
TEST BANK

**Advanced Physiology and Pathophysiology: Essentials for
Clinical Practice**

Nancy C. Tkacs, Linda L. Herrmann, and Randall L. Johnson

1st Edition

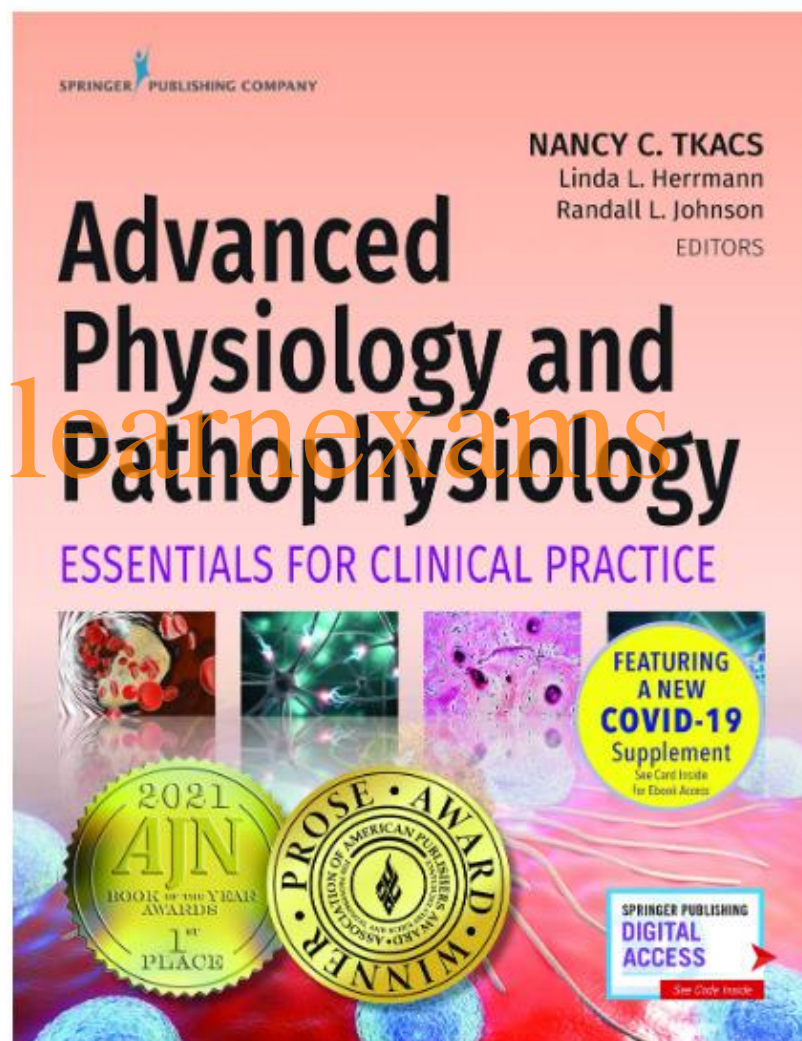


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ANSWERS (Answer Key) AT END OF CHAPTERS

Chapter 1. THE FOUNDATIONAL CONCEPTS OF CLINICAL PRACTICE

1.	The characteristic, localized cardinal signs of acute inflammation include:
A)	fever.
B)	fatigue.
C)	redness.
D)	granuloma.

2.	The vascular, hemodynamic stage of acute inflammation is initiated by momentary vasoconstriction followed by vasodilation that causes localized:
A)	bleeding.
B)	congestion.
C)	pale skin.
D)	coolness.

3.	The cellular stage of acute inflammation is marked by the movement of leukocytes into the area. Which of the following cells arrives early in great numbers?
A)	Basophils
B)	Lymphocytes
C)	Neutrophils
D)	Platelets

4.	The phagocytosis process involves three distinct steps. What is the initial step in the process?
A)	Engulfment
B)	Intracellular killing
C)	Antigen margination
D)	Recognition and adherence

5.	Which of the following mediators of inflammation causes increased capillary permeability and pain?
A)	Serotonin
B)	Histamine
C)	Bradykinin
D)	Nitric oxide

6.	Inflammatory exudates are a combination of several types. Which of the following exudates is composed of enmeshed necrotic cells?
A)	Serous
B)	Fibrinous
C)	Suppurative
D)	Membranous

7.	The acute-phase systemic response usually begins within hours of the onset of inflammation and includes:
A)	fever and lethargy.
B)	decreased C-reactive protein.
C)	positive nitrogen balance.
D)	low erythrocyte sedimentation rate.

8.	In contrast to acute inflammation, chronic inflammation is characterized by which of the following phenomena?
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