

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

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Chapter 02: Inflammation

Damjanov: Pathology for the Health Professions, 6th Edition

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 B₆
 - c. Vitamin B₁₂
 - 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