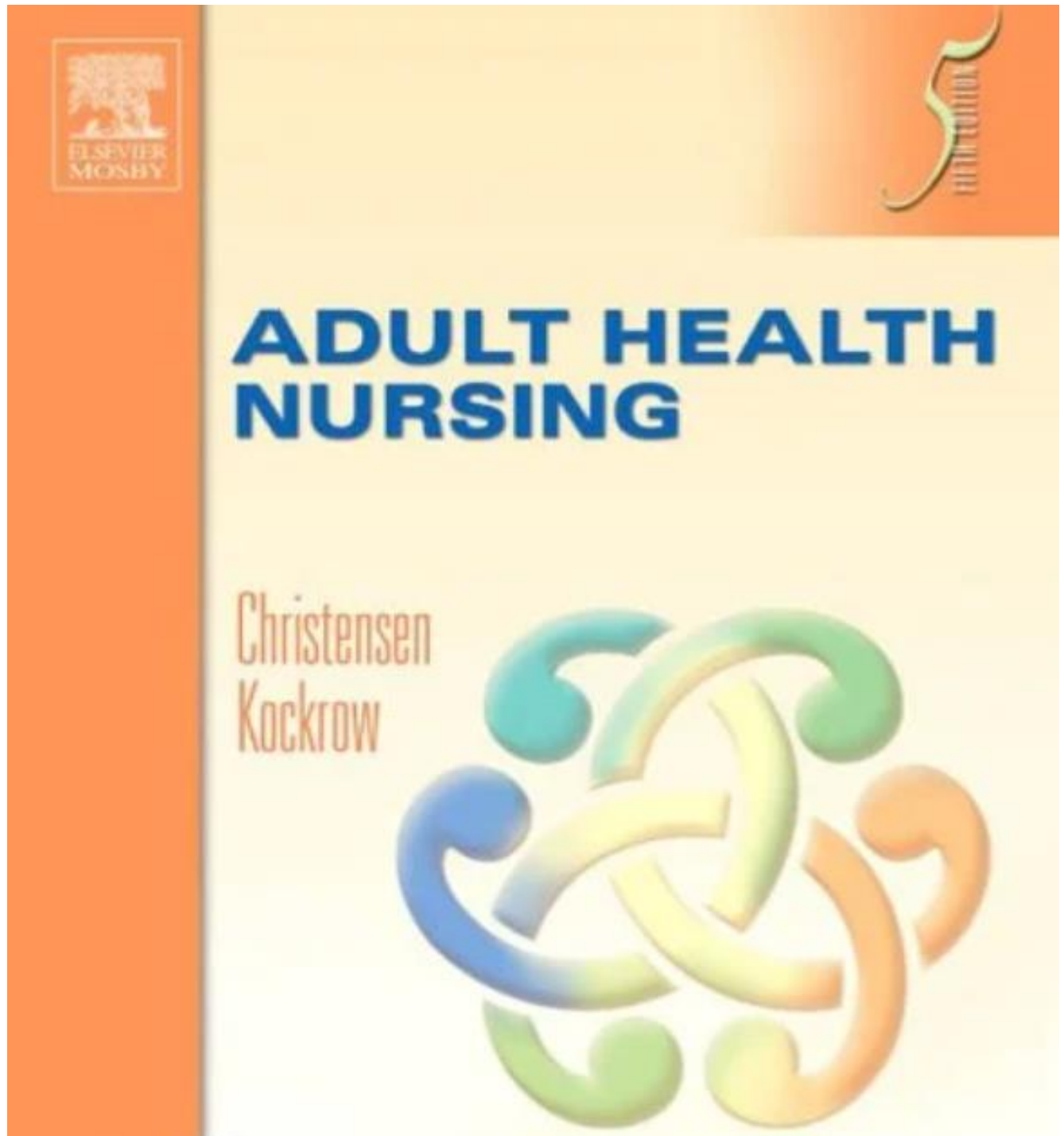


TEST BANK



Christensen & Kockrow: Adult Health Nursing, 5th Edition Test Bank

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Chapter 1: Introduction to Anatomy and Physiology

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The anatomic term ____ means toward the midline.
 - a. anterior
 - b. posterior
 - c. medial
 - d. cranial

ANS: C

The term medial indicates an anatomic direction toward the midline.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 1 OBJ: 2
TOP: Anatomic terminology KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

2. What are the smallest living components in our body?
 - a. Cells
 - b. Organs
 - c. Electrons
 - d. Osmosis

ANS: A

Cells are considered to be the smallest living units of structure and function in our body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 4 OBJ: 6
TOP: Structural levels of organization KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

3. What is the largest organelle, responsible for cell reproduction and control of other organelles?
 - a. Nucleus
 - b. Ribosome
 - c. Mitochondrion
 - d. Golgi apparatus

ANS: A

The nucleus is the largest organelle within the cell.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 5 OBJ: 8
TOP: Parts of the cell KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

