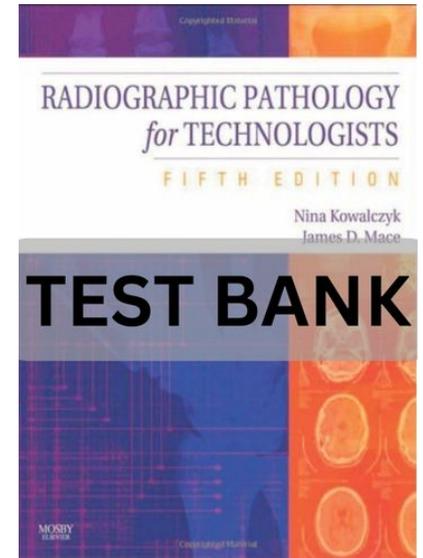


Radiographic Pathology for Technologists 5th Edition Test Bank

Chapter 1: Introduction to Pathology

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which type of disease has a quick onset and lasts a short period of time?
 - A. Idiopathic
 - B. Iatrogenic
 - C. Acute
 - D. Chronic

ANS: C

Acute diseases usually have a quick onset and last a short period of time, whereas a chronic disease may present more slowly and last a very long time.

REF: 3

2. A group of signs and symptoms that characterize a specific abnormality is known as:
 - A. a syndrome
 - B. a pathogenesis
 - C. epidemiology
 - D. a prognosis

ANS: A

A group of signs and symptoms that characterize a specific abnormal disturbance is a syndrome.

REF: 2

3. _____ is the study of the cause of a disease.
 - A. Epidemiology
 - B. Pathogenesis
 - C. Morbidity
 - D. Etiology

ANS: D

Etiology is the study of the cause of a disease.

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REF: 2

4. _____ is the study of disease.
- A. Iatrogenic
 - B. Pathology
 - C. Pathogenesis
 - D. Epidemiology

ANS: B

Pathology is the study of disease.

REF: 2

5. _____ reaction is the term used to describe the skin erythema that may occur from radiation treatment of a neoplasm.
- A. Pathogenesis
 - B. Etiology
 - C. Iatrogenic
 - D. Inflammation

ANS: C

Iatrogenic reactions are adverse responses that occur from medical treatment.

REF: 2

6. An objective manifestation is known as a _____, while a patient's perception is known as a _____.
- A. syndrome/symptom
 - B. sign/syndrome
 - C. sign/symptom
 - D. symptom/sign

ANS: C

A sign is an objective manifestation that can be detected by the physician during examination. Fever, swelling, and skin rash are all considered signs. A symptom refers to the patient's perception of the disease. Symptoms are subjective, and only the patient can identify these manifestations.

REF: 2

7. A disease that does not produce symptoms, especially in the early stages, is termed:
- A. symptom
 - B. asymptomatic
 - C. syndrome
 - D. prognosis

ANS: B

Some disease processes, especially in the early stages, do not produce symptoms and are termed asymptomatic.

REF: 2

8. Multiple sclerosis is considered a(n) _____ condition.

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- A. acute
- B. syndrome
- C. chronic
- D. malignant

ANS: C

A chronic disease is one that has a gradual onset.

REF: 3

9. The name of a disease an individual is believed to have is known as the _____.
- A. prognosis
 - B. symptom
 - C. diagnosis
 - D. syndrome

ANS: C

A diagnosis is the name of a disease an individual is believed to have, and the prediction of the course and outcome of the disease is called a prognosis.

REF: 3

10. The investigation of disease in large groups is called:
- A. etiology
 - B. epidemiology
 - C. morbidity rate
 - D. prognosis

ANS: B

Epidemiology is the investigation of disease in large groups.

REF: 3

11. Proper infection control practices are important in a healthcare environment to prevent _____ disease.
- A. idiopathic
 - B. iatrogenic
 - C. nosocomial
 - D. asymptomatic

ANS: C

Nosocomial diseases are acquired while in the healthcare facility.

REF: 2

12. A collapsed lung that occurs in response to a complication that arises during arterial line placement is an example of a(n) _____ reaction.
- A. iatrogenic
 - B. asymptomatic
 - C. idiopathic
 - D. nosocomial

ANS: A

Iatrogenic reaction occurs as a result of a medical treatment.

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REF: 2

13. The abbreviation NCHS stands for _____.
- A. National Committee for Health Sciences
 - B. National Center for Health Statistics
 - C. National Center for Human Services
 - D. North Central Human Services

ANS: B

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is responsible for gathering and reporting statistics relating to healthcare.

