

# **Test Bank for Pathology for the Health Professions 6th Damjanov**

## Chapter 02: Inflammation

### Damjanov: Pathology for the Health Professions, 6th Edition

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#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following mechanisms plays an important role in acute inflammation?
  - a. The release of histamine to increase vascular permeability
  - b. The release of sodium to stabilize blood pressure
  - c. The production of bradykinin to decrease pain
  - d. The production of arachidonic acid to prevent blood loss

ANS: A                      DIF: 2                      REF: p. 26                      OBJ: 16

2. What is the result of arteriole dilation?
  - a. Anemia
  - b. Hyperemia
  - c. Vasoconstriction
  - d. Hemorrhage

ANS: B                      DIF: 2                      REF: p. 24                      OBJ: 3

3. Activation of which mediator of inflammation in circulating blood leads to formation of bradykinin?
  - a. Bradykinin factor
  - b. Histamine
  - c. Complement membrane attack complex
  - d. Hageman factor (coagulation factor XII)

ANS: D                      DIF: 3                      REF: p. 26                      OBJ: 6

4. Aspirin functions as an antiinflammatory agent by inhibiting the production of which enzyme?
  - a. Catalase
  - b. Cyclooxygenase
  - c. Peroxidase
  - d. Phospholipase

ANS: B                      DIF: 3                      REF: p. 27                      OBJ: 7

5. What is a characteristic feature of acute inflammation?
  - a. It has a rapid onset but usually has a prolonged healing phase.
  - b. It has a relatively slow onset, but healing occurs rapidly.
  - c. It involves scar tissue.
  - d. It involves the rapid migration of neutrophils (PMNs) to the site of inflammation.

ANS: D                      DIF: 3                      REF: p. 28                      OBJ: 12

6. In which way is chronic inflammation different from acute inflammation?
  - a. It has less involvement of fibroblasts but more involvement of neutrophils.
  - b. It involves less tissue destruction resulting from an extended healing time.
  - c. It involves greater tissue destruction resulting from an extended inflammatory

period.

- d. It is less likely to be characterized by *functio laesa*, or loss of function.

ANS: C                      DIF: 2                      REF: p. 31                      OBJ: 16

7. What might fibrinous inflammation be indicative of?
- a. Serous inflammation
  - b. Greater blood vessel damage and vessel permeability
  - c. The presence of liver disease
  - d. Gangrene

ANS: B                      DIF: 3                      REF: p. 33                      OBJ: 15

8. What does the center of an abscess contain?
- a. Caseous necrosis
  - b. Calcification
  - c. Pus
  - d. Eosinophils

ANS: C                      DIF: 1                      REF: p. 33                      OBJ: 15

9. Which of the following is characteristic of granulomatous inflammation?
- a. Fibrinoid necrosis
  - b. Formation of keloid
  - c. Accumulation of mast cells
  - d. Accumulation T-lymphocytes and macrophages

ANS: D                      DIF: 2                      REF: p. 35                      OBJ: 14

10. Which of the following contributes to the delayed healing of a skin wound?
- a. Increased corticosteroid levels
  - b. Increased testosterone levels
  - c. Exposure to sunshine
  - d. Surgical sutures

ANS: A                      DIF: 2                      REF: p. 40                      OBJ: 19

11. What is the term used to describe a hypertrophic scar?
- a. Granuloma
  - b. Granulation tissue
  - c. Proud flesh
  - d. Keloid

ANS: D                      DIF: 1                      REF: p. 40                      OBJ: 13

12. A diabetic patient has a wound that is slow to heal. Why is this so?
- a. There is dysfunctional blood clotting.
  - b. Microangiopathy leads to tissue ischemia.
  - c. There is irregular vasomotor control.
  - d. Leukopenia (low white blood cell count) is typical of people with diabetes.

ANS: B                      DIF: 3                      REF: p. 40                      OBJ: 13

13. Which vitamin is known to prevent scurvy and promote wound healing?
- a. Vitamin A
  - b. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>
  - c. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
  - d. Vitamin C

ANS: D

DIF: 1

REF: p. 40

OBJ: 18

14. Under what circumstance will inflammation fail to occur?
- a. In surgical wounds
  - b. In situations where the wound is small
  - c. In gangrenous tissue
  - d. In an infected wound

ANS: C

DIF: 3

REF: p. 22

OBJ: 12

15. What happens when prostaglandins are released by pyrogens in the hypothalamic thermoregulatory center?
- a. Swelling
  - b. Pain
  - c. Sweating
  - d. Fever

ANS: D

DIF: 3

REF: p. 36

OBJ: 17