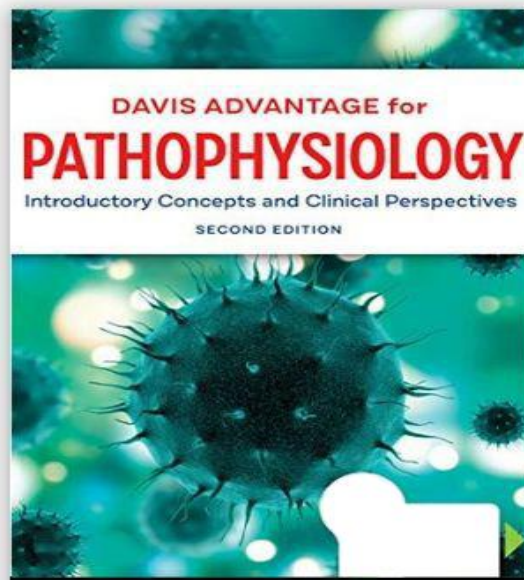


TEST BANK:

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY: Introductory Concepts and Clinical Perspectives

2ND EDITION

Theresa Capriotti



TEST BANK

**Pathophysiology Introductory Concepts and Clinical Perspectives 2nd Edition Capriotti
Test Bank**

Table of Contents

I. The Cell

Chapter 1. The Cell in Health and Illness

Chapter 2. Cellular Injury, Adaptations, and Maladaptive Changes

Chapter 3. Genetic Basis of Disease

II. Integrated Body Processes

Chapter 4. Stress, Exercise, and Immobility

Chapter 5. Obesity and Nutritional Imbalances

Chapter 6. Pain

III. Fluid, Electrolyte, and Acid-Base Homeostasis

Chapter 7. Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Chapter 8. Acid-Base Imbalances

IV. Infection and Inflammation

Chapter 9. Inflammation and Dysfunctional Wound Healing

Chapter 10. Infectious Diseases

Chapter 11. Disorders of the Immune System

V. Hematologic Disorders

Chapter 12. Disorders of White Blood Cells

Chapter 13. Disorders of Red Blood Cells

Chapter 14. Disorders of Platelets, Hemostasis, and Coagulation

VI. Disorders of Cardiovascular Function

Chapter 15. Arterial Disorders

Chapter 16. Ischemic Heart Disease and Conduction Disorders

Chapter 17. Heart Failure

Chapter 18. Valvular Heart Disease

Chapter 19. Disorders of the Venous System

VII. Pulmonary Disorders

Chapter 20. Respiratory Inflammation and Infection

Chapter 21. Restrictive and Obstructive Pulmonary Disorders

VIII. Renal and Urological Disorders

Chapter 22. Renal Disorders

Chapter 23. Urological Disorders

IX. Hormonal and Reproductive Disorders

Chapter 24. Endocrine Disorders

Chapter 25. Diabetes Mellitus and the Metabolic Syndrome

Chapter 26. Disorders of the Female Reproductive System

Chapter 27. Disorders of the Male Reproductive System

Chapter 28. Sexually Transmitted Infections

X. Gastrointestinal Disorders

Chapter 29. Disorders of the Esophagus, Stomach, and Small Intestine

Chapter 30. Common Disorders of the Large Intestine

Chapter 31. Infection, Inflammation, and Cirrhosis of the Liver

Chapter 32. Gallbladder, Pancreatic, and Bile Duct Dysfunction

XI. Neurological Disorders

Chapter 33. Cerebrovascular Disorders

Chapter 34. Chronic and Degenerative Neurological Disorders

Chapter 35. Brain and Spinal Cord Injury

Chapter 36. Psychobiology of Behavioral Disorders

XII. Musculoskeletal Disorders

Chapter 37. Musculoskeletal Trauma

Chapter 38. Degenerative Disorders of the Musculoskeletal System

Chapter 39. Infection and Inflammatory Disorders of the Musculoskeletal System

XIII. Cancer

Chapter 40. Cancer

XIV. Integumentary Disorders

Chapter 41. Skin Disorders

Chapter 42. Burns

XV. Sensory Disorders

Chapter 43. Eye Disorders

Chapter 44. Ear Disorders

Chapter 45. Pediatric Disorders

XVI. Aging and Multi-System Disorders

Chapter 46. Pathophysiological Concepts of Aging

Chapter 47. SIRS, Sepsis, Shock, MODS, and Death

Chapter 1: The Cell in Health and Illness

Pathophysiology Introductory Concepts and Clinical Perspectives 2nd Edition Capriotti Test Bank

