Pathopharmacology 1st edition Colbert Test Bank

SKU: 9781305946255-TEST-BANK

Author: Cengage Learning
Print ISBN: 9781305946255
Title: Pathopharmacology
eBook 13 digit ISBN: 9781305946255
Chapter/Section Name: Core Concepts of Disease
Chapter/Section Number: 1

1. The individual that studies disease is called

a. endodontist.
b. pathogenic.
c. psychiatrist.
d. pathologist.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. An endodontist is a dentist who specializes in maintaining teeth through endodontic therapy. See Terms Associated with Disease
b. Incorrect. The term “pathogenic” is used to describe organisms that produce disease. See Terms Associated with Disease
c. Incorrect. A psychiatrist is a medical practitioner specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness. See Terms Associated with Disease
d. Correct. A pathologist is a scientist who studies the causes and effects of diseases, especially one who examines laboratory samples of body tissue for diagnostic or forensic purposes.

Difficulty: Easy
LO: 1.1
Learning Objective Narrative: Interpret disease medical terminology.
A-Head: Terms Associated with Disease
Bloom’s: Remember

1. Any disease occurring spontaneously with an unknown cause is termed

a. unknown.

b. spontaneous.

c. idiopathic.

d. idiopathy.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Unknown is defined as not known or familiar. See Terms Associated with Disease
b. Incorrect. Spontaneous is defined as occurring without apparent external cause. See Terms Associated with Disease
c. Correct. Any disease occurring spontaneously with an unknown cause is termed “idiopathic.”
d. Incorrect. Idiopathy is defined as any disease with unknown cause or mechanism of apparently spontaneous origin. See Terms Associated with Disease

Difficulty: Moderate
LO: 1.1

Learning Objective Narrative: Interpret disease medical terminology.
A-Head: Terms Associated with Disease
Bloom's: Remember

1. _____ is the medical term for the cause or origin of a disease.

ANS: Etiology XX etiology

Analysis: See Diagnosis

Difficulty: Moderate
LO: 1.1
Learning Objective Narrative: Interpret disease medical terminology.
A-Head: Diagnosis
Bloom's: Remember

1. When presenting to a medical facility, the patient will complain of a specific ailment or issue that is being experienced. This is called
   a. the chief complaint.
   b. a diagnostic testing.
   c. a disease.
   d. the diagnosis.

Analysis:

a. Correct. When presenting to a medical facility, the patient will complain of a specific ailment or issue that is being experienced. This is called the chief complaint (CC) or the main reason the individual sought medical attention.
b. Incorrect. A diagnostic test is any approach used to gather clinical information for the purposes of making a clinical decision (i.e., diagnosis). See Diagnosis
c. Incorrect. A disease is defined as an impairment of health or a condition of abnormal functioning. See Diagnosis
d. Incorrect. A diagnosis is identifying the nature or cause of some phenomenon. See Diagnosis

Difficulty: Easy
LO: 1.1
Learning Objective Narrative: Interpret disease medical terminology.
A-Head: Diagnosis
Bloom's: Remember

2. The expected outcome or the prediction of an ailment is known as the _____.

ANS: prognosis

Analysis: See Prognosis

Difficulty: Easy

LO: 1.1
Learning Objective Narrative: Interpret disease medical terminology.
A-Head: Prognosis
Bloom's: Remember

3. If the disease prognosis is that it will result in imminent death, it is deemed
   a. terminal.
   b. in remission.
   c. relapse.
   d. survival rate.

Analysis:

a. Correct. Terminal is defined as causing or ending in or approaching death.

b. Incorrect. In remission is defined as the period where the disease is treated successfully and the patient is free of symptoms. See More Disease Terminology

c. Incorrect. Relapse is defined as the reappearance of the disease or condition. See More Disease Terminology

d. Incorrect. Survival rate is defined as the length of time a patient lives after being diagnosed with a disease. See More Disease Terminology

Difficulty: Easy
LO: 1.1
Learning Objective Narrative: Interpret disease medical terminology.
A-Head: More Disease Terminology
Bloom's: Remember

4. Which of the following is NOT a term used to describe a hospital-associated infection?

a. Nosocomial infection

b. Chronic condition

c. Hospital-acquired infection

d. Iatrogenic

Analysis:

   a. Incorrect. Nosocomial infection means hospital-acquired infection. See Transmission of Disease
   b. Correct. A chronic condition is a human health condition or disease that is persistent or otherwise long-lasting in its effects or a disease that comes with time.
   c. Incorrect. A hospital-acquired infection is an infection caught while hospitalized. See Transmission of Disease
   d. Incorrect. Iatrogenic refers to a disease caused by medical intervention. See Transmission of Disease

Difficulty: Moderate
LO: 1.2
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe how disease is transferred.
A-Head: Transmission of Disease
Bloom's: Remember

5. Which of the following identifies the agency responsible for recording and tracking diseases not only domestically but abroad?
   a. OIG
   b. CMS
   c. CDC
   d. AHRQ

