Module 1 Exam

Question 1
0 / 2.5 pts
True/False:

A bodybuilder’s muscles will display hyperplasia.

True

Correct Answer

False

Question 2
2.5 / 2.5 pts
True/False:

During pregnancy, uterine enlargement is caused by hypoplasia.

True

False

It’s hypertrophy and hyperplasia.

Question 3
2.5 / 2.5 pts
True/False:

Persistent dysplasia eventually results in cancer.

True

False

Question 4
0 / 2.5 pts
True/False:

Endometrial hyperplasia is a normal physiologic occurrence.

True

Correct Answer

False

Question 5
10 / 10 pts
Match the following:

1.	Proportion of people with a disease who are positive for that disease	a. Validity
2.	How likely the same result will occur if repeated	b. Reliability
3.	How a tool measures what it is intended to measure	c. Sensitivity
4.	People without the disease who are negative on a given test	d. Specificity

Proportion of people with a disease who are positive for that disease

c. Sensitivity

How likely the same result will occur if repeated

b. Reliability

How a tool measures what it is intended to measure

a. Validity

People without the disease who are negative on a given test

d. Specificity

Question 6
2.5 / 2.5 pts
Multiple Choice

Which are **true** of the mitochondria? Select all that apply.

It is involved in cellular respiration

They are found far from the site of energy consumption

☑ They play a role in apoptosis

☐ They control free radicals

Question 7
2.5 / 2.5 pts
Which of the following are **true** regarding cell communication? Select **all** that apply.

☐ Paracrine signaling depends on hormones

☑ Neurotransmitters act through synapses

☐ Enzyme linked receptors act through an on-off switch

☑ Autocrine signaling releases a chemical into the extracellular fluid that affects its own activity

Question 8
2.5 / 2.5 pts
Multiple Choice

Which of the following are **false** of the cell?

○ Proteins carry out the functions of the cell membrane.

○ Lysosomes are the digestive system of the cell.

◉ The rough ER is the site for lipid synthesis.

○ Microfilaments are thin, threadlike cytoplasmic structures.

Question 9

2.5 / 2.5 pts

Which is **true** of the cytoskeleton? Select **all** that apply.

- [x] It controls shape and movement
- [x] Cilia and flagella are microtubule-filled cellular extensions
- [ ] It includes peroxisomes and proteasomes

Question 10

0 / 2.5 pts

Multiple Choice

High blood pressure is an example of which of the following?

- (•) Pathology

Correct Answer

- ( ) Pathophysiology
- ( ) Physiology
- ( ) No answer text provided.

Question 11

2.5 / 2.5 pts

Multiple Choice

A patient complains of chest pain and an elevated blood pressure. What are these examples of?

- ( ) Signs
- ( ) Symptoms

Both A & B

Question 12
2.5 / 2.5 pts
Multiple Choice

Which of the following is NOT helpful to the clinician to make a diagnosis?

Detailed history

Physical exam

Evidence based practice

Laboratory tests

Question 13
2.5 / 2.5 pts
Multiple Choice

Which of the following is the effect of an illness on one's life?

Incidence

Morbidity

Prevalence

Mortality

Question 14
10 / 10 pts
Define secondary prevention and give an example:

Your Answer:

Secondary prevention aims to detect and treat disease early, usually when they are asymptomatic and curable.

An example is going for an annual pap smear.

Secondary prevention aims to detect and treat disease early, usually while the disease is asymptomatic and curable. Some examples include annual Pap smears to detect early cervical cancer, encouraging smoking cessation, checking blood pressure and cholesterol, and colonoscopy screening.

Question 15
10 / 10 pts
Explain apoptosis and why it is necessary:

Your Answer:

Apoptosis, referred to as programmed cell death, eliminates excess cells, damaged cells, improperly formed cells and gentically damaged cells.

Apoptosis is important to ensure the cell gets rid of unwanted cells and tissue that may impair or disrupt its normal functioning.

Apoptosis is programmed cell death. This process eliminates cells that are worn out, have been produced in excess, have developed improperly, or have genetic damage. Apoptosis is also responsible for several normal physiologic processes, like replacing cell in the intestinal villi and removing aging red blood cells.

Question 16
10 / 10 pts
Explain what necrosis is and give an example and description of one type of necrosis.

Your Answer:

Necrosis refers to the death of a tissue or organ which is part of a living person.

An example of necrosis is coagulative necrosis, which is the sudden cut-off of blood flow to an organ, usually the heart or kidney.

Necrosis refers to cell death in an organ or tissues that is still part of a living person. It often interferes with cell replacement and tissue regeneration. Coagulative necrosis results most often from a sudden cutoff of blood supply to an organ (ischemia), particularly the heart and kidney. Liquefactive necrosis occurs when some of the cells die but their catalytic enzymes are not destroyed. It is commonly seen with brain infarcts or abscesses. Caseous necrosis occurs as part of granulomatous inflammation and is most often associated with tuberculosis.

Gangrenous necrosis most often affects the lower extremities or bowel and is secondary to vascular occlusion. The term *gangrene* is applied when a considerable mass of tissue undergoes necrosis. In dry gangrene the affected tissue becomes dry and shrinks, the skin wrinkles, and its color changes to dark brown or black. The spread of dry gangrene is slow. It results from a cut off in arterial blood supply and is a form of coagulation necrosis. In wet gangrene, the affected area is cold, swollen, and pulseless. The skin is moist, black, and under tension. Blebs form on the surface, liquefaction occurs, and a foul odor is caused by bacterial action. The spread of tissue damage is rapid.

Question 17
9 / 10 pts
Match the type of cell injury to the cause. Some answers may be used more than once. (1 point each)

1.	Sunburn	a. Physical agents
2.	Obesity	b. Radiation injury
3.	Reactive oxygen species	c. Chemical injury
4.	Low oxygen to tissues	d. Biologic agents
5.	Fractures	e. Nutritional imbalances
6.	OTC drugs	f. Free radical injury
7.	Hypothermia	g. Hypoxic cell injury
8.	Radiation treatment	
9.	Lead toxicity	
10.	Bacteria	

Sunburn