Trisomy 21 (Down's Syndrome).
D)	Trisomy X (Klinefelter's Syndrome).

___ 7.	While discussing treatment options with a parent of a newly diagnosed Monosomy X (Turner's Syndrome) child, the nurse should include which of the following?
A)	There is no treatment or cure.
B)	Symptoms of the condition are treated with estrogen.
C)	Symptoms of the condition are treated with testosterone.
D)	Institutionalization is the preferred method of managing care.

___ 8.	Which of the following assessment findings indicates an alteration in homeostatic control mechanisms?
A)	Fever
B)	Throat pain
C)	Joint stiffness
D)	Positive throat culture

___ 9.	What information should parents be given about the consequences of phenylketonuria (PKU)?
A)	Mental retardation is inevitable.
B)	PKU is commonly associated with other congenital anomalies.
C)	High dietary tyramine may help induce enzyme production.
D)	Failure to treat properly results in progressive mental retardation.

___ 10.	Injury that occurs when blood flow is diminished to tissue is called_____injury.
A)	hypoxic
B)	ischemic
C)	hyperemic
D)	neoplastic

___ 11.	Tay sachs is caused by which of the following?
A)	A deficiency or absence of hexosaminidase A
B)	A defect on chromosome 17 or 22
C)	A mutation on chromosome 15

D)	An error in converting phenylalanine to tyrosine

___ 12.	An obese but otherwise healthy teen goes to a health fair and has her blood pressure checked. This is an example of
A)	primary prevention.
B)	secondary prevention.
C)	tertiary prevention.
D)	disease treatment.

___ 13.	Characteristics of X-linked recessive disorders include which of the following?
A)	The son of a carrier mother has a 25% chance of being affected.
B)	Affected fathers transmit the gene to all of their sons.
C)	All daughters of affected fathers are carriers.
D)	Boys and girls are equally affected.

___ 14.	A factor associated with risk of Down syndrome is
A)	Maternal age.
B)	Maternal alcohol intake.
C)	Family history of heritable diseases.
D)	Exposure to TORCH syndrome organisms.

___ 15.	Which type of gangrene is usually a result of arterial occlusion?
A)	Necrosis.
B)	Dry.
C)	Wet.
D)	Gas.

___ 16.	The cancer growth continuum is divided into the following stages.
A)	Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3
B)	Initiation, Progression, Promotion
C)	Preliminary, Evolutionary, Metastasis
D)	Initiation, Promotion, Progression

___ 17.	A disease in which the principal manifestation is an abnormal growth of cells leading to formation of tumors is called a_____disease.
A)	congenital
B)	degenerative
C)	metabolic

D)	neoplastic

___ 18.	The activities of the cell are directed by which cell structure?
A)	Cytoplasm
B)	Organelles
C)	Cell membranes
D)	Nucleus

___ 19.	Enzymes that use oxidation to convert food materials into energy are found in sausage-shaped structures called_____.
A)	endoplasmic reticulum
B)	ribosomes
C)	mitochondria
D)	Golgi apparatus

___ 20.	Mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, lysosomes, and centrioles are all examples of_____.
A)	cell membranes
B)	organelles
C)	enzymes
D)	None of the above

___ 21.	Choose the answer below that best completes the sentence: DNA is composed of _____ base chemicals called_____.
A)	4; adenine, thymine, guanine, cytosine
B)	3; nucleotide, deoxyribose, base
C)	2: chromosomes, proteins
D)	None of the above.

___ 22.	Which of the terms below does *not* describe a method by which cells adapt to changing conditions?
A)	Hypertrophy
B)	Hyperplasia
C)	Increased enzyme synthesis
D)	Necrosis

___ 23.	Dysplasia of epithelial cells sometimes results from which of the following?
A)	Excessive sodium intake
B)	Chronic irritation or inflammation

C)	Increased enzyme synthesis
D)	Apoptosis

___ 24.	The function of *lysosomes* is to:
A)	break down particles or worn-out cellular components.
B)	convert food materials into energy.
C)	produce digestive enzymes and antibody proteins.
D)	aid in cell division.