REF: 2

14. A sign is an objective manifestation that can be detected by the physician during clinical examination. The following are all signs, except:
- A. fever
 - B. swelling
 - C. skin rash
 - D. back aches

ANS: D

This is an example of a symptom and not a sign.

REF: 2

15. An abnormal disturbance in body function or structure as a result of some type of injury is an example of:
- A. pathogenesis
 - B. syndrome
 - C. disease
 - D. idiopathasis

ANS: C

An abnormal disturbance in body function or structure as a result of injury is called a disease.

REF: 2

16. When a doctor identifies a disease, he or she is presenting a:
- A. prognosis
 - B. diagnosis
 - C. pathogenesis
 - D. symptom

ANS: B

A diagnosis is the name of a disease an individual is believed to have, and the prediction of the course and outcome of the disease is called a prognosis.

REF: 3

17. A _____ is the outcome of the disease.
- A. prognosis

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- B. disease
- C. diagnosis
- D. sign

ANS: A

A diagnosis is the name of a disease an individual is believed to have, and the prediction of the course and outcome of the disease is called a prognosis.

REF: 3

18. The mortality rate is the _____.
- A. number of individuals getting sick in a given area
 - B. number of deaths caused by a particular disease in a given population
 - C. number of deaths caused by a particular disease in a given gender
 - D. number of deaths caused by a particular virus

ANS: B

The mortality rate is the number of deaths caused by a particular disease averaged over a population.

REF: 4

19. Morbidity rate is defined as:
- A. the rate at which abnormal cell growth becomes cancerous.
 - B. the number of deaths caused by a particular disease.
 - C. the number of amputations caused by a traumatic injury.
 - D. the number of lives altered by a particular disease.

ANS: D

The morbidity rate refers to the number of lives affected by a particular disease.

REF: 4

20. A(n) _____ disease results from the body's reaction to a localized injurious agent.
- A. congenital
 - B. inflammatory
 - C. hereditary
 - D. metabolic

ANS: B

An inflammatory disease is one that results from the body's reaction to a localized injurious agent.

REF: 7

21. Diseases that are caused by developmental disorders genetically transmitted from either parent to child through abnormalities of individual genes in chromosomes and are derived from ancestors are called _____.
- A. inflammatory
 - B. hereditary
 - C. degenerative
 - D. congenital

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ANS: B

Hereditary diseases are caused by developmental disorders genetically transmitted from either parent to child through abnormalities of individual genes in chromosomes and are derived from ancestors.

REF: 7

22. Pneumonia is a type of:
- A. congenital disease
 - B. inflammatory disease
 - C. hereditary disease
 - D. metabolic disease

ANS: B

An inflammatory disease is one that results from the body's reaction to a localized injurious agent.

REF: 7

23. Diseases present at birth that result from genetic and environmental factors are _____.
- A. hereditary
 - B. congenital
 - C. acquired
 - D. inflammatory

ANS: B

Congenital diseases are present at birth and result from genetic and environmental factors.

REF: 6

24. Diseases that are caused by deterioration of the body area are said to be _____.
- A. hereditary
 - B. degenerative
 - C. metabolic
 - D. congenital

ANS: B

Degenerative diseases are caused by a deterioration of the body.

REF: 9

25. What type of disease classification is diabetes?
- A. Congenital
 - B. Inflammatory
 - C. Degenerative
 - D. Metabolic

ANS: D

Metabolic diseases are classified as disturbances of the normal physiologic functions of the body.

REF: 9

26. Virulence refers to:

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- A. reduced cellular function
- B. the sum of all physical and chemical processes in the body
- C. the ease with which an organism can overcome body defenses
- D. aging chemical processes

ANS: C

Virulence is the ease with which an organism can overcome body defenses.

REF: 9

27. Diseases caused by a disturbance of the normal physiologic functions of the body are classified as:
- A. traumatic diseases
 - B. metabolic diseases
 - C. degenerative diseases
 - D. neoplastic diseases

ANS: B

Metabolic diseases are classified as disturbances of the normal physiologic functions of the body.

REF: 9

28. Which pathology is not attributed to the process of aging?
- A. Atherosclerosis
 - B. Osteoporosis
 - C. Osteoarthritis
 - D. Osteomyelitis

ANS: D

Osteomyelitis is not necessarily caused by degenerative disease.