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Which statement regarding the sodium-potassium pump is correct?
1. The cell's plasma membrane is more soluble to sodium ions than potassium ions.
 2. The concentration of sodium ions should be higher inside the cell compartment.
 3. The concentration of potassium ions should be higher outside the cell compartment.
 4. The active transport involves pumping out three sodium ions and pumping in two potassium ions.
- _____ 2. What is the process in which glucose is used to create energy?
1. Autolysis
 2. Glycolysis
 3. Heterolysis
 4. None of the above
- _____ 3. How many adenosine triphosphates (ATPs) are produced in aerobic energy metabolism?
1. 2
 2. 3
 3. 34
 4. None of the above
- _____ 4. Which cell organelles are believed to have once been self-sustaining and independent?
1. Ribosomes
 2. Mitochondria
 3. Ribonucleic acid
 4. Deoxyribonucleic acid
- _____ 5. Why is more energy produced when a person is exercising?
1. There is an increase in the synthesis of protein.
 2. There is an increase in the production of pyruvic acid in the cells.
 3. There is an increase in the conversion of pyruvic acid to lactic acid.
 4. There is an increase in the production of mitochondria in the muscle cells.
- _____ 6. When does ribosomal protein synthesis cease?
1. During endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress
 2. During the synthesis of ATP
 3. During severe hypoxic state
 4. During the processing of prohormone
- _____ 7. The cellular organelle responsible for propelling mucous and inhaled debris out of the lungs is
1. cilia.
 2. microfilament.
 3. secretory vesicle.
 4. endoplasmic reticulum.
- _____ 8. Which are the key proteins in the contractile units of the muscle cells?
1. Actin and myosin

2. Myosin and tubulin
3. Tubulin and actin
4. None of the above

- _____ 9. Which deficiency causes Tay-Sach's disease?
1. Proteasome
 2. Peroxisome
 3. Macrophage
 4. Lysosomal enzymes
- _____ 10. Adrenoleukodystrophy is characterized by
1. Accumulation of ganglioside.
 2. Cessation of ribosomal protein synthesis.
 3. Acceleration of cellular proteasome activity.
 4. Accumulation of long chain fatty acids in the nervous system.
- _____ 11. Which statement regarding endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress is correct?
1. During ER stress, proteins are rapidly degraded.
 2. During ER stress, lipids cannot travel to their proper intracellular locations.
 3. During ER stress, accumulation of long chain fatty acids occurs in the nervous system.
 4. During ER stress, accumulation of non-degraded substances occurs in the cells.
- _____ 12. Which is referred to as the protein factory of the cell?
1. Ribosome
 2. Mitochondria
 3. Golgi apparatus
 4. Endoplasmic reticulum
- _____ 13. Which acts as a blue print for the construction of proteins?
1. Transfer RNA
 2. Ribosomal RNA
 3. Messenger RNA
 4. Mitochondrial DNA
- _____ 14. A hiker experiences muscle pain and acidosis as he or she ascends a mountain during a long, steep climb. What is the reason for these symptoms?
1. Cellular hypoxia
 2. Autolysis
 3. Heterolysis
 4. Cellular edema
- _____ 15. Which factor provides DNA the unique molecular ability to replicate?
1. The precise pairing of the nitrogenous bases
 2. The presence of pyrimidines bases
 3. The presence of nucleotides
 4. The nitrogenous base and phosphate bond
- _____ 16. How many nitrogenous bases compose a single codon?
1. 2
 2. 3
 3. 4
 4. None of the above

- _____ 17. The DNA is a polymer of
1. Nucleotides.
 2. Amino acids.
 3. Fatty acids.
 4. Phosphates.
- _____ 18. What is the function of ribosomal ribonucleic acid during protein synthesis?
1. It transports genetic information from the DNA for protein synthesis.
 2. It gathers and joins the amino acids for specific proteins.
 3. It is directly involved in the formation of ribosomes.
 4. None of the above.
- _____ 19. Tetracycline antibiotic was given to a 30 year old client with Chlamydia infection. What is the mechanism of action of the drug?
1. It prevents the replication of bacteria.
 2. It alters the configuration of bacterial cytoplasm.
 3. It interferes with the function of bacterial ribosomes.
 4. It inhibits the functions of bacterial mitochondria.
- _____ 20. Where does the conversion of a prohormone into a hormone take place?
1. Ribosome
 2. Golgi apparatus
 3. Secretory granule
 4. Endoplasmic reticulum
- _____ 21. Which is the cell's "master mind"?
1. Nucleus
 2. Ribosome
 3. Golgi apparatus
 4. Endoplasmic reticulum

Multiple Response

Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.

- _____ 22. Which statements regarding the microtubules are true? *Select all that apply.*
1. Microtubules are solid.
 2. Microtubules are flexible.
 3. Microtubules are composed of tubulin.
 4. Microtubules are called actin filaments.
 5. Microtubules comprise of centrioles and mitotic spindle.
- _____ 23. Which structures are found in microtubules? *Select all that apply.*
1. Cilia
 2. Centrioles
 3. Mitotic spindle
 4. Actin filaments
 5. Secretory vesicles
- _____ 24. What are the characteristics of ribonucleic acid? *Select all that apply.*
1. Presence of ribose pentose sugar

2. Presence of single stranded helix
3. Presence of double stranded helix
4. Presence of deoxyribose pentose sugar
5. Presence of uracil and cytosine as pyrimidine base

_____ 25. Which are the purine bases found in deoxyribonucleic acid and ribonucleic acid? *Select all that apply.*

1. Uracil
2. Adenine
3. Guanine
4. Thymine
5. Cytosine