___ 25.	A_____gene is one that produces an effect only in the homozygous state.
A)	dominant
B)	recessive
C)	sex-linked
D)	hemizygous

___ 26.	A_____gene expresses itself in either the heterozygous or the homozygous state.
A)	dominant
B)	recessive
C)	sex-linked
D)	hemizygous

___ 27.	Genes carried on sex chromosomes are called_____genes.
A)	dominant
B)	recessive
C)	sex-linked
D)	hemizygous

___ 28.	A common abnormality in females,_____syndrome results from an absence of one X chromosome.
A)	triple X
B)	Turner's
C)	Klinefelter's
D)	Down

___ 29.	_____ syndrome occurs in males when there is an extra X chromosome.
A)	Triple X
B)	Turner's

C)	Klinefelter's
D)	XYY

___ 30.	A metastatic tumor is one that:
A)	has spread to a location way from its site of origin.
B)	shows slow expansion and well-differentiated cells.
C)	cannot be classified easily.
D)	invades deeply into the tissue where it arose.

Answer Key

1.	C
2.	A
3.	C
4.	A
5.	B
6.	C
7.	B
8.	A
9.	D
10.	B
11.	A
12.	B
13.	C
14.	A
15.	B
16.	D
17.	D
18.	D
19.	C
20.	B
21.	A
22.	D
23.	B
24.	A
25.	B
26.	A
27.	C
28.	B
29.	C
30.	A

Rationales

1. Hypertrophy occurs in response to increased workload. Atrophy occurs in response to decreased workload. Functional refers to normal cell function. Inflammation involves the immune system and occurs in response to a stressor.

2. Coarctation is a common manifestation of Marfans syndrome. Small testicles, mental impairment, and cleft palate are not associated with the condition.

3. Phenylalanine is mainly found in protein and not in fat, sugar, and carbohydrates.

4. Vaccines prevent ever getting the disease or condition; therefore, they are considered primary prevention.

5. Metaplasia is the replacement of one cell type with the other. A describes dysplasia. C describes neoplasia. D does not describe metaplasia.

6. These are the classic manifestations associated with Trisomy 21 and do not occur with the other three conditions.

7. Patients with Monosomy X are genetically female and are treated with estrogen to enhance female secondary sex characteristics. Testosterone would make the manifestations worse. There is no basis for A and D.

8. Maintaining body temperature is a prominent homeostatic control mechanism. Fever indicates the inability to control body temperature. Throat pain, joint stiffness, and positive throat cultures are a result of pathogenesis.

9. PKU can lead to mental retardation without proper dietary management, but it is not inevitable. PKU is not usually associated with other congenital anomalies, nor is it caused by a diet high in tyromine.

10. Ischemia is injury that results from decreased tissue perfusion. Hypoxia refers to decreased circulating oxygen. Hyperemia refers to redness often associated with pressure. Neoplasm refers to cancerous changes.

11. Tay sachs is a result of deficient or absence of hexosaminidase A. It is not a chromosomal disorder, nor is it a result of tyrosine conversion.

12. The individual is obese but otherwise healthy. She is having her blood pressure check. Being screened for a disease when you are in a risk category is secondary prevention. This promotes early detection and treatment.

13. All daughters are affected by father carries because males only have one X. If the disease is an X-linked recessive disorder, then all males would be carries because they lack a homozygous pair. Males always give their X to their female offspring, which would

always pass the gene to female offspring.

14. Maternal age is the most significant risk factor for Down syndrome. The other risk factors list are not associated with Down syndrome.

15. An arterial occlusion with prevent blood flow to the tissue resulting in dry gangrene. Gangrene is a type of necrosis. Wet gangrene is associated with conditions such as infection. Gas gangrene is associated with *C. Diff* infections.

Chapter 2 Immunity

___ 1.	A 2 day post-op heart transplant patient begins to have fever and signs and symptoms of heart failure. The patient is more than likely experiencing which of the following?
A)	Type I, IgE mediated hypersensitivity.
B)	Type III, immune complex-mediated hypersensitivity.
C)	Graft vs host disease.
D)	Host vs graft disease.

___ 2.	Which of the following is a complication of chronic stress?
A)	Renal disease.
B)	Diabetes mellitus.
C)	Pathological fractures.
D)	Increased susceptibility to illness.

___ 3.	Within minutes after receiving an injection of penicillin, the patient complains of shortness of breath and chest pain. The nurse notifies the patient's healthcare provider because this patient is most likely experiencing which type of hypersensitivity?
A)	Type I
B)	Type II
C)	Type III
D)	Type IV

___ 4.	During which of the following stages of the General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) has the body's coping methods been completely utilized?
A)	Alarm.
B)	Resistance.
C)	Transference.
D)	Exhaustion.