

Test Bank for Crowley's An Introduction to Human Disease 11th Reisner

Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. A governmental agency proposes a pilot program to screen a population for a disease by using a blood test. Which of the following characteristics about the disease or screening test indicates that the proposed screening is not likely to be worthwhile?

- A) The disease occurs with some frequency (1 per 1000 persons screened).
- B) The disease progresses slowly in affected persons.
- C) No specific method of treatment is currently available.
- D) The test can detect the disease in its early stage and is relatively inexpensive.

Ans: C

Complexity: Difficult

A-head: Choosing a Diagnostic Test

Subject: Chapter 1

2. A young woman has a skin rash that is caused by an allergic reaction to an antibiotic. Which of the following is the best classification for this patient's condition?

- A) An infectious disease
- B) An inflammation
- C) A fungus
- D) A neoplastic disease

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Classifications of disease

Subject: Chapter 1

3. Which of the following tests measures the electrical activity of the heart?

- A) EEG
- B) ECG
- C) Radioisotope (radionuclide) studies
- D) EMG

4. Which type of examination involves examining diseased tissue with a microscope?

A) Gross

B) Histologic

C) Physical

D) Metabolic

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Cytologic and Histologic Examinations

Subject: Chapter 1

5. Which of the following refers to the manner by which a disease develops?

A) Etiology

B) Pathogenesis

C) Social history

D) Diagnosis

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

A-head: How Do We Know We Are Sick?

Subject: Chapter 1

6. Which of the following tests measures the rate at which air moves in and out of the lungs?

A) Clearance

B) Pulmonary function

C) Microbiologic

D) Serologic

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Clinical Laboratory Tests

Subject: Chapter 1

7. Which of the following is a noninvasive procedure?

A) Biopsy

B) Endoscopy

C) X-rays

D) Pap smear

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Principles of Diagnosis

Subject: Chapter 1

Test Bank

8. In which of the following does the clinician makes a risk/benefit/cost determination on test choice?

- A) Evidence-based medicine
- B) Patient-centered medicine
- C) Holistic medicine
- D) Traditional medicine

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Choosing a Diagnostic Test

Subject: Chapter 1

9. Which of the following refers to the manner by which a disease develops?

- A) Pathology
- B) Etiology
- C) Functional
- D) Pathogenesis

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

A-head: How Do We Know We Are Sick?

Subject: Chapter 1

10. Which of the following is a physician's opinion concerning the eventual outcome of a disease in a patient?

- A) Diagnosis
- B) Prognosis
- C) Etiology
- D) Pathology

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Principles of Diagnosis

Subject: Chapter 1

11. Which of the following is a test based on echoes produced in tissues by high-frequency sound waves?

- A) EEG
- B) ECG
- C) Ultrasound examination
- D) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examination

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Classification of Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

12. Which of the following is the determination of the nature and cause of a patient's illness by a physician or other health practitioner?

- A) Diagnosis
- B) Prognosis
- C) Etiology

13. Which type of test detects the presence of disease-producing organisms in urine, blood, and feces?

A) Clearance

B) Pulmonary function

C) Microbiologic

D) Serologic

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Classification of Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

14. Normal range refers to which of the following?

A) Expected clinical test results

B) Test results indicating presence of disease

C) Set of clinical tests

D) A wide range of results that include both high and low extremes

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Classification of Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

Multiple Response

1. Which of the following abbreviations refers to a test of electrical activity? Select all that apply.

A) MRI

B) ECG

C) EMG

D) EEG

Ans: B, C, D

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Tests of Electrical activity

Subject: Chapter 1

True/False

1. True or False? Specificity and sensitivity are used to classify laboratory tests.

Ans: True

2. True or False? In a differential diagnosis, the practitioner considers a number of diseases that are characterized by the patient's symptoms.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

A-head: The Physical Examination

Subject: Chapter 1

3. True or False? Generally, there is no benefit to screening for a disease if no treatment is available.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

A-head: Choosing a Diagnostic Test

Subject: Chapter 1

4. True or False? A colonoscope is an instrument used to examine the rectum and the sigmoid colon.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Classification of Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

5. True or False? False negative refers to a negative test result in a patient with the disease.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Choosing a Diagnostic Test

Subject: Chapter 1

6. True or False? A gross examination involves examining diseased tissue with the naked eye.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

A-head: How Do We Know We Are Sick?

Subject: Chapter 1

7. True or False? Prescribing antibiotics to a patient with an ear infection is an example of symptomatic treatment.

Ans: False

Complexity: Moderate

A-head: Classification of Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

8. True or False? A urine test is an example of an invasive procedure.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

9. True or False? The histologic examination of a small sample of tissue removed from the affected tissue or organ is called a biopsy.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Classification of Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

10. True or False? A fine needle aspirate is a form of biopsy.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

A-head: Classification of Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

Fill-in-the-Blank

1. A(n) _____ diagnoses and classifies diseases while a clinician cares for patients.

Ans: pathologist

Complexity: Difficult

A-head: Principles of Diagnosis

Subject: Chapter 1