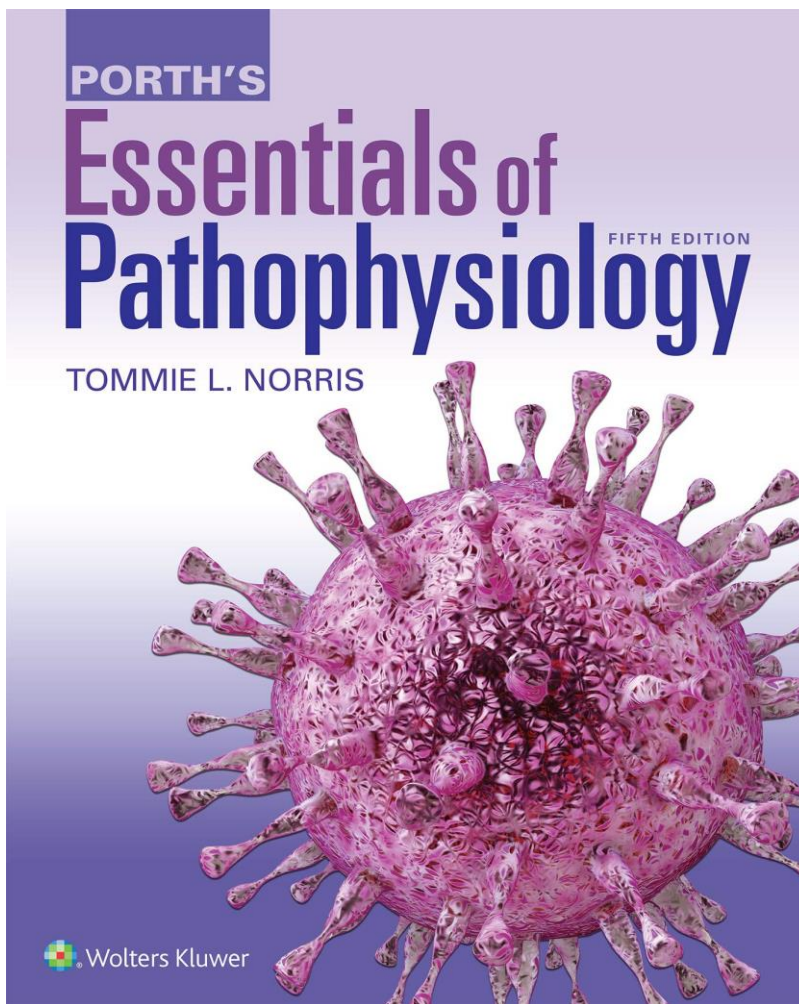


TEST BANK

*Porth's Essentials of
Pathophysiology 5th Edition*



TEST BANK

Porth's Essentials of Pathophysiology 5th Edition Test Bank

Table of Content

UNIT 1 - Concepts of Health and Disease
Chapter 1 Concepts of Health and Disease
UNIT 2 - Cell Function and Growth
Chapter 2 Cell and Tissue Characteristics
Chapter 3 Cellular Adaptation, Injury, and Death
Chapter 4 Genetic Control of Cell Function and Inheritance
Chapter 5 Genetic and Congenital Disorders
Chapter 6 Neoplasia
UNIT 3 - Disorders of Integrative Function
Chapter 7 Stress and Adaptation
Chapter 8 Disorders of Fluid, Electrolyte, and Acid–Base Balance
UNIT 4 - Infection, Inflammation, and Immunity
Chapter 9 Inflammation, Tissue Repair, and Wound Healing
Chapter 10 Mechanisms of Infectious Disease
Chapter 11 Innate and Adaptive Immunity
Chapter 12 Disorders of the Immune Response, Including HIV/AIDS
UNIT 5 - Disorders of Neural Function
Chapter 13 Organization and Control of Neural Function
Chapter 14 Somatosensory Function, Pain, Headache, and Temperature Regulation
Chapter 15 Disorders of Motor Function
Chapter 16 Disorders of Brain Function
Chapter 17 Sleep and Sleep–Wake Disorders
Chapter 18 Disorders of Thought, Emotion, and Memory
UNIT 6 - Disorders of Special Sensory Function
Chapter 19 Disorders of Visual Function
Chapter 20 Disorders of Hearing and Vestibular Function
Chapter 21 Blood Cells and the Hematopoietic System
Chapter 22 Disorders of Hemostasis
Chapter 23 Disorders of Red Blood Cells
Chapter 24 Disorders of White Blood Cells and Lymphoid Tissues
UNIT 8 - Disorders of Cardiovascular Function
Chapter 25 Structure and Function of the Cardiovascular System
Chapter 26 Disorders of Blood Flow and Blood Pressure Regulation
Chapter 27 Disorders of Cardiac Function, and Heart Failure and Circulatory Shock
Chapter 28 Disorders of Cardiac Conduction and Rhythm
UNIT 9 - Disorders of Respiratory Function

