

TEST BANK

CHAPTER 1

Multiple Choice

Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question _____.

1. Gross Anatomy is also known as
 - a. Microscopic Anatomy
 - b. Pathologic Anatomy
 - c. Macroscopic Anatomy
 - d. Diagnostic Anatomy
2. An example of Gross Anatomy would be _____.
 - a. Viewing an x-ray
 - b. Using a microscope
 - c. Performing a complete cellular blood count
 - d. Determining the etiology of a disease
3. The study of Physiology deals with _____.
 - a. Disease
 - b. Genetics
 - c. Structures
 - d. Functions
4. The potential outcome of a disease is the _____.
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Diagnosis
 - c. Prognosis
 - d. Treatment
5. The study of disease is known as _____.
 - a. Neurology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Microbiology
 - d. Cytology
6. The three basic parts of a medical term include _____.
 - a. Prefix, word root, suffix
 - b. Suffix, base, meaning
 - c. Prefix, stem, ending
 - d. Base, word root, stem
7. What system is known as the mathematical language of Anatomy and Physiology?
 - a. Abbreviation system
 - b. Metric system
 - c. English system
 - d. Customary system
8. Which of the following is not a vital sign?
 - a. Heart Rate
 - b. Temperature

- c. Pain
 - d. Respiratory rate
9. When the physician has documented several signs and symptoms, he will be able to make a(n) _____.
- a. Prognosis
 - b. Etiology
 - c. Cytology
 - d. Diagnosis
10. A recording of the electrical activity of a skeletal muscle is a(n) _____.
- a. electrocardiogram
 - b. electromyogram
 - c. mamogram
 - d. mammogram
11. The adjustments that maintain a stable environment within the body are known as _____.
- a. Homeostasis
 - b. Metabolism
 - c. Syndrome
 - d. Pathology
12. Taking an MRI of the knee is considered gross anatomy because it is _____.
- a. Difficult
 - b. Visually unpleasant
 - c. Has 144 steps
 - d. Is large scale
13. The body uses feedback loops to maintain homeostasis. The response that opposes an action is known as a(n) _____.
- a. Depressing feedback loop
 - b. Negative feedback loop
 - c. Positive feedback loop
 - d. Affirmative feedback loop
14. Positive feedback is necessary in which of the following situations?
- a. Blood pressure
 - b. Coughing
 - c. Bleeding
 - d. Childbirth
15. Vital signs include all of the following except _____.
- a. Coloring
 - b. Heart rate
 - c. Respirations
 - d. Temperature
16. RBC is the abbreviation for _____.
- a. Really bad cut
 - b. Red and blue circulation
 - c. Red blood cells
 - d. Ruptured blood clot
17. The indicators that are essential for human life include all of the following except _____.
- a. Coloring
 - b. Heart rate
 - c. Respirations

- d. Temperature
18. Which is not a definition for disease?
- a. Not at ease
 - b. A condition in which the body fails to function normally
 - c. Anything that is a normal structure or function
 - d. Anything that upsets normal structure or function
19. The term *tachycardia* means _____.
- a. Fast heart rate
 - b. Slow heart rate
 - c. Rhythmic heart rate
 - d. Study of the heart rate
20. Which is not a symptom of metabolic syndrome?
- a. High triglycerides
 - b. Low HDL level
 - c. High blood pressure
 - d. Vomiting and diarrhea
21. A sign that could be an indication of diabetes is breath that smells like _____.
- a. Fruity flavored chewing gum
 - b. Clay or starchy paste
 - c. Sweat
 - d. Maple
22. The prefix *hyper* means _____.
- a. Small
 - b. Above normal
 - c. Below normal
 - d. Within
23. The suffix *oma* means _____.
- a. Cutting into
 - b. Enlargement of
 - c. Surgically forming an opening
 - d. Tumor
24. The suffix *algia* means _____.
- a. Inflammation
 - b. Cell
 - c. Pertaining to
 - d. Pain
25. The abbreviation for a stroke is _____ and the letters stand for _____.
- a. CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation
 - b. CAD, coronary artery disease
 - c. CVA, cerebrovascular accident
 - d. CVA, cardiovascular accident
26. Most fevers are the body's way of _____.
- a. Killing all pathogens
 - b. Breaking up the cells of the pathogens
 - c. Making an inhospitable environment for pathogens to survive
 - d. Preventing pathogens from reproducing
27. Sweating at night may indicate _____.
- a. Tuberculosis
 - b. Hodgkin's disease

