Anatomy Physiology and Disease - An Interactive Journey for Health Professionals 4th edition Colbert Test Bank

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Anatomy, Physiology, & Disease, 4e **(Colbert/Ankney/Bonachea)**
Chapter 1 Anatomy, Physiology, and Disease

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Gross anatomy is also known as _____.
A) microscopic anatomy
B) pathologic anatomy
C) macroscopic anatomy
D) diagnostic anatomy
Answer: C

2) An example of gross anatomy would be _____.
A) viewing an x-ray
B) using a microscope
C) performing a complete cellular blood count
D) determining the etiology of a disease
Answer: A

3) The study of physiology deals with _____.
A) disease
B) genetics
C) structures
D) functions
Answer: D

4) The potential outcome of a disease is the _____.
A) etiology
B) diagnosis
C) prognosis
D) treatment
Answer: C

5) The study of disease is known as _____.
A) neurology
B) pathology
C) microbiology
D) cytology
Answer: B

6) The three basic parts of a medical term are _____.
A) prefix, word root, suffix
B) suffix, base, meaning
C) prefix, stem, ending
D) base, word root, stem
Answer: A

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7) What system is known as the mathematical language of medicine?
A) Abbreviation system
B) Metric system
C) English system
D) Customary system
Answer: B

8) Which of the following is NOT a vital sign?
A) Heart rate
B) Temperature
C) Odor
D) Respiratory rate
Answer: C

9) When the physician has documented several signs and symptoms, he or she will be able to make a(n) _____.
A) prognosis
B) etiology
C) cytology
D) diagnosis
Answer: D

10) The body's ability to make adjustments that maintain a stable environment are known as _____.
A) homeostasis
B) metabolism
C) syndrome
D) pathology
Answer: A

11) The body uses feedback loops to maintain homeostasis. The response that opposes an action is known as a(n) _____.
A) depressing feedback loop
B) negative feedback loop
C) positive feedback loop
D) affirmative feedback loop
Answer: B

12) A positive feedback loop is necessary in which of the following situations?
A) Blood pressure
B) Coughing
C) Bleeding
D) Childbirth
Answer: D

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13) Vital signs include all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A) coloring
B) heart rate
C) respirations
D) temperature
Answer: A

14) ICU is the abbreviation for _____.
A) internal care unit
B) immediate critical unit
C) intensive care unit
D) industrial company unit
Answer: C

15) The nurse found a preoperative patient out of bed, barefoot, and watching TV while eating breakfast. "We have to cancel your surgery, because you're not NPO," the nurse said. What did the patient do wrong?
A) The patient ate food.
B) The patient watched TV.
C) The patient walked barefoot.
D) The patient left the hospital bed.
Answer: A

16) A patient rang the call bell because he was in great pain. "I want my p.r.n. medication now," he said. Which medication timing is the nurse going to follow?
A) Medications given in the morning
B) Medications given at noontime
C) Medications given in the evening
D) Medications given when needed
Answer: D

17) A lab technician finishes a test. "The CBC results are in the computer," she tells her supervisor. What body fluid did the technician examine?
A) Saliva
B) Urine
C) Blood
D) Cerebrospinal fluid
Answer: C

18) All members of the Code Team have to take ACLS training annually. Which organs will they practice reviving?
A) Eyes and ears
B) Heart and lungs
C) Nose and throat
D) Stomach and colon
Answer: B

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19) If a patient complains of SOB, which body system is having a problem?
A) Urinary
B) Neurological
C) Reproductive
D) Respiratory
Answer: D

20) The indicators that are essential for human life include all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A) coloring
B) heart rate
C) respirations
D) temperature
Answer: A

21) Which is NOT a definition for *disease*?
A) Not at ease
B) A condition in which the body fails to function normally
C) Anything that is a normal structure or function
D) Anything that upsets normal structure or function
Answer: C

22) The term *tachycardia* means "_____."
A) fast heart rate
B) slow heart rate
C) rhythmic heart rate
D) study of the heart rate
Answer: A

23) Which is NOT a symptom of metabolic syndrome?
A) High triglycerides
B) Low HDL level
C) High blood pressure
D) Vomiting and diarrhea
Answer: D

