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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The internal environment of the body that is compatible with life is
   a. catabolism.
   b. anabolism.
   c. metabolism.
   d. homeostasis.

   ANS: D
   Homeostasis is the internal environment of the body that is compatible with life, a steady state that is created by all the body systems working together to provide a consistent and unvarying internal environment.

   REF: p. 15 OBJ: 1
   TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Nervous | Terminology: Homeostasis
   MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 2.a

2. The substance that holds organelles within a cell is the
   a. cytoplasm.
   b. lysosome.
   c. mitochondrion.
   d. ribosome.

   ANS: A
   Cytoplasm is a jelly-like substance that surrounds the nucleus and fills the cells. Organelles or structures in the cell are suspended in the cytoplasm.

   REF: p. 14 | Table 2.1 OBJ: 1
   TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
   MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

3. The structure that is the site of protein formation is the
   a. mitochondrion.
   b. ribosome.
   c. lysosome.
   d. nucleus.

   ANS: B
   Ribosomes are free-floating organelle that makes enzymes and proteins. They contain ribonucleic acid (RNA) and are considered the cell's "protein factories."

   REF: p. 14 | Table 2.1 OBJ: 1
   TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
   MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

4. Which structure in a cell is responsible for conversion of nutrients to energy?

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a. Nucleus
b. Mitochondrion
c. Ribosome
d. Cytoplasm

ANS: B
Mitochondrion is an organelle that produces the energy for the cell. It is called the cell's "power plant."

REF: p. 14 | Table 2.1 OBJ: 1
TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

5. Which type of tissue acts as an internal and external covering of the body?
a. Epithelial
b. Connective
c. Muscular
d. Nervous

ANS: A
Epithelial tissue acts as an internal or external covering for organs. Examples of epithelial tissue include the outer layer of the skin, glands, or linings of body cavities and organs.

REF: p. 15 OBJ: 1
TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

6. Bone, blood, and fat are examples of what type of tissue?
a. Epithelial
b. Connective
c. Muscular
d. Nervous

ANS: B
Connective tissue supports and binds other body tissues. Examples of connective tissue include bone, blood, fat, fibrous, areolar, and cartilage. Connective tissue is the most frequently occurring tissue in the body.

REF: p. 15 OBJ: 1
TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

7. *Hist/o* is a combining form for
a. cell.
b. organ.
c. tissue.
d. body system.

ANS: C
Hist/o is a combining form for a tissue.

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REF: p. 32 | Table 2.21 OBJ: 5
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

8. The pointed extremity of a cone-shaped structure is the
   a. apex.
   b. fornix.
   c. antrum.
   d. body.

   ANS: A
   The pointed extremity of a cone-shaped structure is called the *apex*.

   REF: p. 16 | Table 2.4 OBJ: 1
   TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 2.a

9. The space within an artery, vein, intestine, or tube is the
   a. sinus.
   b. lumen.
   c. hilum.
   d. vestibule.

   ANS: B
   The space within an artery, vein, intestine, or tube is called the *lumen*.

   REF: p. 16 | Table 2.4 OBJ: 1
   TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 2.a

10. A small space at the beginning of a canal is the
    a. hilum.
    b. sinus.
    c. vestibule.
    d. fornix.

    ANS: C
    A vestibule is a small space at the beginning of a canal.

    REF: p. 17 | Table 2.4 OBJ: 1
    TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 2.a

11. What is the name of the organ part farthest from its opening?
    a. Fundus
    b. Hilum
    c. Fornix
    d. Apex

    ANS: A

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The base or deepest part of a hollow organ that is farthest from the mouth of the organ is called the *fundus*.

REF: p. 16 | Table 2.4 OBJ: 1
TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 2.a

12. What is the term for the area where nerves and vessels enter and exit an organ?
    a. Antrum
    b. Lumen
    c. Vestibule
    d. Hilum

    ANS: D
    Exit or entrance of a duct into a gland or of a nerve and vessels into an organ is referred to as the *hilum*.