Chapter 29 Structure and Function of the Respiratory System
Chapter 30 Respiratory Tract Infections, Neoplasms, and Childhood Disorders
Chapter 31 Disorders of Ventilation and Gas Exchange
UNIT 10 - Disorders of Renal Function
Chapter 32 Structure and Function of the Kidney
Chapter 33 Disorders of Renal Function
Chapter 34 Acute Kidney Injury and Chronic Kidney Disease
Chapter 35 Disorders of the Bladder and Lower Urinary Tract
UNIT 11- Disorders of Gastrointestinal Function
Chapter 36 Structure and Function of the Gastrointestinal System
Chapter 37 Disorders of Gastrointestinal Function
Chapter 38 Disorders of Hepatobiliary and Exocrine Pancreas Function
Chapter 39 Alterations in Nutritional Status
UNIT 12 - Disorders of Endocrine Function
Chapter 40 Mechanisms of Endocrine Control ¹
Chapter 41 Disorders of Endocrine Control of Growth and Metabolism
UNIT 13 - Disorders of Genitourinary and Reproductive Function
Chapter 42 Structure and Function of the Male Genitourinary System
Chapter 43 Disorders of the Male Reproductive System
Chapter 44 Structure and Function of the Female Reproductive System
Chapter 45 Disorders of the Female Reproductive System
Chapter 46 Sexually Transmitted Infections
UNIT 14 - Disorders of Musculoskeletal Function
Chapter 47 Structure and Function of the Musculoskeletal System
Chapter 48 Disorders of Musculoskeletal Function: Trauma, Infection, Neoplasms ¹
Chapter 49 Disorders of Musculoskeletal Function: Developmental and Metabolic Disorders, Activity Intolerance, and Fatigue
Chapter 50 Disorders of Musculoskeletal Function: Rheumatic Disorders
UNIT 15 - Disorders of Integumentary Function
Chapter 51 Structure and Function of the Skin
Chapter 52 Disorders of Skin Integrity and Function

Porth's Essentials of Pathophysiology 5th Edition Test Bank

Ch 1- Concepts of Health and Disease

1. At an international nursing conference, many discussions and breakout sessions focused on the World Health Organization (WHO) views on health. Of the following comments made by nurses during a discussion session, which statements would be considered a good representation of the WHO definition? Select all that apply.
 - A) Interests in keeping the elderly population engaged in such activities as book reviews and word games during social time
 - B) Increase in the number of chair aerobics classes provided in the skilled care facilities
 - C) Interventions geared toward keeping the elderly population diagnosed with diabetes mellitus under tight blood glucose control by providing in-home cooking classes
 - D) Providing transportation for renal dialysis patients to and from their hemodialysis sessions
 - E) Providing handwashing teaching sessions to a group of young children

Ans: A, B, C, E

Feedback:

The WHO definition of health is defined as “a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity.” Engaging in book reviews facilitates mental and social well-being; chair aerobics helps facilitate physical well-being; and assisting with tight control of diabetes helps with facilitating physical well-being even though the person has a chronic disease. Handwashing is vital in the prevention of disease and spread of germs.

2. A community health nurse is teaching a group of recent graduates about the large variety of factors that influence an individual's health or lack thereof. The nurse is referring to the *Healthy People 2020* report from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as a teaching example. Of the following aspects discussed, which would be considered a determinant of health that is outside the focus of this report?
 - A) The client has a diverse background by being of Asian and Native American descent and practices various alternative therapies to minimize effects of stress.
 - B) The client has a family history of cardiovascular disease related to hypercholesterolemia and remains noncompliant with the treatment regime.
 - C) The client has a good career with exceptional preventative health care benefits.
 - D) The client lives in an affluent, clean, suburban community with access to many health care facilities.

Ans: B

Feedback:

In *Healthy People 2020*, the focus is to promote good health to all (such as using alternative therapies to minimize effects of stress); achieving health equity and promoting health for all (which includes having good health care benefits); and promoting good health (which includes living in a clean community with good access to health care). A client's noncompliance with treatments to control high cholesterol levels within the presence of a family history of CV disease does not meet the “attaining lives free of preventable disease and premature death” determinant.

3. A physician is providing care for a number of patients on a medical unit of a large, university hospital. The physician is discussing with a colleague the differentiation between diseases that are caused by abnormal molecules and diseases that cause disease. Which of the following patients most clearly demonstrates the consequences of molecules that cause disease?
- A) A 31-year-old woman with sickle cell anemia who is receiving a transfusion of packed red blood cells
 - B) A 91-year-old woman who has experienced an ischemic stroke resulting from familial hypercholesterolemia
 - C) A 19-year-old man with exacerbation of his cystic fibrosis requiring oxygen therapy and chest physiotherapy
 - D) A 30-year-old homeless man who has *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP) and is HIV positive.