4. When the patient complains of pain in the bladder, the patient will indicate discomfort in which body cavity?
 - a. Pelvic
 - b. Mediastinum
 - c. Dorsal
 - d. Abdominal

ANS: A

A subdivision called the pelvic cavity contains the lower portion of the large intestine (lower sigmoid colon, rectum), urinary bladder, and internal structures of the reproductive system.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Page 3, Figure 1-4
OBJ: 5 TOP: Body cavity KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

5. The four phases of cell division all occur in:
- diffusion.
 - mitosis.
 - osmosis.
 - filtration.

ANS: B

During mitosis, the cell goes through four phases: prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 7 OBJ: 9
TOP: Cell division KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

6. Telophase is which phase of cell reproduction during mitosis?
- First phase
 - Latent phase
 - Final phase
 - Spindle phase

ANS: C

During mitosis, the cell goes through four phases: prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 7 OBJ: 9
TOP: Cell division KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

7. The nurse is aware that which muscle group is both striated and involuntary?
- Skeletal
 - Glial
 - Cardiac
 - Visceral

ANS: C

The cardiac muscle is both striated and involuntary.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 9-10, Figure 1-12
OBJ: 11 TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Planning
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

8. What is a group of several different kinds of tissues arranged so that together they can perform a more complex function than any tissue alone?
- Organ
 - System

- c. Cell
- d. Endoplasmic reticulum

ANS: A

When several kinds of tissues are united to perform a more complex function than any tissue alone, they are called organs.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 11 OBJ: 7
TOP: Organs KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

9. What traits describe visceral muscles?
- a. Smooth and voluntary
 - b. Smooth and involuntary
 - c. Striated and voluntary
 - d. Striated and involuntary

ANS: B

Visceral (smooth) muscles will not function at will; thus, they act involuntarily.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 9, Figure 1-12
OBJ: 7 TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

10. How are the thoracic and abdominal cavities separated?
- a. By the pleura
 - b. By the diaphragm
 - c. By the sagittal plane
 - d. By the peritoneum

ANS: B

The diaphragm (a muscle directly beneath the lungs) separates the ventral cavity into the thoracic (chest) and abdominal cavities.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 10, Figure 1-3
OBJ: 3 TOP: Ventral cavity
KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

11. What is the broad section of biology dealing with the description of human structure?
- a. Hematology
 - b. Anatomy
 - c. Kinesiology
 - d. Physiology

ANS: B

Anatomy is the study, classification, and description of the structure and organs of the body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 1 OBJ: 1
TOP: Terminology KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

12. ____ explains the processes and functions of many structures of the body and how they interact with one another.

- a. Anatomy
- b. Mitosis
- c. Filtration
- d. Physiology

ANS: D

Physiology explains the processes and functions of the various structures and how they interrelate with one another.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 1 OBJ: 1
TOP: Terminology KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

13. The anatomic structure that is not in the thoracic cavity is/are the _____.
- a. Heart
 - b. Lungs
 - c. Blood vessels
 - d. Transverse colon

ANS: D

The transverse colon is located in the abdominal cavity.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Page 2, Figure 1-3
OBJ: 5 TOP: Thoracic cavity
KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

14. When several organs and parts are grouped together for certain functions, they form:
- a. tissues.
 - b. systems.
 - c. cells.
 - d. membranes.

ANS: B

A system is an organization of varying numbers and kinds of organs arranged so that together they can perform complex functions for the body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 4 OBJ: 7
TOP: Systems KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

15. What are the distinct surface proteins of the plasma membrane essential in determining?
- a. Tissue typing
 - b. Blood count
 - c. Effectiveness of a drug
 - d. Sexual maturity

ANS: A

The plasma membrane has distinct surface proteins as coming from one individual. This is the basis for the procedure of tissue typing to determine compatibility before an organ transplant.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Page 5 OBJ: 12
TOP: Cells KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

16. In anatomic terminology, posterior means toward the:
- tail.
 - head.
 - back.
 - trunk.

ANS: C

The posterior is toward the back.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Page 1

OBJ: 2

TOP: Anatomic terminology

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

17. What does the transverse body plane divide?
- The front and back (coronal) of the body
 - The body lengthwise (two equal halves)
 - The superior and inferior portions of the body
 - The body into axial and appendicular

ANS: C

The transverse plane cuts the body horizontally into the sagittal and the frontal planes, dividing the body into caudal and cranial portions.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Page 2, Figure 1-2

OBJ: 3

TOP: Body planes

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

18. Caudal is defined as toward the ____.
- head
 - feet
 - tail
 - chest

ANS: C

Caudal is a directional word that indicates toward the “tail,” the distal portion of the spine.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Page 1

OBJ: 3

TOP: Anatomic terminology

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

19. What is the term for movement of water from an area of lower solute concentration to an area of higher solute concentration?
- Absorption
 - Filtration
 - Diffusion
 - Osmosis

ANS: D

Osmosis is the passage of water from less concentrated solution to more concentrated solution.