    REF: p. 16 | Table 2.4 OBJ: 1
    TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 2.a

13. The largest or most important part of an organ is termed the
    a. body.
    b. lumen.
    c. apex.
    d. sinus.

    ANS: A
    The largest or most important part of an organ is called the *corporis* or the *body*.

    REF: p. 16 | Table 2.4 OBJ: 1
    TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 2.a

14. *Myel/o* is a combining form for the
    a. muscles and spinal cord.
    b. bone marrow and spinal cord.
    c. muscle and bone marrow.
    d. spinal cord and nerves.

    ANS: B
    Myel/o is the combining form for the bone marrow and spinal cord.

    REF: p. 31 | Table 2.18 OBJ: 5
    TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
    MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

15. *Crur/o* is a combining form meaning the
    a. knee.

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b. back.
c. abdomen.
d. leg.

ANS: D
Crur/o is the word origin for "pertaining to the leg."

REF: p. 19 | Table 2.8 OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

16. *Brachi/o* is a combining form for the
a. lung.
b. arm.
c. leg.
d. neck.

ANS: B
Brachi/o is a combining form for the arm.

REF: p. 19 | Table 2.8 OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

17. *Cervic/o* is a combining form for the
a. abdomen.
b. neck.
c. chest.
d. arm.

ANS: B
Cervic/o is a combining form for the neck.

REF: p. 19 | Table 2.6 OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

18. Back to front is
a. anteroposterior.
b. posteroanterior.
c. distoproximal.
d. proximodistal.

ANS: B
X-rays may be taken from the front of the body to the back—an anteroposterior (AP) view—or from the back to the front—a posteroanterior (PA) view.

REF: p. 18 OBJ: 2

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TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.a

19. Positioning a patient to examine the abdomen would be placing the person in a ____ position.
    a. plantar
    b. proximal
    c. supine
    d. prone

    ANS: C
    Supine means "lying on one's back." A person needs to be lying on his or her back to examine the abdomen.

    REF: p. 22 | Table 2.10 OBJ: 2
    TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.a

20. If a stroke on one side of the brain affects the opposite side, you would term its effect to be on the ____ side.
    a. anterior
    b. posterior
    c. contralateral
    d. ipsilateral

    ANS: C
    Contralateral means "pertaining to the opposite side." *Contra-* means "opposite," *later/o* means "side," and *al-* means "pertaining to"; therefore, *contralateral* means "pertaining to the opposite side."

    REF: p. 21 | Table 2.10 OBJ: 2
    TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.a

21. A patient with burns on her back has lesions on the ____ aspect of her body.
    a. anterior
    b. ventral
    c. posterior
    d. proximal

    ANS: C
    Poster/o means "back" and -ior means "pertaining to"; therefore, *posterior* means "pertaining to the back."

    REF: p. 20 | Table 2.10 OBJ: 2
    TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations

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MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

22. When John grabbed the handle of a hot pan on his stove, he sustained burns on the ____ surface of his hand.
    a. superior
    b. palmar
    c. plantar
    d. pronate

    ANS: B
    Palm/o means "palm" and -ar means "pertaining to"; therefore, *palme*r means "pertaining to the palm."

    REF: p. 19 | Table 2.8 OBJ: 2
    TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

23. Which direction describes vessels that carry blood toward an organ?
    a. Afferent
    b. Efferent
    c. Medial
    d. Lateral

    ANS: A
    Af- means "toward," *fer/o* means "to carry," and *-ent* means "pertaining to"; therefore, *afferent* means "pertaining to carrying toward a surface."

    REF: p. 22 | Table 2.10 OBJ: 2
    TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

24. The scrapes on the elbows of the child were described as ____ injuries.
    a. supine
    b. superficial
    c. superior
    d. supinate

    ANS: B
    Superficial refers to the surface of the body.

