

# **NR 283 Pathophysiology Quiz 1 / NR283 Quiz 1(Latest): Chamberlain (Already graded A)**

written by

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## Pathophysiology Quiz 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Pathophysiology involves the study of:
  - a. the structure of the human body.
  - b. the functions of various organs in the body.
  - c. **functional or structural changes resulting from disease processes. Correct**
  - d. various cell structures and related functions.
2. The number of new and old or existing cases in a specific population within a specified time period is called:
  - a. **prevalence.**
  - b. occurrence.
  - c. incidence.
  - d. abstinence.
3. The term prognosis refers to the:
  - a. period of recovery and return to a normal state.
  - b. **expected outcome of the disease. Correct**
  - c. mortality and morbidity rates for a given population.
  - d. typical collection of signs and symptoms.
4. The manifestations of a disease are best defined as the:
  - a. subjective feelings of discomfort during a chronic illness.
  - b. **signs and symptoms of a disease. Correct**
  - c. factors that precipitate an acute episode of a chronic illness.
  - d. early indicators of the prodromal stage of infection.
5. A short-term illness that develops very quickly with perhaps a high fever or severe pain is called:
  - a. latent.
  - b. chronic.
  - c. manifestation.
  - d. **acute. Correct**
6. A situation when there is a higher than expected number of cases of an infectious disease within a given area is called a/an:
  - a. **epidemic. Correct**
  - b. exacerbation.
  - c. morbidity.
  - d. pandemic.
7. A deficit of oxygen in the cells usually due to respiratory or circulatory problems is called:
  - a. apoptosis.
  - b. **ischemia. Correct**
  - c. hypertrophy.
  - d. necrosis.

8. Which of the following is the best definition of epidemiology?
  - a. **The science of tracking the occurrence and distribution of diseases Correct**
  - b. The relative number of deaths resulting from a particular disease
  - c. Identification of a specific disease through evaluation of signs and symptoms
  - d. The global search for emerging diseases
  
9. A change in a tissue marked by cells that vary in size and shape and show increased mitotic figures (proliferation) would be called:
  - a. metaplasia.
  - b. atrophy.
  - c. **dysplasia. Correct**
  - d. hypertrophy.
  
10. Which of the following is usually included in a medical history?
  1. Past illnesses or surgeries
  2. Current illnesses, acute and chronic
  3. Prescribed medication or other treatments
  4. Nonprescription drugs and herbal remedies
  5. Current allergies
    - a. 1, 3
    - b. 2, 4, 5
    - c. 1, 3, 4
    - d. **1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Correct**
  
11. When the hydrostatic pressure of the blood is elevated above normal, water would shift from the:
  - a. **blood into the interstitial compartment. Correct**
  - b. interstitial compartment into the cells.
  - c. interstitial compartment into the blood.
  - d. cells into the interstitial compartment.
  
12. The control center for thirst is located in the:
  - a. kidneys.
  - b. thalamus.
  - c. medulla.
  - d. **hypothalamus. Correct**
  
13. In the blood and extracellular fluids, hypernatremia refers to:
  - a. a deficient sodium level.
  - b. an excess phosphate level.
  - c. **an excess sodium level. Correct**
  - d. an excessively low phosphate level.
  
14. Hypocalcemia causes weak cardiac contractions because:
  - a. permeability of nerve membranes increases.
  - b. **insufficient calcium ions are available for muscle contraction. Correct**
  - c. low phosphate ion levels prevent muscle contraction.
  - d. excessive amounts of calcium are stored in cardiac muscle.

15. Which of the following is a common cause of hyponatremia?
- Excessive sweating Correct**
  - Excessive aldosterone secretion
  - Prolonged period of rapid, deep respirations
  - Loss of the thirst mechanism
16. Which of the following would cause edema?
- Decreased capillary hydrostatic pressure
  - Increased capillary osmotic pressure
  - Decreased capillary permeability
  - Increased capillary permeability Correct**
17. Increased milk and/or antacid intake can contribute to development of "milk-alkali syndrome," which can cause which of the following?
- Hyponatremia
  - Hyperkalemia
  - Hypercalcemia Correct**
  - Hypovolemia
18. Hypokalemia refers to a condition in which the serum has a very low level of which ion?
- Sodium
  - Phosphate
  - Calcium
  - Potassium Correct**
19. Which of the following would result from a deficit of plasma proteins?
- Increased osmotic pressure
  - Decreased osmotic pressure Correct**
  - Increased hydrostatic pressure
  - Decreased hydrostatic pressure
20. Which of the following terms refers to a combination of decreased circulating blood volume combined with excess fluid in a body cavity?
- Third-spacing Correct**
  - Hypovolemia
  - Water retention
  - Dehydration

**Answers:**

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 8. a  | 15. a |
| 2. a | 9. c  | 16. d |
| 3. b | 10. d | 17. c |
| 4. b | 11. a | 18. d |
| 5. d | 12. d | 19. b |
| 6. a | 13. c | 20. a |
| 7. b | 14. b |       |