

***Kowalczyks Pathology for Imaging Technologists 9th  
edition Shelton Test Bank***

SKU: 9780443245671-TEST-BANK

## Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: The sequence of events producing cellular changes following injury best defines

- A. manifestations.
- B. pathogenesis. (Correct)**
- C. sign.
- D. symptom.

Q: An abnormal condition that impairs the normal function or structure of the human body refers to

- A. disease. (Correct)**
- B. etiology.
- C. manifestations.
- D. pathogenesis.

Q: The study of the cause of disease is termed

- A. disease.
- B. etiology. (Correct)**
- C. pathogenesis.
- D. prognosis.

Q: Common agents that cause disease include

1. bacteria.
2. chemicals.
3. heat.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, and 3 (Correct)**

Q: A *syndrome* is best defined as

- A. a genetic abnormality of a single protein.
- B. an adverse response to medical treatment.
- C. the patient's perception of the disease.
- D. signs and symptoms that characterize a specific abnormal disturbance. (Correct)**

Q: An adverse response to medical treatment itself is termed

- A. autoimmune.
- B. iatrogenic. (Correct)**
- C. idiopathic.
- D. nosocomial.

Q: *Prognosis* refers to

- A. diseases usually having a quick onset.
- B. the name of the particular disease.

**C. the predicted course and outcome of the disease. (Correct)**

D. the structure of cells or tissue.

Q: Diseases that generally require a decrease in conventional radiographic exposure technique are considered

A. destructive.

B. lytic.

C. subtractive.

**D. All are correct. (Correct)**

Q: The investigation of disease occurring in large groups best defines

**A. epidemiology. (Correct)**

B. incidence.

C. prevalence.

D. All are correct.

Q: Data regarding the number of deaths caused by a particular disease averaged over a population are collected and reported by the

A. American College of Radiology.

B. Centers for Disease Control.

C. Food and Drug Administration.

**D. National Center for Health Statistics. (Correct)**

Q: Which of the following are leading causes of death in the United States for adults aged 45 years and greater?

1. Heart disease

2. Malignant neoplasm

3. Polycystic kidney disease

**A. 1 and 2 only (Correct)**

B. 1 and 3 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2, and 3

Q: In 2018 health spending accounted for approximately \_\_\_\_\_% of the US gross domestic product.

A. 12.5

**B. 17.7 (Correct)**

C. 21.8

D. 33.9

Q: Each cell in the human body, except the reproductive cells, contains \_\_\_\_\_ pairs of autosomal chromosomes, \_\_\_\_\_ sex chromosomes.

A. 11, 1

B. 11, 2

C. 22, 1

**D. 22, 2 (Correct)**

Q: The types of gene maps that grew out of the identification of DNA sequences include

1. genetic maps.
2. SNP maps.
3. physical maps.

A. 1 and 2 only

**B. 1 and 3 only (Correct)**

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2, and 3

Q: The identification of common DNA pattern sequences and common patterns of genetic variations of single DNA bases resulted in

A. the Genome Project.

B. genetic linkage maps.

**C. haplotype mapping. (Correct)**

D. physical mapping.

Q: Conditions that are present at birth from genetic or environmental factors are classified as

**A. congenital. (Correct)**

B. degenerative.

C. genetic.

D. metabolic.

Q: A genetic disorder caused by an abnormality on one of the 22 non-sex chromosomes is considered

**A. autosomal. (Correct)**

B. dominant.

C. recessive.

D. sex linked.

Q: A protein coat surrounding a genome of either RNA or DNA without an organized cellular structure best describes which type of microorganism?

A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

**C. Virus (Correct)**

D. All are correct

Q: The ease with which a pathogenic organism can overcome the body's defenses best describes

A. etiology.

B. infection.

C. pathogenesis.

**D. virulence. (Correct)**

Q: Conditions caused by the disturbance of normal physiologic function are classified as

A. degenerative.

**B. metabolic. (Correct)**

C. neoplastic.

D. traumatic.

Q: The lymph node into which the primary neoplasm drains during metastasis is termed the \_\_\_\_\_ node.

- A. primary
- B. sentinel (Correct)**
- C. metastatic
- D. neoplastic

Q: The spread of cancerous cells into surrounding tissue by virtue of the close proximity best describes

- A. lymphatic spread.
- B. hematogenous spread.
- C. invasion. (Correct)**
- D. oncogenesis.

Q: Cancer originating in epithelial tissue is termed

- A. carcinoma. (Correct)**
- B. leukemia.
- C. lymphoma.
- D. sarcoma.

Q: In classification of a tumor using the TNM system, the T refers to the

- A. size of the primary tumor. (Correct)**
- B. lymph node involvement.
- C. distant metastasis.
- D. histologic grading of the primary tumor.

Q: Which of the following imaging modalities are used in the staging of neoplastic tumors?

- 1. CT
- 2. PET
- 3. MR

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, and 3 (Correct)**

Q: In the treatment of neoplastic disease, interferons and interleukins are associated with

- A. chemotherapy.
- B. radiation therapy.
- C. hormone therapy.
- D. immunotherapy. (Correct)**

Q: A tumor consisting of differentiated cells has a higher probability for malignancy.

- A. True
- B. False (Correct)**

Q: A histologic evaluation of a primary cancer that is graded as an "I" is considered well differentiated.

**A. True (Correct)**

B. False