

NR 507 Week 4 Midterm (Grade A+)
(Correct Answers are Highlighted)

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

Left ventricle
Aortic valve
Coronary sinus
Aorta

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
Undetectable immune response in the presence of antigens

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

Colonization
Invasion
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)

Right-to-left blood shunting

Left-to-right blood shunting

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)

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)

Consolidation

Pulmonary edema

Atelectasis

Bronchiolar plugging

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

IgM is the first antibody produced during the initial response to an antigen.

IgM mediates many common allergic responses.

IgM is the most abundant class of immunoglobulins.

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.

PRS
QRS
QT interval
P

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

Staphylococcus aureus
Clostridium perfringens
Helicobacter pylori
Treponema pallidum

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

Adrenal cortex
Hypothalamus
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)

Vagus
Phrenic
Brachial
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)

Immature immune system
Small alveoli
Surfactant deficiency
Anemia

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

Hypotension
Hyperesthesia
Hypoxia
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)

Iron deficiency
Pernicious
Sideroblastic
Hemolytic

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

Attached to oxygen
In the form of bicarbonate
Combined with albumin
Dissolved in the plasma

Question 24 24 Which immunoglobulin (Ig) is present in childhood asthma? (Points : 2)

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)

- 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**
- 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)

- 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.
- 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
- Right lung**
- Trachea
- Carina

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

- Epididymis
- Lymph nodes
- Urethra**
- Prostate

Question 31.**31.** Deficiencies in which element can produce depression of both B- and T-cell function? (Points : 2)