Pathophysiology Practical Approach 3rd edition Story Test Bank

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Chapter 1 - Quiz

1. A 22-year-old obese female patient comes into the clinic complaining of an ear ache and hearing loss in the right ear. Assessment reveals temperature 101.2, low-set ears, a wide neck, and droopy eyelids. Patient reports a history of "kidney and heart problems" as well as "being born different." Based on these findings, what chromosomal disorder does this patient likely have?
A) Down syndrome
B) Turner's syndrome
C) Klinefelter's syndrome
D) Fragile X syndrome

2. 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.

3. 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

4. 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.

5. Injury that occurs when blood flow is diminished to tissue is called _____ injury.
A) hypoxic
B) ischemic
C) hyperemic

D) neoplastic

6. 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.

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

8. The cancer growth continuum is divided into which of the following stages?
A) Stage 1, stage 2, stage 3
B) Initiation, progression, promotion
C) Preliminary, evolutionary, metastasis
D) Initiation, promotion, progression

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

10. 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.

11. Mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, lysosomes, and centrioles are all examples of:
A) cell membranes.
B) organelles.
C) enzymes.
D) None of these is correct.

12. DNA is composed of base chemicals called _____.
A) 4; adenine, thymine, guanine, and cytosine
B) 3; nucleotide, deoxyribose, and base

C) 2: chromosomes, and proteins
D) None of these is correct.

13. 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

14. 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

15. The function of lysosome*s* 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.

16. A _____ gene is one that produces an effect only in the homozygous state.
A) dominant
B) recessive
C) sex-linked
D) hemizygous

17. A _____ gene expresses itself in either the heterozygous or the homozygous state.
A) dominant
B) recessive
C) sex-linked
D) hemizygous

18. Genes carried on sex chromosomes are called _____ genes.
A) dominant
B) recessive
C) sex-linked
D) hemizygous

19. 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

20. _____ syndrome occurs in males when there is an extra X chromosome.
A) Triple X
B) Turner's
C) Klinefelter's
D) XYY

21. A metastatic tumor is one that:
A) has spread to a location away 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.

22. An increase in cardiac size and function due to increased workload is termed:
A) atrophy.
B) functional.
C) hypertrophy.
D) inflammation.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. A routine ultrasound of a 38-year-old women of 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)

26. 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.:

27. 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

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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

31. Which of the following assessment findings is most concerning to the nurse and would require immediate action?
A) Speech delays in a 10-year-old with fragile X syndrome
B) A palpable lump in the left breast of an 18-year-old with Klinefelter's syndrome
C) Vision issues in a 14-year-old with Turner's syndrome
D) Bruise in a cancer patient receiving chemotherapy

Chapter 2 - Quiz