REF: 9

29. Removal of dead cells and materials, which is essential in the healing process, is called _____.
- A. skin graft
 - B. skin scraping
 - C. regeneration
 - D. debridement

ANS: D

Removal of dead cells and materials, or debridement, is an essential part of the healing process.

REF: 8

30. Heredity, _____, and environmental factors are known to affect the rate of aging.
- A. diet
 - B. metabolism
 - C. smoking
 - D. habits

ANS: A

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Heredity, diet, and environmental factors are aspects of degenerative diseases and the aging process.

REF: 9

31. What disease process results in new, abnormal tissue growth?
- A. Neoplastic disease
 - B. Metabolic disease
 - C. Traumatic disease
 - D. Degenerative disease

ANS: A

Neoplastic disease results in new, abnormal tissue growth.

REF: 9

32. The term used when cancer cells travel to distant sites is _____.
- A. seeding
 - B. debridement
 - C. etiology
 - D. pestilence

ANS: A

Seeding is a type of a metastatic spread in which cancerous cells travel to distant sites or distant organ systems.

REF: 10

33. The ease with which an organism can overcome body defenses is known as _____.
- A. metabolism
 - B. regeneration
 - C. virulence
 - D. inflammation

ANS: C

Virulence is the ease with which an organism can overcome body defenses.

REF: 9

34. Cells that are classified as _____ have a higher probability of malignancy.
- A. carcinogenic
 - B. differentiated
 - C. benign
 - D. undifferentiated

ANS: D

Undifferentiated cells are not yet specialized and have a higher incidence of developing into a neoplasm.

REF: 10

35. Malignant neoplasms continue to grow, spread, and invade other tissues.
- A. True

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B. False

ANS: A

A benign neoplasm remains localized and is generally noninvasive, whereas a malignant neoplasm continues to grow, spread, and invade other tissues.

REF: 10

36. A carcinoma is:

- A. a type of cancer that arises from connective tissue
- B. a type of cancer that arises from blood cells
- C. a type of lymphoma
- D. a type of cancer derived from epithelial tissue

ANS: D

A carcinoma is a type of cancer derived from epithelial tissue.

REF: 10

37. What is the most common disturbance of fluid balance?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Loss of function
- C. Degeneration
- D. Diminished kidney function

ANS: A

Dehydration, which is caused by insufficient intake of water or excessive loss of it, is the most common disturbance of fluid imbalance.

REF: 10

38. What is it called when cancerous cells travel via the lymphatic system?

- A. Invasion
- B. Hematogenous spread
- C. Seeding
- D. Lymphatic spread

ANS: D

Lymphatic spread is a type of metastatic spread involving the lymphatic system.

REF: 10

39. What are the three ways metastatic spread can occur?

- A. Hematogenous, lymphatic, seeding
- B. Hematogenous, coughing, touching an infected person
- C. Hematogenous, lymphatic, saliva
- D. Lymphatic, seeding, indirect contact

ANS: A

Metastatic spread can be lymphatic, involving the lymphatic system; hematogenous, involving the blood vessels; or seeding, whereby cancerous cells travel to distant sites or organ systems.

REF: 10

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40. Metastatic spread that occurs when cancerous cells invade the circulatory system via blood vessels is termed:
- A. invasion
 - B. seeding
 - C. hematogenous
 - D. lymphatic

ANS: C

Hematogenous spread is a type of metastatic spread involving the circulatory system.

REF: 10

41. A _____ is a type of cancer that is derived from connective tissue.
- A. carcinoma
 - B. lymphoma
 - C. sarcoma
 - D. leukemia

ANS: C

A sarcoma is a type of cancer that is derived from connective tissue.

REF: 10

42. An abnormal growth of cells that leads to the formation of a neoplasm that continues to grow, spread, and invade other tissues is called:
- A. benign neoplasm
 - B. carcinoma
 - C. metastasis
 - D. malignant neoplasm

ANS: D

A benign neoplasm remains localized and is generally noninvasive, whereas a malignant neoplasm continues to grow, spread, and invade other tissues.

REF: 10

43. Based on the TNM system, which symbol represents that there is no evidence of a tumor being present?
- A. T0
 - B. T1
 - C. T2
 - D. T4

ANS: A

The TNM system, based on the premise that cancers of similar histology are similar in their patterns of growth or extension, is used when classifying tumors and metastases.

REF: 11

44. Which one of these is not a treatment modality for cancer?
- A. Surgery
 - B. Chemotherapy