Ans: D

Feedback:

PCP is an example of the effect of a molecule that directly contributes to disease. Sickle cell anemia, familial hypercholesterolemia, and cystic fibrosis are all examples of the effects of abnormal molecules.

4. A member of the health care team is researching the etiology and pathogenesis of a number of clients who are under his care in a hospital context. Which of the following aspects of clients' situations best characterizes pathogenesis rather than etiology?
- A) A client who has been exposed to the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacterium
 - B) A client who has increasing serum ammonia levels due to liver cirrhosis
 - C) A client who was admitted with the effects of methyl alcohol poisoning
 - D) A client with multiple skeletal injuries secondary to a motor vehicle accident

Ans: B

Feedback:

Pathogenesis refers to the progressive and evolutionary course of disease, such as the increasing ammonia levels that accompany liver disease. Bacteria, poisons, and traumatic injuries are examples of etiologic factors.

5. A new myocardial infarction patient requiring angioplasty and stent placement has arrived to his first cardiac rehabilitation appointment. In this first session, a review of the pathogenesis of coronary artery disease is addressed. Which statement by the patient verifies to the nurse that he has understood the nurse's teachings about coronary artery disease?
- A) "All I have to do is stop smoking, and then I won't have any more heart attacks."
 - B) "My artery was clogged by fat, so I will need to stop eating fatty foods like French fries every day."
 - C) "Sounds like this began because of inflammation inside my artery that made it easy to form fatty streaks, which lead to my clogged artery."
 - D) "If I do not exercise regularly to get my heart rate up, blood pools in the veins causing a clot that stops blood flow to the muscle, and I will have a heart attack."

Ans: C

Feedback:

The true etiology/cause of coronary artery disease (CAD) is unknown; however, the pathogenesis of the disorder relates to the progression of the inflammatory process from a fatty streak to the occlusive vessel lesion seen in people with coronary artery disease. Risk factors for CAD revolve around cigarette smoking, diet high in fat, and lack of exercise.

6. A 77-year-old man is a hospital inpatient admitted for exacerbation of his chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and a respiratory therapist (RT) is assessing the client for the first time. Which of the following aspects of the patient's current state of health would be best characterized as a symptom rather than a sign?
- A) The patient's oxygen saturation is 83% by pulse oxymetry.
 - B) The patient notes that he has increased work of breathing when lying supine.
 - C) The RT hears diminished breath sounds to the patient's lower lung fields bilaterally.
 - D) The patient's respiratory rate is 31 breaths/minute.

Ans: B

Feedback:

Symptoms are subjective complaints by the person experiencing the health problem, such as complaints of breathing difficulty. Oxygen levels, listening to breath sounds, and respiratory rate are all objective, observable signs of disease.

7. Which of the following situations would be classified as a complication of a disease or outcome from the treatment regimen? Select all that apply.
- A) Massive pulmonary emboli following diagnosis of new-onset atrial fibrillation
 - B) Burning, intense incision pain following surgery to remove a portion of colon due to intestinal aganglionosis
 - C) Development of pulmonary fibrosis following treatment with bleomycin, an antibiotic chemotherapy agent used in treatment of lymphoma
 - D) Gradual deterioration in ability to walk unassisted for a patient diagnosed with Parkinson disease
 - E) Loss of short-term memory in a patient diagnosed with Alzheimer disease

Ans: A, C

Feedback:

Development of pulmonary emboli and pulmonary fibrosis following chemotherapy are both examples of a complication (adverse extensions of a disease or outcome from treatment). It is normal to expect incisional pain following surgery. As Parkinson disease progresses, the inability to walk independently is expected. This is a normal progression for people diagnosed with Parkinson's. Loss of short-term memory in a patient diagnosed with Alzheimer disease is an expected finding.

8. Laboratory testing is ordered for a male patient during a clinic visit for a routine follow-up assessment of hypertension. When interpreting lab values, the nurse knows that
- A) a normal value represents the test results that fall within the bell curve.
 - B) if the lab result is above the 50% distribution, the result is considered elevated.
 - C) all lab values are adjusted for gender and weight.
 - D) if the result of a very sensitive test is negative, that does not mean the person is disease free.

Ans: A

Feedback:

What is termed a normal value for a laboratory test is established statistically from results obtained from a selected sample of people. A normal value represents the test results that fall within the bell curve or the 95% distribution. Some lab values (like hemoglobin) are adjusted for gender, other comorbidities, or age. If the result of a very sensitive test is negative, it tells us the person does not have the disease, and the disease has been ruled out or excluded.