- c. Riboflavin deficiency
 - d. Skin cancer
28. According to the rules of medical terminology, hepatitis is defined as _____.
- a. Liver failure
 - b. Inflammation of the liver
 - c. Cirrhosis
 - d. Blood clotting
29. The abbreviation used for twice a day is _____.
- a. TAD
 - b. TID
 - c. p.r.n
 - d. BID
30. Volumes expressed as ounces, pints, quarts, gallons, pecks, bushels, or cubic feet are examples of the _____.
- a. Metric system
 - b. English system
 - c. Scientific notation
 - d. International system
31. The diagnostic procedure is begun by first determining the _____.
- a. Prognosis
 - b. Syndrome
 - c. Chief complaint
 - d. Laboratory tests
32. _____ is the branch of medicine that studies the characteristics, causes, and effects of disease.
- a. Anatomy
 - b. Physiology
 - c. Pathology
 - d. Ornithology
33. The term *osteoma* can be defined as _____.
- a. Cutting of the skin
 - b. Tumor of the bone
 - c. Tumor of the eye
 - d. Cutting into the eye
34. The normal heart rate for an adult is _____ beats per minute.
- a. 10–30
 - b. 70–120
 - c. 90–170
 - d. 60–100
35. The _____ is the prediction of the outcome of a disease.
- a. Prognosis
 - b. Diagnosis
 - c. Acute determination
 - d. Syndrome
36. Disease-producing microorganisms that invade the body are known as _____.
- a. Neogenic
 - b. Aerobic
 - c. Cytophrenic
 - d. Pathogenic

37. A condition in which the body fails to function normally is _____.
- Disease
 - Physiology
 - Nosocomial
 - Epidemiology
38. The cause of a disease is called its _____.
- Disease
 - Pathology
 - Nosocomial
 - Etiology
39. A specific group of signs and symptoms that are related to a specific disease is known by which of the following names?
- Diagnosis
 - Chief complaint
 - Syndrome
 - Relapse
40. A patient with Syndrome X can exhibit which of the following common conditions?
- High blood sugar levels, low blood pressure, high blood level of HDL
 - High blood sugar levels, high blood pressure, high triglycerides
 - Low blood sugar levels, low blood pressure, high triglycerides
 - Low blood sugar levels, high blood pressure, low blood level of HDL
41. A patient who has metabolic syndrome is at an increased risk for all of the following except _____.
- Diabetes
 - Heart attack
 - Horner's Syndrome
 - Stroke
42. _____ is the physiological process that monitors and maintains a stable internal environment or equilibrium.
- Homeostasis
 - Negative feedback loop
 - Positive feedback loop
 - Metabolism
43. _____ is a mechanism in our body that continually senses the internal and external environment and the body makes adjustments to maintain homeostasis.
- Homeostasis
 - Negative feedback loop
 - Positive feedback loop
 - Metabolism
44. _____ is known as a "vicious cycle." In most cases, this is harmful if the vicious cycle cannot be broken; sometimes it is necessary for a process to run to completion.
- Homeostasis
 - Negative feedback loop
 - Positive feedback loop
 - Metabolism
45. Which of the following are examples of a sign?
- Temperature
 - Pulse
 - Pain

- d. a and b
46. All of the following are symptoms except _____.
- Pain
 - Respiratory rate
 - Dizziness
 - Itchiness

