

Chapter 1: The Disease Process

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Factors influencing the disease process in elderly clients include:
 - a. Chromosomal disorder.
 - b. Decreased immunity.
 - c. Degenerative conditions.
 - d. Both B and C

- _____ 2. Phenotype is a word used to describe:
 - a. Inherited diseases.
 - b. Physical appearance.
 - c. Personality traits.
 - d. Color vision.

- _____ 3. Hemophilia is a/an:
 - a. Multifactorial disorder.
 - b. Chromosomal disorder.
 - c. X- or sex-linked disorder.
 - d. Autosomal disorder.

- _____ 4. Diseases caused by bacteria include:
 - a. Diphtheria.
 - b. Yellow fever.
 - c. Hepatitis.
 - d. Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

- _____ 5. A predisposing factor:
 - a. May make a person more susceptible to disease.
 - b. Might be age, sex, heredity, or environment.
 - c. Includes lifestyle.
 - d. All of the above

- _____ 6. Hereditary diseases:
 - a. Always appear at birth.
 - b. May go undetected until adolescence or adulthood.
 - c. Are caused by a person's genetic makeup.
 - d. Both B and C

- _____ 7. Anaphylactic shock is:
 - a. Considered an allergic reaction.
 - b. A neoplastic malignancy of the lymph system.
 - c. Chronic and not life threatening.
 - d. Emotional or mental in etiology.

- _____ 8. Obesity:
 - a. Has been defined as being 10% to 20% above ideal body weight.
 - b. May be caused by too many calories or too little activity.
 - c. May be an endocrine or metabolic problem.
 - d. All of the above

- _____ 9. The conventional method of classifying hereditary diseases is to group them into which of the following categories?
- _____ a. Congenital, mutational, and infectious
 - _____ b. Chromosomal, multifactorial, and monogenic
 - _____ c. Monogenic, chromosomal, and congenital
 - _____ d. Chromosomal, mutational, and autoimmune
- _____ 10. Environmental hazards that may have an effect on health might include:
- _____ a. Pollutants such as car exhaust and loud noise.
 - _____ b. Geographical location.
 - _____ c. Heavy computer use.
 - _____ d. All of the above
- _____ 11. Which of the following conditions is *not* a genetic disorder?
- _____ a. Cystic fibrosis
 - _____ b. Sickle cell anemia
 - _____ c. Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - _____ d. Phenylketonuria
- _____ 12. Acute inflammation causes:
- _____ a. Redness, heat, pain, swelling, and loss of function.
 - _____ b. Heat, swelling, and loss of function.
 - _____ c. Redness, pain, swelling, and loss of function.
 - _____ d. Redness, pain, and loss of function.
- _____ 13. The leading cause of death in the United States for persons younger than age 35 is:
- _____ a. Infection.
 - _____ b. Hereditary disease.
 - _____ c. Trauma.
 - _____ d. Chemical exposure.
- _____ 14. Which of the following are examples of chromosomal disorders?
- _____ a. Klinefelter syndrome
 - _____ b. Turner syndrome
 - _____ c. Down syndrome
 - _____ d. All of the above
- _____ 15. An idiopathic disease:
- _____ a. Is transmitted genetically.
 - _____ b. Has no known cause.
 - _____ c. Is caused by medical treatment.
 - _____ d. Is caused by trauma.
- _____ 16. An iatrogenic disease:
- _____ a. Is transmitted genetically.
 - _____ b. Has no known cause.
 - _____ c. Is caused by medical treatment.
 - _____ d. Is caused by trauma.
- _____ 17. The “rule of nines” can be used to assess the extent/severity of:
- _____ a. Hereditary diseases.
 - _____ b. Near drowning.

- c. Burns.
- d. Infections.

- _____ 18. Which of the following microorganisms include yeasts and molds?
- a. Fungi
 - b. Rickettsiae
 - c. Protozoa
 - d. Viruses
- _____ 19. The large division of wormlike internal parasites is:
- a. *Endolimax nana*.
 - b. *Aspergillus*.
 - c. Helminth.
 - d. *Plasmodium*.
- _____ 20. The smallest microorganisms are:
- a. Bacilli.
 - b. Cocci.
 - c. Tapeworms.
 - d. Viruses.
- _____ 21. Included in the groups classified as microorganisms are:
- a. Fungi and parasites.
 - b. Rickettsiae and protozoa.
 - c. Bacteria and viruses.
 - d. All of the above
- _____ 22. Brain tissue is bruised and normal nerve function is disrupted by:
- a. Frostbite.
 - b. Contusions.
 - c. Concussions.
 - d. Skull fractures.
- _____ 23. Extreme cold may cause:
- a. Chilblain.
 - b. Hypothermia.
 - c. Hypovolemic shock.
 - d. Both A and B
- _____ 24. Which of the following causes a lack of oxygen and accumulation of carbon dioxide in the blood?
- a. Electric shock
 - b. Poisoning
 - c. Asphyxiation
 - d. Neoplasia
- _____ 25. Which of the following is classified by extent, depth, client age, and associated illness and injury?
- a. Insect, snake, and spider bites
 - b. Burns
 - c. Allergies
 - d. Physical trauma
- _____ 26. The spreading process of a malignant tumor or cancer is:
- a. Tachycardia.

