Human Diseases 6th edition Neighbor Solutions Manual

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Solution and Answer Guide

Marianne Neighbors, Ruth Tannehill-Jones, Human Diseases, Sixth Edition, CY 2023, Core ISBN 9780357618042; Chapter 1: Introduction to Human Diseases

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Review Questions

Short Answer

1. Identify why it is important to study human diseases.
   Answer: The study of human diseases is important to understand a variety of other topics in the healthcare field.

2. Describe the types of pathologists and their roles in the study of diseases.
   Answer: A pathologist is a physician who studies diseases. Some pathologists study diseased tissues to determine the cause of the disease, while others examine surgical tissues to determine the presence of the disease. Some pathologists may examine human tissues to determine the cause of death or to find evidence of a criminal act.

3. List the five predisposing factors for diseases and one disease related to each factor.

   Answer:
   - Age—teen girls are at a high risk for problem pregnancy.
   - Sex—women are at risk for breast cancer.
   - Environment—coal miners are at risk for lung disease.
   - Lifestyle—smokers are at risk for several diseases, especially lung cancer.
   - Heredity—individuals with a family history of coronary artery disease are at an increased risk for developing it.

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Matching

1. Match the terms in the left column with the correct definition in the right column.

_____ Pathogenesis	a. The cause of disease
_____ Etiology	b. Interventions to cure or control a disease
_____ Diagnosis	c. The development of a disease
_____ Prognosis	d. The identification or naming of a disease
_____ Treatment	e. The predicted or expected outcome of a disease

Answer:
Pathogenesis—c. the development of a disease
Etiology—a. the cause of a disease
Diagnosis—d. the identification of naming of a disease
Prognosis—e. the predicted or expected outcome of a disease
Treatment—b. interventions to cure or control a disease

Fill in the Blank

1. A common test used in determining a disease diagnosis involves recording the electrical activity of the heart; it is called a/an _____.
Answer: EKG or ECG

Case Studies

Case Study 1

Stan Colton was accidentally tripped by another player while running down the field at a soccer game that you were coaching. He is able to walk the sideline with assistance but has obvious bleeding on his legs and one arm. You grabbed and took the first-aid box to him.

1. What do you do next?
Answer: Have Stan sit down. Put on gloves, and use a sterile dressing from the first-aid kit to cover the wound.

2. What equipment might you use to give aid to Stan?
Answer: Apply pressure to the wound to stop the bleeding. Clean and dress the wound with sterile saline (or water) and dressings from the kit. If the wound is minor (an abrasion or

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minor cut), Stan may not need further medical intervention. If bleeding persists or if the wound is deep, he should be referred to a physician.

3. What standard precaution should apply to this case?

Answer: Standard precautions are always used when bleeding occurs. In this case, with mild bleeding, gloves are worn while applying pressure and dressing the wound.

Case Study 2

Jane Swenson has been suffering from a cold for about a week and has missed three days of work. She decides to return to work at the local community center for older adults. Although she still has a cough and a runny nose, her health has improved since last week.

1. Should Jane still use some precautions to prevent infecting others? If so, what should she do?

Answer: If Jane is still coughing and has a runny nose, she should probably not return to work, at present, since she is working with older adults who often have suppressed immune systems. If she has an elevated temperature, even a low-grade one, she should not be working. However, if she does not have an elevated temperature and does return to work, she should wear a mask and use the appropriate handwashing, coughing, and nasal discharge precautions. Jane should also use antibacterial hand gel intermittently and properly dispose of used tissues.

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