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is a federal agency responsible for the protection and integrity of Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) programs as well as the health and welfare of program beneficiaries. See Epidemiology

b. Incorrect. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid is part of the Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) that administers the Medicare program and works in partnership with state governments to administer Medicaid. See Epidemiology

c. Correct. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is a U.S. federal agency under the Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) that records and tracks disease not only domestically but abroad in an effort to monitor possible threats.

d. Incorrect. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) is a U.S. government agency that functions as a part of the Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) to support research to help improve the quality of health care. See Epidemiology

Difficulty: Moderate
LO: 1.2
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe how disease is transferred.
A-Head: Epidemiology
Bloom's: Remember

6. A disease that is found in a certain region or specific population on a continual basis is an _____.

ANS: endemic

Analysis: See Epidemiology

Difficulty: Hard
LO: 1.2

Learning Objective Narrative: Describe how disease is transferred.
A-Head: Epidemiology
Bloom's: Remember

7. Which of the following best exemplifies an endemic?

a. Influenza A (H1N1 virus)

b. Sudden occurrence of microcephaly (a congenital defect) as a result of the Zika virus

c. HIV/AIDS

d. Ebola in West Africa

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Influenza A (H1N1 virus) is an example of a pandemic. See Epidemiology
b. Incorrect. Sudden occurrence of microcephaly is a result of an epidemic. See Epidemiology
c. Incorrect. HIV/AIDS is a pandemic disease affecting the population of a vast geographic area. See Epidemiology
d. Correct. Ebola in West Africa is an example of an endemic because it is found in a certain region.

Difficulty: Moderate
LO: 1.2
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe how disease is transferred.
A-Head: Epidemiology
Bloom's: Understand

8. If you were an infectious disease professional, what would you do to avoid direct contact to a pathogen?

a. Wear a face mask.

b. Use sterilized medical instruments.

c. Use new medical equipment.

d. Wear gloves.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Wearing a face mask prevents airborne transmission which occurs when a pathogen is released into the air by way of coughing, sneezing, talking, or laughing. See Contact Transmission

b. Incorrect. Using sterilized medical instruments prevents indirect contact which occurs when the host comes into contact with a contaminated surface, such as a doorknob, and then touches a mucous membrane or wound. See Contact Transmission

c. Incorrect. Using new medical equipment prevents indirect contact which occurs when the host comes into contact with a contaminated surface, such as a doorknob, and then touches a mucous membrane or wound. See Contact Transmission

d. Correct. Wearing gloves prevents contaminated body fluids entering the skin through a cut. Direct contact is when a person carrying a pathogenic microorganism comes into physical contact with another person or when body fluids make contact with an open sore or mucous membrane.

Difficulty: Easy
LO: 1.2
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe how disease is transferred.
A-Head: Contact Transmission
Bloom's: Apply

9. A _____ is any living organism (person, plant, or animal) that carries and transmits disease to another living organism.

ANS: vector

See Carriers of Disease

Difficulty: Easy
LO: 1.2
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe how disease is transferred.
A-Head: Carriers of Disease
Bloom's: Remember

10. Which of the following best exemplifies risk factors noted in the patient's medical record?

a. Chief complaint of shortness of breath

b. Frequent drinking

c. Exposure to mold

d. Family history of stroke

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. The chief complaint is documented as part of the personal medical history. See Risk Factors

b. Incorrect. Frequent drinking would be documented as part of social history. See Risk Factors

c. Correct. Exposure to mold would be classified as an environmental category under risk factors.

d. Incorrect. Family history of stroke would be documented as part of family history. See Risk Factors

Difficulty: Easy
LO: 1.3
Learning Objective Narrative: State risk factors associated with disease.

A-Head: Risk Factors
Bloom's: Understand

11. Which example best exemplifies content found as part of the social history?

a. Symptoms

b. Illicit drug use

c. Heredity diseases

d. Reaction to penicillin

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Symptoms are listed as part of the patient's past medical history (PMH). See Social History

b. Correct. Illicit drug use is documented as part of the social history.

c. Incorrect. Hereditary diseases are documented as part of the family history. See Social History

d. Incorrect. A reaction to medications is documented as part of allergies. See Social History

Difficulty: Moderate
LO: 1.4
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe the importance of patient history.
A-Head: Social History
Bloom's: Understand

12. The patient's _____ history identifies what the patient does or did for a living.

ANS: occupational

Analysis: See Occupational History

Difficulty: Easy
LO: 1.4
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe the importance of patient history.
A-Head: Occupational History
Bloom's: Remember

13. Match the infectious disease to the correct description of the disease.

Ebola	a devastating contagious disease with very high mortality rates
Zika virus	a sudden occurrence of microcephaly in newborns
Escherichia coli	a bacterium normally found in the colon
Rhinovirus	the common cold

Analysis: See Epidemiology

Difficulty: Easy
LO: 1.2
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe how disease is transferred.
A-Head: Epidemiology
Bloom's: Understanding

14. Match the patient information to the correct example.

Family history parent with the same or related illness

Occupational history coal minor

History of present illness (HPI) recent occurrences in relation to chief compliant

Past medical history (PMH) all previous illnesses and procedures

Analysis: See The Importance of Information Gathering

Difficulty: Easy
LO: 1.4
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe the importance of patient history.
A-Head: The Importance of Information Gathering
Bloom's: Understand

15. _____ are objective measurements of body functions such as height and weight that can be consistently obtained by different health care professionals without bias and personal judgment.