    REF: p. 21 | Table 2.10 OBJ: 2
    TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
    MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 2.a

25. The part of the esophagus that is farthest from its beginning at the throat is the ____ end.
    a. dorsal
    b. distal
    c. dextrad

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d. proximal

ANS: D
Dist/o means "far" and *-al* means "pertaining to"; therefore, *distal* means "far from the origin."

REF: p. 22 | Table 2.10 OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

26. A patient with bilateral pain hurts on
a. one side of her body.
b. both sides of her body.
c. the front of her body.
d. the back of her body.

ANS: B
Bi- means "two," *later/o* means "side," and *-al* means "pertaining to"; therefore, *bilateral* means "pertaining to two sides."

REF: p. 21 | Table 2.10 OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

27. A patient lying in a prone position is lying on her
a. belly.
b. back.
c. side.
d. arm.

ANS: A
Prone means "lying on one's belly."

REF: p. 22 | Table 2.10 OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 3.a

28. When a patient came in with numbness of her left arm and left leg, the physician noted that the leg numbness was on the ____ side.
a. contralateral
b. ipsilateral
c. bilateral
d. dextrad

ANS: B
Ipsi- means "same," *later/o* means "side," and *-al* means "pertaining to"; therefore, *ipsilateral* means "pertaining to the same side."

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REF: p. 21 | Table 2.10 OBJ: 2
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

29. The abdominopelvic region that is immediately superior to the umbilical region is the _____ region.
a. hypochondriac
b. lumbar
c. epigastric
d. hypogastric

ANS: C
Epi- means "above" and *gastr/o* means "stomach"; therefore, the abdominopelvic region that is immediately superior to the umbilical region is the epigastric region. Also, see Figure 2-4.

REF: p. 24 | Table 2.12 OBJ: 3
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.d | CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

30. The abdominopelvic region that is inferior to the left lumbar region is the left _____ region.
a. iliac
b. hypogastric
c. hypochondriac
d. inguinal

ANS: A
The abdominopelvic region that is inferior to the left lumbar region is the left iliac region (Fig. 2.4).

REF: p. 24 | Table 2.12 OBJ: 3
TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: I.C.3.d | ABHES: 3.a

31. The abdominopelvic region that is medial to the lumbar regions is the _____ region.
a. hypogastric
b. epigastric
c. umbilical
d. hypochondriac

ANS: C
Medial means "middle." The umbilical region is in the middle of the left and right lumbar regions.

REF: p. 24 | Table 2.12 OBJ: 3

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TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.b | CAAHEP: I.C.3.d | ABHES: 3.a

32. The right lobe of the liver is in the _____ quadrant.
    a. right upper
    b. left upper
    c. right lower
    d. left lower

    ANS: A
    The right upper quadrant (RUQ) includes the right lobe of liver, gallbladder, right kidney, small intestine (duodenum), large intestine (ascending and transverse colon), and the head of pancreas.

    REF: p. 23 OBJ: 3
    TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.c | ABHES: 3.a

33. The stomach and spleen are located in the _____ quadrant.
    a. right upper
    b. left upper
    c. right lower
    d. left lower

    ANS: B
    The left upper quadrant (LUQ) includes the stomach, spleen, left lobe of liver, pancreas, left kidney, and the large intestine (transverse and descending colon).

    REF: p. 23 OBJ: 3
    TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.c | ABHES: 3.a

34. The plane that divides the body horizontally into an upper part and a lower part is the ____ plane.
    a. coronal
    b. frontal
    c. transverse
    d. sagittal

    ANS: C
    The *transverse plane* or the *horizontal plane* divides the body horizontally into an upper part and a lower part.

    REF: p. 24 | Fig. 2.5 OBJ: 3
    TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.a | ABHES: 3.a

35. The plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior sections is the ____ plane.
    a. coronal
    b. frontal

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c. transverse
d. sagittal
e. Both A and B

ANS: E
The *coronal plane* or the *frontal plane* divides the body into front and back portions.

