

# **NUR 2063 / NUR2063 Essentials of Pathophysiology Exam 1 Review| Module 1 / 2 / 3 Highly Rated | Latest, 2020 / 2021 | Rasmussen College**

## **Module 1**

### **1. Cause of edema**

- Swelling (too much water, sodium) fluid retention , excess fluid in the interstitial space

### **2. What hormones assist with potassium distribution (I discussed 2 main hormones in the webex lecture)**

- Insulin
- Epinephrin

### **3. Extracellular fluid has higher concentration of which electrolytes/substances (I discussed 2)**

- Sodium
- Chloride

### **4. The energy currency of a cell and role the mitochondrion plays in this currency**

- Power plants
- Aerobic metabolism—ATP ( we need oxygen for it to function)
- Number in a given cell varies depending on the cell's energy needs
- Contains own DNA and ribosomes

### **5. Three electrolytes that impact bone**

- Phosphorus
- Magnesium,

- calcium
- calcium + phosphorus inverse relation
- calcium + magnesium synergistic
- parathyroid hormone regulates calcium + phosphorus in the blood.

**6. What happens during the alarm phase of Hans Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome?**

- **Initial reaction**
- **Sympathetic nervous system**
  - Observed bodily changes produced by stress
  - The initial symptom that the body experience when face stressful event
  - Natural reserve, time, genetics, age, gender, health status, nutrition, sleep-wake cycles, hardiness, and psychosocial factors
  - The flight or fight response due to stress

**7. Remember this is the fight or flight stage. What clinical findings would the patient in the fight or flight stage present with? (Select All)**

- Alarm (initial reaction, sympathetic nervous system )
- Resistance (limited stressor, adaptation to the situation)
- Exhaustion (adaptation failing, disease develops)

**8. The four components of Pathophysiology (Select all)**

- Clinical manifestation: sign and symptom of the disease, stage (3)
- Treatment implication (4)
- Etiology: cause or reason for the problem (1)
- Pathogenesis – development + evol of the disease (2)

**9. Prevention and treatment of disease- eg. Primary, Secondary, Tertiary**

- Primary: do not have the disease and you are trying to prevent it (e.g., vaccines)
- Secondary: disease early detection (e.g., Pap smears and yearly physicals)