24) A sign that could be an indication of diabetes is breath that smells like _____.
A) fruit-flavored chewing gum
B) clay or starchy paste
C) sweat
D) maple
Answer: A

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25) The prefix *hyper-* means "_____."
A) small
B) above normal
C) below normal
D) within
Answer: B

26) The suffix *-oma* means "_____."
A) cutting into
B) enlargement of
C) surgically forming an opening
D) tumor
Answer: D

27) The suffix *-algia* means "_____."
A) inflammation
B) cell
C) pertaining to
D) pain
Answer: D

28) Most fevers are the body's way of _____.
A) killing all pathogens
B) breaking up the cells of pathogens
C) making an inhospitable environment for pathogens to survive
D) preventing pathogens from reproducing
Answer: C

29) Sweating at night may indicate _____.
A) tuberculosis
B) Hodgkin's disease
C) riboflavin deficiency
D) skin cancer
Answer: A

30) According to the rules of medical terminology, *nephritis* is defined as "_____."
A) liver failure
B) inflammation of the kidney
C) cirrhosis
D) blood clotting
Answer: B

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31) The abbreviation used for "twice a day" is _____.
A) q.i.d.
B) t.i.d.
C) p.r.n.
D) b.i.d.
Answer: D

32) Volumes expressed as ounces, pints, quarts, gallons, pecks, bushels, or cubic feet are examples of the _____.
A) metric system
B) English system
C) scientific notation
D) International System
Answer: B

33) A nurse found the vital sign he measured in millimeters of mercury to be highly elevated. What condition does his patient have?
A) Hypertension
B) Fever
C) Hyperalgia
D) Heart attack
Answer: A

34) Grams are a metric system measurement of _____.
A) length
B) volume
C) velocity
D) mass
Answer: D

35) Normal adult cardiac output is 6,000 milliliters every 60 seconds. How is this amount of blood being measured?
A) Volume in English units
B) Volume in metric units
C) Length in English units
D) Length in metric units
Answer: B

36) "I always have to use a conversion table," a student complained. Which system of measurement is the student most likely using?
A) English
B) National
C) American Imperial
D) Metric
Answer: A

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37) Which system would most likely be used to calculate the amount of medication to give by weight to a premature infant?
A) English
B) National
C) American Imperial
D) Metric
Answer: D

38) The coroner measures the size of the brain in a patient who died of Alzheimer's disease. Which unit dimension will she likely use to record the diameter?
A) Milliliters
B) Centimeters
C) Kilograms
D) Ounces
Answer: B

39) The diagnostic procedure begins by determining the patient's _____.
A) prognosis
B) syndrome
C) chief complaint
D) laboratory tests
Answer: C

40) _____ is the branch of medicine that studies the characteristics, causes, and effects of disease.
A) Anatomy
B) Physiology
C) Pathology
D) Pharmacy
Answer: C

41) The term *osteopenia* can be defined as "_____."
A) cutting of the skin
B) a lack of normal bone density
C) tumor of the bone
D) cutting into the eye
Answer: B

42) The normal heart rate for an adult is _____ beats per minute.
A) 10-30
B) 70-120
C) 90-170
D) 60-100
Answer: D

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43) The _____ is the prediction of the outcome of a disease.
A) prognosis
B) diagnosis
C) acute determination
D) syndrome
Answer: A

44) A condition in which the body fails to function normally is _____.
A) disease
B) physiology
C) nosocomial
D) epidemiology
Answer: A

45) The cause of a disease is called its _____.
A) prognosis
B) pathology
C) nosocomial
D) etiology
Answer: D

46) A specific group of signs and symptoms that are related to a specific disease is known by which of the following names?
A) Diagnosis
B) Chief complaint
C) Syndrome
D) Relapse
Answer: C

47) A patient with Syndrome X can exhibit which of the following common conditions?
A) High blood sugar levels, low blood pressure, high blood level of HDL
B) High blood sugar levels, high blood pressure, high triglycerides
C) Low blood sugar levels, low blood pressure, high triglycerides
D) Low blood sugar levels, high blood pressure, low blood level of HDL
Answer: B