- b. Sarcoma.
- c. In situ.
- d. Metastasis.

- _____ 27. The action by a group of white cells called T-cell lymphocytes is:
- a. Cell-mediated immunity.
 - b. Humoral immunity.
 - c. Phagocytosis.
 - d. Lymphadenopathy.
- _____ 28. Chemical or physical agents/irritants that may cause disease are:
- a. Extremes of atmospheric pressure.
 - b. Poisoning and ionizing radiation.
 - c. Allergies and eczema.
 - d. Both A and B
- _____ 29. Inflammation is defined as:
- a. The body's response to trauma, physical or chemical agents, and pathogenic organisms.
 - b. Either acute or chronic.
 - c. A process beginning with the physical irritant and ending with healing.
 - d. All of the above
- _____ 30. Illness differs from disease in that illness:
- a. Encompasses how individuals perceive themselves as suffering from a disease.
 - b. Is easier for health-care providers to treat.
 - c. Is known by its medical classification and distinguishing features.
 - d. All of the above
- _____ 31. The human body is protected by which of the following?
- a. Its structure
 - b. Its immune response
 - c. Its inflammatory response
 - d. All of the above
- _____ 32. Which of the following is a predisposing factor for disease?
- a. Environment
 - b. Gender
 - c. Lifestyle
 - d. All of the above
- _____ 33. Which of the following is an example of autosomal dominant disease?
- a. Cystic fibrosis
 - b. Huntington disease
 - c. Tay-Sachs disease
 - d. Sickle cell anemia
- _____ 34. Which of the following are examples of parasites?
- a. Pinworms
 - b. Tapeworms
 - c. Flukes
 - d. All of the above
 - e. A and B only

- ____ 35. Bacilli (a form of bacteria) are:
- a. Rod shaped.
 - b. Spiral shaped.
 - c. Dot shaped.
 - d. None of the above

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ____ 36. Heredity is a predisposing factor when a trait inherited from a parent puts an individual at risk for certain diseases.
- ____ 37. A gene is the basic unit of heredity.
- ____ 38. There must be two copies (both parents) of the abnormal gene in order for an autosomal recessive disease to develop.
- ____ 39. A person with hemophilia bleeds longer following any kind of injury because the blood does not clot normally.
- ____ 40. Diabetes mellitus is due primarily to insufficient insulin production by the kidneys.

Matching

Match the terms with their definitions.

- a. Structures that make up DNA
 - b. Disease-producing organisms
 - c. Drugs used to prevent or stop vomiting
 - d. Pairs of genes that possess identical genes from each parent
 - e. Drugs that relieve pain
 - f. Pathological condition that results from a prior disease, injury, or attack
 - g. Insufficient oxygenation of arterial blood
 - h. Hospital-acquired infection
 - i. Labored or difficulty breathing
 - j. Severe physiological distress
- ____ 41. Nosocomial
- ____ 42. Sequela
- ____ 43. Chromosome
- ____ 44. Homozygous
- ____ 45. Hypoxemia
- ____ 46. Analgesic
- ____ 47. Dyspnea
- ____ 48. Antiemetic

____ 49. Hypovolemic shock

____ 50. Pathogenic

Chapter 1: The Disease Process

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 6. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 10. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 11. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 12. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 13. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 14. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 15. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 16. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 17. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 18. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 19. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 20. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 21. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 22. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 23. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 24. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 25. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 26. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 27. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 28. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 29. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 30. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 31. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 32. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 33. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 34. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 35. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |

TRUE/FALSE

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 36. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 37. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |

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|-----|--------|--------|
| 38. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 39. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 40. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 |

MATCHING

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 41. | ANS: H | PTS: 1 |
| 42. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 43. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 44. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 45. | ANS: G | PTS: 1 |
| 46. | ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 47. | ANS: I | PTS: 1 |
| 48. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 49. | ANS: J | PTS: 1 |
| 50. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 |