MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Which of the following is the best brief definition of disease?  
   A) functional disequilibrium  
   B) having a fever  
   C) feeling ill  
   D) fatigue and weight loss

2) Which of the following is an example of homeostasis?  
   A) regulation of blood pH near 7.35  
   B) maintenance of body temperature at 37 degrees Celsius  
   C) elevation of blood pressure during exercise and depression of blood pressure during sleep  
   D) all of the above  
   E) none of the above

3) The scientific study of disease is known as ________.  
   A) anatomy  
   B) pathology  
   C) physiology  
   D) etiology

4) The study of the causes of disease is known as ________.  
   A) anatomy  
   B) immunology  
   C) etiology  
   D) physiology

5) Which term::definition pair is incorrect?  
   A) physiology::body function  
   B) immunology::study of resistance to infectious disease  
   C) anatomy::body structure  
   D) pathology::study of the cause of disease

6) Disease may be caused by ________.  
   A) malnutrition  
   B) infection  
   C) injury  
   D) any of the above

7) Symptoms and signs disappear at least temporarily during ________.  
   A) hypertrophy  
   B) relapse  
   C) exacerbation  
   D) remission

8) Which of the following best describes the phrase *terminal disease*?  
   A) sudden onset and short term  
   B) ending in death  
   C) episodic with periods of exacerbation  
   D) having long periods of remission

9) The human body's ability to maintain stability amidst changing conditions is called ________.  
   A) hypertrophy  
   B) homeostasis  
   C) hypoplasia  
   D) hyperplasia

10) While walking up stairs, a person's blood pressure rises to meet the body's needs. If homeostasis is maintained, which of the following will occur after the person reaches the top of the stairs and sits down?  
    A) Blood pressure will remain at the elevated level.  
    B) Blood pressure will continue to rise, leading to hypertension.  
    C) Blood pressure will lower, causing the person to faint  
    D) Blood pressure will return to near its level before walking up stairs
11) Maintenance of a steady state best describes ________.
   A) functional condition    B) dysplasia
   C) homeostasis             D) hypertrophy

12) John sees his doctor because he has been tired and he has had a sore throat and fever for 5 days.
    When she examines John’s throat, the doctor observes redness and yellow patches. Which one of
    the following is a clinical symptom?
   A) fever                    B) redness
   C) sore throat              D) yellow patches

13) John sees his doctor because he has been tired and he has had a sore throat and fever for 5 days.
    When she examines John’s throat, the doctor observes redness and yellow patches. Which of the
    following is NOT a sign?
   A) tiredness                 B) yellow patches
   C) redness                   D) fever

14) Which term means the cause of a disease?
    A) syndrome                  B) homeostasis
    C) etiology                  D) atrophy

15) If the cause of a disease is unknown, it is ________.
    A) resistant                 B) idiopathic
    C) congenital                D) mutated

16) Tuberculosis is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Hence, tuberculosis is best
    classified as which type of disease?
   A) autoimmune                B) hereditary
   C) infectious                D) idiopathic

17) What kind of disease develops and runs its course quickly?
    A) viral                     B) acute
    C) chronic                   D) congenital

18) John sees his doctor because he has been tired and he has had a sore throat and fever for 5 days.
    When she examines John’s throat, the doctor observes redness and yellow patches. A throat culture
    shows that John has Group A streptococcal bacteria. John’s disease is best classified as ________.
   A) hereditary                 B) autoimmune
   C) idiopathic                D) infectious

19) HIV infection is incurable and a person may live with it for decades, not developing AIDS for many
    years or decades. HIV/AIDS is best described as a(n) ________ disease.
   A) chronic                   B) morbid
   C) acute                     D) idiopathic

20) Which of the following best describes a complication?
    A) relapse of a disease formerly in remission
    B) disease leaving a permanent disability
    C) disease developing in patient already experiencing another disease
    D) serious disease with a poor prognosis

21) Hearing loss following recovery from meningitis is best described as a(n) ________.
    A) exacerbation              B) relapse
    C) remission                 D) sequela

22) The signs and symptoms of multiple sclerosis may suddenly become more severe. This
    phenomenon is known as ________.
   A) exacerbation              B) sequela
   C) relapse                   D) remission
23) Which term means the predicted outcome of a disease?  
A) plasia  B) pathology  C) diagnosis  D) prognosis

24) Hepatitis A infection usually is mild, results in complete recovery with no permanent liver damage, and induces protective immunity to further infection. This information about the course and probable outcome of hepatitis A is called its _________.  
A) mortality  B) diagnosis  C) morbidity  D) prognosis

25) Remission and exacerbation occur in which disease type?  
A) acute  B) idiopathic  C) functional  D) chronic

26) Mary’s signs and symptoms of multiple sclerosis diminished following medical treatment. Shortly after treatment, her signs and symptoms returned with greater severity. Mary experienced which phenomenon?  
A) remission  B) complication  C) relapse  D) exacerbation

27) Joe explained to his doctor that his throat was sore. The sore throat was a _________.  
A) symptom  B) diagnosis  C) sequela  D) sign

28) The determination of the cause of a disease is a _________.  
A) sign  B) diagnosis  C) symptom  D) sequela

29) A patient’s pulse, respiration, and skin color are all _________.  
A) signs  B) syndromes  C) diagnoses  D) symptoms

30) The aftermath of a disease can include some other disability or abnormality. These are called _________.  
A) symptoms  B) syndromes  C) dysplasia  D) sequelae

31) Which means the determination of the nature of a disease?  
A) dysplasia  B) prognosis  C) diagnosis  D) sequela

32) Each of the following tests was conducted for a person with a urinary tract infection. Which test will identify chemical abnormalities associated with the disease?  
A) magnetic resonance imaging  B) computed tomography  
C) electrocardiogram  D) urinalysis