REF: p. 24 OBJ: 3
TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.a | ABHES: 3.a

36. The ____ plane separates the body into equal right and left halves.
a. frontal
b. transverse
c. midsagittal
d. sagittal

ANS: C
A *midsagittal plane* or a *median plane* separates the body into equal right and left halves.

REF: p. 24 | Fig. 2.5 OBJ: 3
TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.a | ABHES: 3.a

37. The role of the _____ system is to transport materials in the blood throughout the body.
a. respiratory
b. endocrine
c. cardiovascular
d. integumentary

ANS: C
The cardiovascular system transports materials in the blood throughout the body. Also, see Table 2.5.

REF: p. 17 | Table 2.5 OBJ: 1
TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cardiac
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.2 |CAAHEP: I.C.7 | ABHES: 2.a

38. The _____ system produces hormones that circulate in the blood to target tissue that stimulates a particular action.
a. respiratory
b. endocrine
c. cardiovascular
d. integumentary

ANS: B
The endocrine system produces hormones that circulate in the blood to target tissue that stimulates a particular action. Also, see Table 2.5.

REF: p. 17 | Table 2.5 OBJ: 1
TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Endocrine

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MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.2 |CAAHEP: I.C.7 | ABHES: 2.a

39. The _____ system's role includes protect and temperature regulation. It includes the skin, subcutaneous tissue, hair, nails, and sense receptors.
    a. respiratory
    b. gastrointestinal
    c. cardiovascular
    d. integumentary

    ANS: D
    The role of the integumentary system includes protection and temperature regulation. Also, see Table 2.5.

    REF: p. 17 | Table 2.5 OBJ: 1
    TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Integumentary/Skin
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.2 |CAAHEP: I.C.7 | ABHES: 2.a

40. Patients with coronary heart disease have a disorder of their ____ system.
    a. respiratory
    b. endocrine
    c. cardiovascular
    d. integumentary

    ANS: C
    The cardiovascular system deals with the heart; therefore, patients with coronary heart disease have a disorder of their cardiovascular system.

    REF: p. 17 | Table 2.5 OBJ: 1
    TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cardiac
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.2 | ABHES: 2.a

41. The combining form for the front is
    a. arthr/o.
    b. antr/o.
    c. anter/o.
    d. atri/o.

    ANS: C
    Anter/o means "front."

    REF: p. 20 | Table 2.10 OBJ: 2
    TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
    MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

42. A dorsal cavity includes the
    a. cranial cavity.
    b. thoracic cavity.
    c. pelvic cavity.
    d. spinal cavity.

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e. A and D only.

ANS: E
The dorsal cavity includes both the cranial cavity and the spinal cavity.

REF: p. 33 OBJ: 3
TOP: Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.d | ABHES: 2.a

43. This cavity contains the heart, lungs, esophagus, and trachea.
a. Cranial cavity
b. Thoracic cavity
c. Pelvic cavity
d. Spinal cavity

ANS: B
The thoracic cavity, which is part of the ventral body cavity, contains the heart, lungs, esophagus, and trachea.

REF: p. 23 | Table 2.11 OBJ: 3
TOP: Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.d | ABHES: 2.a

44. The urinary bladder is located in the ____ cavity.
a. pelvic
b. thoracic
c. abdominal
d. cranial

ANS: A
The pelvic cavity contains the urinary bladder and the reproductive organs.

REF: p. 23 | Table 2.11 OBJ: 3
TOP: Terminology: Planes/Anatomical Locations
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.3.d |CAAHEP: I.C.5 | ABHES: 2.a

45. The plural of hilum is
a. hilus.
b. hila.
c. hili.
d. hilae.

ANS: B
The plural of hilum is *hila*.

