

## Chapter 02: Inflammation

### Test Bank

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. All of the following are cardinal signs of inflammation *except*:
- Calor (heat)
  - Rubor (redness)
  - Tumor (swelling)
  - Dolar (pain)
  - Odor (smell)

ANS: E                      DIF: 1                      REF: P.22                      OBJ: 16

2. Dilation of arterioles results in:
- Anemia
  - Hyperemia
  - Vasoconstriction
  - Hemorrhage
  - Ischemia

ANS: B                      DIF: 2                      REF: P.23                      OBJ: 3

3. Release of histamine at the site of inflammation causes:
- Increased vascular permeability
  - Decreased vascular permeability
  - Accumulation of neutrophils
  - Accumulation of platelets
  - Activation of the complement system

ANS: A                      DIF: 3                      REF: P.24                      OBJ: 2

4. Bradykinin is formed in the plasma through the activation of what element?
- Bradykinin
  - Histamine
  - Complement membrane attack complex
  - Hageman factor
  - Prostaglandin

ANS: D                      DIF: 3                      REF: P.25                      OBJ: 6

5. Aspirin can inhibit some aspects of inflammation by inhibiting the synthesis of:
- Histamine
  - Prostaglandin and thromboxane

- c. Serotonin
- d. Hageman factor
- e. Arachidonic acid

ANS: B                    DIF: 3                    REF: P.27                    OBJ: 7

6. A bacterial throat infection (“strep throat”) is associated with a white exudates surrounded by reddened mucosa. This is an example of:
- a. Serous inflammation
  - b. Fibrinous inflammation
  - c. Abscess
  - d. Gangrene
  - e. Ulcerative inflammation

ANS: B                    DIF: 2                    REF: P.31                    OBJ: 15

7. The center of an abscess contains:
- a. Caseous necrosis
  - b. Calcification
  - c. Pus
  - d. Eosinophils
  - e. Fibrous tissue

ANS: C                    DIF: 1                    REF: P.31                    OBJ: 15

8. Granulomas consist of all of the following *except*:
- a. Lymphocytes
  - b. Macrophages
  - c. Epithelioid cells
  - d. Giant cells
  - e. Polymorphonuclear leukocytes

ANS: E                    DIF: 2                    REF: P.33                    OBJ: 14

9. Which is the most common cause of delayed healing of a skin wound caused by a traffic accident?
- a. Lack of vitamin B
  - b. Lack of vitamin C
  - c. Zinc deficiency
  - d. Infection
  - e. Diabetes mellitus

ANS: D                    DIF: 2                    REF: P.37                    OBJ: 19

10. Hypertrophic scars are called:
- a. Granuloma

- b. Granulation tissue
- c. Proud flesh
- d. Keloid
- e. Dehiscence

ANS: D                      DIF: 3                      REF: P.37                      OBJ: 13

11. Inflammation involves all of the following *except*:
- a. Soluble mediators
  - b. Nerves
  - c. Blood cells
  - d. Vessels
  - e. All of the above

ANS: E                      DIF: 1                      REF: P.22                      OBJ: 1

12. The permeability of the capillary walls and postcapillary venules changes in response to inflammation in all of the following situations *except*:
- a. Decreased pressure inside the congested blood vessel
  - b. Increased pressure outside the congested blood vessel
  - c. Increase in the circulation of oxygen and nutrients
  - d. Lysis of leukocytes and platelets
  - e. Uptake of soluble mediators

ANS: B                      DIF: 3                      REF: P.24                      OBJ: 3

13. Which vitamin is known to prevent scurvy and promote wound healing?
- a. Vitamin A
  - b. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>
  - c. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
  - d. Vitamin C
  - e. Vitamin D

ANS: D                      DIF: 1                      REF: P.36                      OBJ: 18

14. Inflammation cannot develop:
- a. In living tissue
  - b. After a minor laceration
  - c. Postmortem
  - d. From massive bleeding

ANS: C                      DIF: 3                      REF: P.22                      OBJ: 12

15. What is mediated by prostaglandins that are released by pyrogens in the hypothalamic center?
- a. Swelling

- b. Pain
- c. Inflammation
- d. Sweating
- e. Fever

ANS: E

DIF: 3

REF: P.34

OBJ: 17