33) Which of the following is important in determining a diagnosis?  
A) patient history  B) physical examination  
C) patient interview  D) all of the above

34) A disease caused by a virus is best classified as _________.  
A) infectious  B) inflammatory  C) genetic  D) stress-related

35) The leading cause of death in the United States is _________.  
A) AIDS  B) stroke  C) heart disease  D) cancer

36) Which describes a disease that occurs in large numbers over a widespread area?  
A) morbidity  B) prevalence  C) mortality  D) epidemic
37) Which term describes the number of deaths a disease causes in a susceptible population?
   A) etiology    B) mortality    C) morbidity    D) epidemiology

38) The events leading to the development of a disease are known as its __________.
   A) diagnoses    B) etiology    C) pathophysiology    D) histology

39) A collection of signs and symptoms that occur together is a __________.
   A) etiology    B) diagnosis    C) syndrome    D) prognosis

40) Which procedure extracts tissue for microscopic examination?
   A) electroencephalogram    B) biopsy    C) computed tomography    D) electrocardiography    E) positron emission tomography

41) Neoplasms are a type of __________.
   A) inflammatory disease    B) nutritional deficiency    C) abnormal tissue growth    D) infection

42) Which of the following is true of a risk factor?
   A) raises chances of an individual getting a disease    B) guarantees that an individual will develop a disease    C) causes disease    D) has no effect on whether an individual develops a disease

43) Which is true of palliative treatment?
   A) cures a disease    B) eliminates symptoms of a disease    C) has no effect on the symptoms of a disease    D) reduces severity of disease symptoms

44) A treatment is classified as a medical treatment if it employs __________.
   A) drugs    B) surgery    C) physical therapy    D) psychotherapy

45) The study of the occurrence, distribution, transmission, and prevention of disease is its __________.
   A) pathology    B) immunology    C) epidemiology    D) etiology

46) The number of cases of a disease occurring at a given time in a specified population is known as __________.
   A) incidence    B) prevalence    C) morbidity    D) mortality

47) The number of cases of influenza are highest during winter and lowest during summer. This describes influenza’s __________.
   A) morbidity    B) prevalence    C) incidence    D) mortality
48) Which of the following describes a syndrome?
   A) complications of a disease  
   B) signs and symptoms occurring together  
   C) diseases occurring together  
   D) sequelae occurring together

49) Which diagnostic method is used to determine if a disease is hereditary?
   A) urinalysis  
   B) family history  
   C) magnetic resonance imaging  
   D) x-ray

50) An abnormality in a cell, enzyme, gene, or tissue that leads to a disease is generally called a
   A) symptom  
   B) syndrome  
   C) sign  
   D) lesion

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

51) The scientific study of disease is known as pathology.  

52) The study of the causes of disease is known as immunology.  

53) Immunology is the study of disease resistance.  

54) Disease may be caused by malnutrition.  

55) Symptoms and signs disappear during remission.  

56) A chronic disease has a sudden onset and occurs for a short time.  

57) The human body's ability to maintain stability amidst changing conditions is called homeostasis.  

58) If homeostasis is operating correctly, a person's blood pressure rises to meet the body's needs while walking up stairs.  

59) Maintenance of a steady state best describes homeostasis.  

60) A sore throat is a type of symptom.

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

61) Neoplasms are a type of _________ tissue growth.  

62) A _________ raises chances of an individual developing a disease.  

63) _________ treatments reduce severity of disease symptoms.  

64) A treatment is classified as a medical treatment if it employs _________.  

65) Study of the occurrence, distribution, transmission, and prevention of disease is _________.
66) The number of cases of a disease occurring at a given time in a specified population is ________.

67) Cases of influenza are highest during winter and lowest during summer. This describes influenza’s ________.

68) ________ are defined as signs and symptoms occurring together.

69) A family history, genetic screening, and pedigree analysis help determine if a disease is ________.

70) An abnormality in a cell, enzyme, gene, or tissue that leads to a disease is generally called a ________.

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

71) L.H., a 75-year-old woman, sees her doctor because she has had chest pain, difficulty breathing, a cough, and a fever. Her doctor hears crackling sounds in her chest when she breathes and an x-ray reveals that her lungs are filled with fluid. The doctor says that L.H. has pneumonia and prescribes antibiotics. After 5 days her chest feels better, her fever subsides, and she can breathe easier.

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. Name the signs the doctor used to determine the diagnosis.
3. Is this disease hereditary, inflammatory, infectious, or neoplastic?
Answer Key
Testname: UNTITLED1

1) A
2) D
3) B
4) C
5) D
6) D
7) D
8) B
9) B
10) D
11) C
12) C
13) A
14) C
15) B
16) C
17) B
18) D
19) A
20) C
21) D
22) A
23) D
24) D
25) D
26) D
27) A
28) B
29) A
30) D
31) C
32) D
33) D
34) A
35) C
36) D
37) B
38) C
39) C
40) B
41) C
42) A
43) D
44) A
45) C
46) B
47) C
48) B
49) B
50) D
Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

51) TRUE
52) FALSE
53) TRUE
54) TRUE
55) TRUE
56) FALSE
57) TRUE
58) TRUE
59) TRUE
60) TRUE
61) abnormal
62) risk factor
63) Palliative drugs
64) drugs
65) epidemiology
66) prevalence
67) incidence
68) Syndromes
69) hereditary
70) lesion

71) 1. Diagnosis is the determination of the nature of a disease. The doctor determined that L.H. had pneumonia

2. Signs are objective manifestations of the disease. In this case, signs include the x-ray results, crackling sounds in the lungs, and fever.

3. Pneumonia is an infectious disease often caused by bacteria. If it is determined to be caused by bacteria, then the pneumonia will be treated with antibiotics.