REF: p. 16 | Table 2.4 OBJ: 1
TOP: Terminology: Spelling MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 3.a

46. The combining form *cellul/o* means
a. cell.
b. nucleus.

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c. cytoplasm.
d. cell membrane.

ANS: A
The combining form *cellul/o* means "cell."

REF: p. 32 | Table 2.21 OBJ: 4
TOP: Terminology: Structure of Medical Words | Terminology: Word Combinations | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions | Terminology: Root/Prefix/Suffix
MSC: CAAHEP: V.C.9 | ABHES: 3.b

47. _____ is a group of similar cells from the same source that together carry out a specific function.
a. Organism
b. Organ
c. Body system
d. Tissue

ANS: D
Tissue is a group of similar cells from the same source that together carry out a specific function.

REF: p. 15 OBJ: 1
TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

48. A(n) _____ is a composed of two or more types of tissues and have one or more functions.
a. organism
b. organ
c. body system
d. cell

ANS: B
An organ is a structure composed of two or more types of tissue. An organ may have one or more functions.

REF: p. 16 OBJ: 1
TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

49. What is the structural organization of the body from simple to complex?
a. Tissues, cells, body systems, organisms, and organs
b. Cells, organs, tissues, body systems, and organisms
c. Cells, tissues, organs, body systems, and organisms
d. Tissues, cells, organs, body systems, and organisms

ANS: C
The structural organization of the body from simple to complex is cells, tissues, organs, body systems, and organisms.

REF: p. 16 | p. 18 OBJ: 1

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TOP: A&P Structure/Systems/Organs: Cells/Structures/Chromosomes
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.1 | ABHES: 2.a

50. A neutral pH is ____.
a. 1
b. 5
c. 7
d. 10

ANS: C
The pH refers to the acid-base level of a solution on a scale of 1 to 14. A neutral pH is 7.

REF: p. 24 OBJ: 4 TOP: Terminology: Homeostasis
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.7 | ABHES: 3.a

51. To maintain homeostasis, the body attempts to keep the pH between _____.
a. 5 and 5.2
b. 7.25 and 7.45
c. 7.35 and 7.45
d. 5.35 and 5.55

ANS: C
To maintain homeostasis, the body attempts to keep the pH between 7.35 and 7.45.

REF: p. 24 OBJ: 4 TOP: Terminology: Homeostasis
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.7 | ABHES: 3.a

52. What helps to maintain the pH range?
a. Urinary system
b. Chemical buffers
c. Respiratory system
d. All of the above

ANS: D
To help maintain the pH range, the urinary system, the respiratory system, and chemical buffers must all work together.

REF: p. 24 | p. 25 OBJ: 4 TOP: Terminology: Homeostasis
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.7 | ABHES: 3.a

53. A ____ is a group of signs and symptoms that occur together and is associated with it.
a. disease
b. syndrome
c. disorder
d. prevalence

ANS: B
A syndrome is a group of signs and symptoms that occur together and is associated with it.

REF: p. 25 OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Health Related Syndromes | Terminology: Medical

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Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

54. ____ is how often the disease occurs.
a. Morbidity
b. Mortality
c. Prevalence
d. Incidence

ANS: C
Prevalence is how often the disease occurs.

REF: p. 25 OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

55. ___ is the cause of the disorder or the disease.
a. Etiology
b. Sign
c. Symptom
d. Prognosis

ANS: A
The etiology is the cause of the disorder or the disease.

REF: p. 25 OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

56. A ___ is something that can be measured or observed by others.
a. etiology
b. sign
c. symptom
d. prognosis

ANS: B
A sign is something that is measured or observed by others, called objective data. Examples of signs include redness, swelling or edema, blood pressure, and pulse.

REF: p. 25 OBJ: 5 TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.a | ABHES: 2.b

57. ____ can also be called subjective data.
a. Etiology
b. Prevention
c. Signs
d. Symptoms

ANS: D
Symptoms can only be perceived by the patient and are called subjective data. Examples of this include pain, headache, dizziness, and nausea.