Short Answer

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- _____ or macro anatomy represents the study of the structures visible to the unaided or naked eye.
- The study of cellular structure is called _____.
- _____ is the study of structure.
- _____ is the study of how structures work.
- The study of disease is called pathology or _____.
- The word root in pericarditis is _____.
- A record of the breast is a(n) _____.
- _____ are the combining forms for nose.
- The process of recording the electrical activity of the heart is a(an) _____ (Do not use abbreviation).
- _____ means “fear of.”
- Forming a surgical opening in the colon is called _____.
- One who studies nerves is a(n) _____.
- A group of signs and symptoms is known as a(n) _____.
- If blood sugar falls, the body uses negative feedback to _____ blood sugar.
- The ideal normal value of a variable is known as the _____.
- Breath that smells fruity may be an indication of _____ mellitus.
- Spoon-shaped finger nail beds may indicate a(n) _____ deficiency in the body.
- If a patient has had a “nose job” you would say in medical terms that they had a(n) _____, which means surgical repair of the nose.
- The combining form for _____ is gastro and adding the suffix *itis* (which means inflammation) makes the medical term *gastritis*.
- Changes in objective measurable values such as temperature (_____) and subjective patient perceptions (symptoms) can indicate disease is present.
- The suffix *tomy* means _____ into.
- The prefix _____ indicates “above normal.”
- The cycle of ever-increasing uterine contractions due to an ever-increasing release of oxytocin is an example of _____.
- The word _____ is constructed using the definition “one who studies cells.”
- The area of biology that focuses on the function and vital processes of the various structures making up the human body is _____.
- The _____ is the prediction of the outcome of a disease.
- Syndrome X is essentially a syndrome that is created as a result of poor diet and lack of _____.
- Another name for Syndrome X is the _____ syndrome.
- The artery found near the elbow is called the _____ artery.
- The average _____ body temperature in centigrade is thirty seven degrees.
- The body temperature is controlled by the _____.

32. The abbreviation for immediately is _____.
33. The abbreviation for nothing by mouth is _____.
34. The abbreviation for the technique to be performed on a pulseless and non-breathing patient is _____.
35. ACLS stands for _____.
36. The study of tissue samples is known as _____.

True/False

Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- ___ 1. Anatomy in Greek means to cut apart.
- ___ 2. -Anatomy focuses on the function and vital processes of the human body.
- ___ 3. Macro means small.
- ___ 4. -A bacterial infection is the prognosis for a Staph infection.
- ___ 5. -Negative feedback is bad for the body because it increases a change away from normal.
- ___ 6. Tachycardia means a slow heart rate.
- ___ 7. Glyc/o is the combining form for sugar.
- ___ 8. Leuk/o is the combining form for cell.
- ___ 9. Hyp/o means above normal.
- ___ 10. -An appendectomy means the surgical removal of the appendix.
- ___ 11. Stat means right away or immediately.
- ___ 12. A telescope views small objects.
- ___ 13. -Cutting into a vein is called phlebotomy.
- ___ 14. -Disease is a condition in which the body fails to function normally.
- ___ 15. Pain is a vital sign.

Essay

Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Discuss how using abbreviations can either help or hinder communication among health care professionals.

2. Discuss how behaviors and environmental factors can contribute to disease.

3. Define homeostasis. How is a control center important in maintaining homeostasis?

4. What are “vital signs” and why are they called “vital?”

5. Discuss positive and negative feedback loops.

ANSWER KEY

CHAPTER 1

Multiple Choice

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. b
6. a
7. b
8. c
9. d
10. b
11. a
12. d
13. b
14. d
15. a
16. c
17. a
18. c
19. a
20. d
21. a
22. b
23. d
24. d

25. c
26. c
27. a
28. b
29. d
30. b
31. c
32. c
33. b
34. d
35. a
36. d
37. a
38. d
39. c
40. b
41. c
42. a
43. b
44. c
45. d
46. b

Short Answer

1. Gross
2. Cytology
3. Anatomy
4. Physiology
5. Pathophysiology
6. Cardi
7. Mammogram
8. Rhin/o
9. Electrocardiography
10. Phobia
11. Colostomy
12. Neurologist
13. Syndrome
14. Raise
15. Set point
16. Diabetes
17. Iron
18. Rhinoplasty
19. Stomach

20. Signs
21. Cutting
22. Hyper
23. Positive feedback
24. Cytologist
25. Physiology
26. Prognosis
27. Exercise
28. Metabolic
29. Brachial
30. Internal
31. Hypothalamus
32. STAT
33. NPO
34. CPR
35. Advanced Cardiac Life Support
36. Histology

True/False

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. False
7. True
8. False
9. False
10. True
11. True
12. False
13. True
14. True
15. False

Essay

1. Using abbreviations saves space and time; however, if all health care professionals do not interpret the abbreviations in the same way, it can cause confusion.
2. Behaviors such as smoking or overeating can cause lung disease or obesity. Environmental factors such as nuclear waste can cause cancer.
3. Homeostasis is the body's ability to maintain an ideal normal value of a variable (set point). The control center stores the value and sends out orders to change the value when necessary.

4. Blood pressure, pulse, respirations, and temperature are vital signs. They are called vital signs because measuring them gives indication of vital, or life sustaining, processes in the body.
5. Positive feedback loops enhance any change, and negative feedback loops return the body to normal set points.