ANS: Signs XX signs

Analysis: See Differentiating between Signs and Symptoms

Difficulty: Moderate
LO: 1.4
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe the importance of patient history.
A-Head: Differentiating between Signs and Symptoms
Bloom's: Remember

16. Match the physical examination process with the correct definition.

Palpation touching

Percussion tapping

Inspection looking

Auscultation listening using a stethoscope

Analysis: See Physical Examination

Difficulty: Easy
LO: 1.4
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe the importance of patient history.
A-Head: Physical Examination
Bloom's: Remember

17. What can you do to avoid indirect contact to a pathogen?

a. Wear face mask.

b. Open bathroom door with paper towel.

c. Cook food to a safe temperature.

d. Wear gloves.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Wearing a face mask prevents airborne transmission which occurs when a pathogen is released into the air by way of coughing, sneezing, talking, or laughing. See Contact Transmission

b. Correct. Indirect contact occurs when the host comes into contact with a contaminated surface, such as a doorknob, and then touches a mucous membrane or wound.

c. Incorrect. Cooking food to a safe temperature is an example of safeguarding against transport of pathogens via food. This is an example of common vehicle. See Contact Transmission

d. Incorrect. Wearing gloves prevents contaminated body fluids entering the skin through a cut. This is an example of direct contact. See Contact Transmission

Difficulty: Moderate
LO: 1.2
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe how disease is transferred.
A-Head: Contact Transmission
Bloom's: Apply

18. If you are the health care professional documenting in the patient record, where would you record the patient's heart rate, pulse, and laboratory findings?

a. HPI

b. Social history

c. Physical examination

d. Past medical history

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. History of present illness (HPI) is where the health care professional records the history of the current condition or disease. See Physical Examination

b. Incorrect. Social history is where the health care professional would record lifestyle information. See Physical Examination

c. Correct. A physical examination is the process of physically examining a patient in a systematic manner. Vital signs and laboratory findings are completed during the physical exam.

d. Incorrect. The past medical history includes the listing of previous medical illnesses and procedures. See Physical Examination

Difficulty: Easy
LO: 1.4
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe the importance of patient history.
A-Head: Physical Examination
Bloom's: Apply

19. For which scenario would an MRI be the most appropriate test?

a. View detailed image of ligaments and tendons

b. Examine extent of cranial hemorrhage

c. Determine location of fracture

d. Determine type of bacteria

Analysis:

a. Correct. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is imaging that uses magnets and radio waves to produce high-resolution images of organs and soft tissues with no radiation exposure to patient.

b. Incorrect. A computerized tomography (CT or CAT) scan is imaging utilizing X-rays and a computer to produce cross-sectional slices of the body. See Magnetic Resonance Imaging

c. Incorrect. An X-ray is an imaging technique utilized to determine any bone breaks and defects in the body. See Magnetic Resonance Imaging

d. Incorrect. Culture and sensitivity (C&S) is a laboratory sample from the patient that grows and identifies the pathogen and tests what drug will kill it. See Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Difficulty: Moderate
LO: 1.5
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe common methods used to treat and diagnose diseases.
A-Head: Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Bloom's: Understand

20. Which of the following would identify whether the patient is at risk for a blood clot?

a. WBCs

b. HCT

c. Hgb

d. PLT

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. White blood cells (WBCs) are cells within blood stream that fight infection. See Complete Blood Count

b. Incorrect. Hematocrit (HCT) is the ratio of total cellular volume to total volume of blood. See Complete Blood Count

c. Incorrect. Hemoglobin (Hgb) is the protein in the red blood cell that carries oxygen. See Complete Blood Count

d. Correct. Platelets (PLT) are cellular fragments that clot blood.

Difficulty: Hard
LO: 1.5
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe common methods used to treat and diagnose diseases.
A-Head: Complete Blood Count
Bloom's: Understand

21. Which of the following conditions or symptoms would explain the need to measure electrolytes in the blood?

a. Cloudy urine

b. Anemia

c. Bleeding

d. Dehydration

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Cloudy urine would warrant urine analysis. See Electrolytes

b. Incorrect. Anemia would warrant testing hemoglobin and hematocrit. See Electrolytes

c. Incorrect. Bleeding would warrant testing platelet count. See Electrolytes

d. Correct. Dehydration would warrant checking for an electrolyte imbalance.

Difficulty: Hard
LO: 1.5
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe common methods used to treat and diagnose diseases.
A-Head: Electrolytes
Bloom's: Understand

22. Match the type of blood cells to the correct function.

Red blood cells	transport oxygen
Hemoglobin	Protein in the red blood cell that carries oxygen
White blood cells	fight infection
Platelets	clot blood

Analysis: See Complete Blood Count

Difficulty: Easy
LO: 1.5
Learning Objective Narrative: Describe common methods used to treat and diagnose diseases.
A-Head: Complete Blood Count
Bloom's: Remember