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REF: p. 25 OBJ: 5 TOP: Terminology: Medical Word Definitions
MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.b | ABHES: 2.b

58. What is considered the body's first line of defense?
    a. Skin
    b. Tears and saliva
    c. Mucus
    d. Stomach acid
    e. All of the above

    ANS: E
    The body's first line of defense includes chemical and physical barriers such as skin, tears, saliva, mucus, cilia, stomach acid, "good" bacteria found on and in the body, and urine.

    REF: p. 25 OBJ: 5
    TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Lymphatic/Immune
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.7 | ABHES: 2.b

59. What is considered predisposing factors for disease?
    a. Hereditary factors
    b. Age
    c. Gender
    d. Environmental factors
    e. All of the above

    ANS: E
    Predisposing factors for disease include hereditary factors, age, gender, environmental factors, and lifestyle.

    REF: p. 25 OBJ: 5
    TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

60. What is a common cause of disease?
    a. Genetics
    b. Inflammatory processes
    c. Immunity
    d. Nutritional imbalance
    e. All of the above

    ANS: E
    There are several common causes of diseases, including genetics, infectious pathogens, inflammatory processes, immunity, nutritional imbalance, trauma and environmental agents, and neoplasms.

    REF: p. 28 OBJ: 5
    TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors
    MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

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61. ___ are the basic units of heredity.
    a. Chromosomes
    b. Cells
    c. Nuclei
    d. Genes

    ANS: D
    Genes are the basic units of heredity or the instructions on how our bodies should develop and function.

    REF: p. 28 OBJ: 5
    TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

62. The _____ starts at the time of exposure to a disease and ends when the signs and symptoms appear.
    a. contagious period
    b. communicable period
    c. isolation period
    d. incubation period

    ANS: D
    The incubation period starts at the time of exposure and ends when the signs and symptoms appear. The incubation period is different for each disease.

    REF: p. 28 OBJ: 5
    TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Lymphatic/Immune | Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.b | ABHES: 2.b

63. When a cell is damaged what chemical is released?
    a. Histamine
    b. Bradykinin
    c. Prostaglandins
    d. All of the above

    ANS: D
    The cells damaged release chemicals called histamine, prostaglandins, and bradykinin.

    REF: p. 28 | p. 29 OBJ: 5
    TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Lymphatic/Immune | Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

64. What is seen with the inflammation process?
    a. Erythema
    b. Edema
    c. Pain
    d. Loss of movement
    e. All of the above

    ANS: E

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With inflammation, the blood vessels at the site dilate causing increased blood flow and erythema. Blood vessel walls allow more white blood cells and plasma to move out of the vessel to the surrounding tissues. This causes edema, pain, and loss of movement.

REF: p. 29 | Box 2.1 OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Lymphatic/Immune | Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.8.c | ABHES: 2.b

65. ___ refers to the extent of the cancer, including the size and if it has spread.
a. Undifferentiated
b. Stage
c. Grade
d. Poorly differentiated

ANS: B
Stage refers to the extent of the cancer, including the size and if it has spread.

REF: p. 32 OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Lymphatic/Immune | Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Incidence/Prevalence/Risk Factors MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.9.a | ABHES: 2.b

66. ___ refers to how abnormal the malignant cells look.
a. Undifferentiated
b. Stage
c. Grade
d. Poorly differentiated

ANS: C
Grade refers to how abnormal the malignant cells look. If the malignant cells and tissues closely resemble normal cells and tissues, the tumor is called “well differentiated.” These are more slow-growing tumors. If the malignant cells and tissues to not look like normal cells and tissues, they are called “undifferentiated” or “poorly differentiated.”

REF: p. 32 OBJ: 5
TOP: Pathology/Disease/Conditions: Lymphatic/Immune | Terminology: Medical Word Definitions MSC: CAAHEP: I.C.9.a | ABHES: 2.b

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