

Test Bank for Crowley's An Introduction to Human Disease 12th Reisner

Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: Complexity

Information Field: A-head

Information Field: Subject

Information Field: Title

Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

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Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. A governmental agency proposes a pilot program to screen the 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 at some frequency (1 per 1000 people screened).

B) The disease progresses slowly in affected people.

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

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

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

A) A congenital disease

B) Inflammation

C) A fungus

D) A neoplastic disease

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Classifications of Disease

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

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

A) EEG

B) ECG

C) Radioisotope (radionuclide) studies

D) EMG

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Classification of Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

4. Which of the following refers to how 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

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

5. Which of the following is a noninvasive procedure?

A) Biopsy

B) Endoscopy

C) X-ray

D) Pap smear

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

A-head: Principles of Diagnosis

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

6. Which of the following types of medicine seeks to determine the risk–benefit–cost ratios of test choice?

A) Evidence-based medicine

B) Patient-centered medicine

C) Holistic medicine

D) Traditional medicine

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

A-head: Choosing a Diagnostic Test

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

7. Which of the following would be used to determine the specificity of a diagnostic test?

A) $\text{False Positives} / (\text{True Negatives} + \text{False Positives})$

B) $\text{True Negatives} / (\text{False Positives} + \text{False Negatives})$

C) $\text{True Negatives} / (\text{True Negatives} + \text{False Positives})$

D) $\text{False Negatives} / (\text{False Negatives} + \text{False Positive})$

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

A-head: Choosing a Diagnostic Test

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

8. 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: Moderate

A-head: Principles of Diagnosis

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

9. 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) MRI examination

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Classification of Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

10. 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

D) Treatment

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Principles of Diagnosis

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

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: Moderate

A-head: Classification of Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

2. Which of the following statements correctly describes the concept of *disease* and *health continuum*?

Select all that apply.

A) Absolute wellness is a commonly attained state of complete physical and mental health.

B) Disease refers to any disturbance of normal body function or homeostasis.

C) As people age, their average position on the health–disease continuum generally shifts toward illness.

D) Health and disease lie on a continuum ranging from complete wellness to severe illness.

Ans: B, C, D

Complexity: Difficult

A-head: What is Disease?

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

True/False

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

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

A-head: Choosing a Diagnostic Test

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

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

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Principles of Diagnosis

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

3. True or False? Specialists in public health might design screening systems for early diagnosis of diseases in populations.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Choosing a Diagnostic Test

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

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

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

A-head: Classifications of Disease

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

5. True or False? False negatives are people with a disease who are misclassified as not having it.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

A-head: Choosing a Diagnostic Test

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

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

Answer: False

Complexity: Moderate

A-head: Classification of Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

7. True or False? A fine needle aspiration is a form of biopsy.

Answer: True

Complexity: Difficult

A-head: Classification of Diagnostic Tests and Procedures

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis

Fill-in-the-Blank

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

Answer: pathologist

Complexity: Difficult

A-head: Principles of Diagnosis

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: General Concepts of Disease: Principles of Diagnosis