48) A patient who has metabolic syndrome is at an increased risk for all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A) diabetes
B) heart attack
C) Hodgkin's disease
D) stroke
Answer: C

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49) _____ is the physiological process that monitors and maintains a stable internal environment or equilibrium.
A) Homeostasis
B) Negative feedback loop
C) Positive feedback loop
D) Metabolism
Answer: A

50) After eating a meal, blood glucose levels rise, triggering the pancreas to release insulin. Insulin then directs various cell types to take up glucose and store it, lowering blood glucose levels. This is an example of _____.
A) a spinal reflex
B) a negative feedback loop
C) a positive feedback loop
D) metabolism
Answer: B

51) _____ occurs when the body responds to a change by exaggerating the change instead of correcting it.
A) Homeostasis
B) Negative feedback
C) Positive feedback
D) Metabolism
Answer: C

52) Which of the following is NOT an example of a sign?
A) Temperature
B) Heart Rate
C) Pain
D) Blood Pressure
Answer: C

53) All of the following are symptoms EXCEPT _____.
A) pain
B) respiratory rate
C) dizziness
D) itchiness
Answer: B

54) A condition in which the signs and symptoms develop gradually over time is called _____.
A) chronic
B) acute
C) remission
D) exacerbation
Answer: A

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55) A measure of the number of deaths attributed to a specific disease over a period of time is _____.
A) pandemic
B) epidemic
C) morbidity
D) mortality
Answer: D

56) After eating a meal, the body focuses on storing nutrients and using them to build up the body. This process is called _____.
A) catabolism
B) positive feedback
C) anabolism
D) negative feedback
Answer: C

57) Disease-producing microorganisms that invade the body are known as _____.
A) neogenic
B) aerobic
C) cytophrenic
D) pathogenic
Answer: D

58) The body's first barrier against infection is the _____.
A) skin
B) immune response
C) inflammatory response
D) allergic reaction
Answer: A

59) A disease that is readily transmitted from one person to another is a(n) _____ disease.
A) idiopathic
B) communicable
C) contagious
D) healthcare-associated
Answer: C

60) The four general signs of a(n) _____ response are redness, warmth, edema, and pain.
A) allergic
B) hypersensitivity
C) immune
D) inflammatory
Answer: D

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61) A pathogen can be passed to another individual on nonsterilized equipment through the process of _____.
A) direct contact
B) indirect contact
C) common vehicle transmission
D) airborne transmission
Answer: B

62) _____ are a set of procedures used to provide basic protection against infection for both the healthcare provider and the patient.
A) Basic Precautions
B) Hospital Precautions
C) Standard Precautions
D) Disease Precautions
Answer: C

63) When drawing blood from a patient, what personal protective equipment should be worn?
A) Gloves and gown
B) Gloves only
C) Gloves and mask
D) Gloves, gown, and mask
Answer: B

1.2 True/False Questions

1) In Greek, *anatomy* means "to cut apart."
Answer: TRUE

2) Anatomy focuses on the function and vital processes of the human body.
Answer: FALSE

3) *Macro-* means "small."
Answer: FALSE

4) A bacterial infection is the prognosis for *E. coli* infection.
Answer: FALSE

5) Negative feedback is bad for the body because it increases a change away from normal.
Answer: FALSE

6) Hypotension is high blood pressure.
Answer: FALSE

7) *Hist/o-* is the combining form for tissue.
Answer: TRUE

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8) *Cyt/o-* is the combining form for cell.
Answer: FALSE

9) *Hyp/o-* means "above normal."
Answer: FALSE

10) An appendectomy is surgical removal of the appendix.
Answer: TRUE

11) STAT means "right away" or "immediately."
Answer: TRUE

12) A microscope views small objects.
Answer: TRUE

13) Disease is a condition in which the body fails to function normally.
Answer: TRUE

14) Pain is the fifth vital sign.
Answer: TRUE

15) A disease that is endemic spreads worldwide.
Answer: FALSE

16) An insect that transmits a pathogen by biting another organism is a biological vector.
Answer: TRUE

17) Common vehicle transmission occurs when droplets containing a pathogen are spread through the air.
Answer: FALSE

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