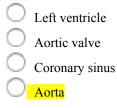
<u>NR 507 Week 4 Midterm 58/60 = 96.7%</u>

The coronary ostia are located in the: (Points : 2)



Where in the respiratory tract do the majority of foreign objects aspirated by children finally lodge? (Points : 2)

Trachea
 Left lung
 Bronchus
 Bronchioles

Which type of antibody is involved in type I hypersensitivity reaction? (Points : 2)

IgA
IgE
IgG
IgM

Hypersensitivity is best defined as a(an): (Points : 2)

- Disturbance in the immunologic tolerance of self-antigens
- Immunologic reaction of one person to the tissue of another person
- Altered immunologic response to an antigen that results in disease
- ¹ Undetectable immune response in the presence of antigens

What is the final stage of the infectious process? (Points : 2)

- Colonization
- Invasion
- ^J Multiplication
- Spread 1. Colonization 2. Invasion 3. Multiply 4. spread

The function of the foramen ovale in a fetus allows what to occur? (Points : 2)

\bigcirc	Right-to-left blood shunting
0	Left-to-right blood shunting
0	Blood flow from the umbilical cord

Blood flow to the lungs

It has been determined that a tumor is in stage 2. What is the meaning of this finding? (Points : 2)

- \checkmark Cancer is confined to the organ of origin.
- Cancer has spread to regional structures.

Cancer is locally invasive.

Cancer has spread to distant sites

What is the primary problem resulting from respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) of the newborn? (Points : 2)

ConsolidationPulmonary edema

Atelectasis

Bronchiolar plugging

Which statement is *true* concerning the IgM? (Points : 2)

- \mathcal{I} IgM is the first antibody produced during the initial response to an antigen.
- J IgM mediates many common allergic responses.
- J IgM is the most abundant class of immunoglobulins.
- J IgM is capable of crossing the human placenta.

Apoptosis is a(an): (Points : 2)

Normal mechanism for cells to self-destruct when growth is excessive

Antigrowth signal activated by the tumor-suppressor gene Rb

- Mutation of cell growth stimulated by the *TP53 gene*
- Transformation of cells from dysplasia to anaplasia

Which statement concerning benign tumors is *true*? (Points : 2)

- The resulting pain is severe.
- Benign tumors are not encapsulated.
- Benign tumors are fast growing.
- The cells are well-differentiated.

Which complex (wave) represents the sum of all ventricular muscle cell depolarizations? (Points : 2)

PRS
 QRS
 QT interval
 P

Which organism is a common sexually transmitted bacterial infection? (Points : 2)

Staphylococcus aureus

Clostridium perfringens

Helicobacter pylori

Distance Streps Treponema pallidum

Which organ is stimulated during the alarm phase of the general adaptation syndrome (GAS)? (Points : 2)

Adrenal cortex

¹Hypothalamus

Anterior pituitary

Limbic system

What is the role of caretaker genes? (Points : 2)

Maintenance of genomic integrity

Proliferation of cancer cells

Secretion of growth factors

Restoration of normal tissue structure

Where are antibodies produced? (Points : 2)

Helper T lymphocytes

Thymus gland

Plasma cells

Bone marrow

The lung is innervated by the parasympathetic nervous system via which nerve? (Points : 2)

2	Vagus
2	Phrenic
C	Brachial
- N	

Pectoral

What physical sign is the result of turbulent blood flow through a vessel? (Points : 2)

Increased blood pressure during periods of stress

Bounding pulse felt on palpation

Cyanosis observed on excretion

Murmur heard on auscultation

What is the primary cause of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) of the newborn? (Points : 2)

J Immature immune system

Small alveoli

Surfactant deficiency

) Anemia

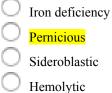
What is the fundamental physiologic manifestation of anemia? (Points : 2)

2	Hypotension
Ō	Hyperesthesia
\overline{O}	<mark>Hypoxia</mark>
Э	Ischemia

Which term is used to describe a muscle cell showing a reduced ability to form new muscle while appearing highly disorganized? (Points : 2)

Dysplasia
 Hyperplasia
 Myoplasia
 Anaplasia

Which of the following is classified as a megaloblastic anemia? (Points : 2)



How is most carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the blood transported? (Points : 2)

Attached to oxygen

In the form of bicarbonate

- Combined with albumin
- ${\cal I}$ Dissolved in the plasma

Question 24.24. Which immunoglobulin (Ig) is present in childhood asthma? (Points : 2)

IgM
 IgG
 IgE
 IgA

Question 25.25. An individual is more susceptible to infections of mucous membranes when

he or she has a seriously low level of which immunoglobulin antibody? (Points : 2)

O IgG IgM IgA IgE

Question 26.**26.** Examination of the throat in a child demonstrating signs and symptoms of acute epiglottitis may contribute to which life-threatening complication? (Points : 2)

Retropharyngeal abscess

Laryngospasms

 \mathcal{I} Rupturing of the tonsils

Gagging induced aspiration

Question 27.**27.** Which laboratory test is considered adequate for an accurate and reliable diagnosis of gonococcal urethritis in a symptomatic man? (Points : 2)

Ligase chain reaction (LCR)

Gram-stain technique

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

DNA testing

Question 28.28. Which primary characteristic is unique for the immune response? (Points : 2)

¹ The immune response is similar each time it is activated.

The immune response is specific to the antigen that initiates it.

The response to a specific pathogen is short term.

¹ The response is innate, rather than acquired.

Question 29.**29.** When an individual aspirates food particles, where would the nurse expect to hear decreased or absent breath sounds? (Points : 2)

Left lung

R<mark>ight lung</mark>

I Trachea

Carina

Question 30.**30.** What is the primary site for uncomplicated local gonococci infections in men? (Points : 2)

Epididymis