Human Diseases 7th edition Neighbors Test Bank

SKU: 9798214116167-TEST-BANK

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01 - Introduction to Human Diseases

1. Medications, education, and nutritional modifications are all examples of which of the following?
   a. diagnoses
   b. complications
   c. prognoses
   d. treatment interventions

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. A diagnosis is the identification of a disease or condition, not a way to deal with it.
b. Incorrect. A complication is the onset of a second disease or disorder, not a way to deal with it.
c. Incorrect. A prognosis is the expected outcome of the disease or condition, not a way to deal with it.
d. Correct. Medications, nutritional modifications, and education are all treatment interventions.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Treatment
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.2 - Describe the pathogenesis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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2. Which of the following is a preventive treatment?
   a. physical therapy
   b. surgery
   c. medication
   d. mammograms

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Preventive treatments are done before a problem develops. Physical therapy is prescribed after a problem is defined.
b. Incorrect. Preventive treatments are done before a problem develops. Surgery is performed after a problem is defined.
c. Incorrect. Preventive treatments are done before a problem develops. Medication is prescribed after a problem is defined.
d. Correct. Mammograms are for early detection of tumors to prevent the advancement of disease.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Treatment
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.3 - Differentiate between acute and chronic diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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3. Why is reporting medical necessity important in healthcare documentation?
   a. It allows patients to choose their own treatment plans.
   b. It ensures services, treatments, and procedures are reimbursable and clinically justified.
   c. It replaces the need for physical exams.
   d. It prevents the use of electronic health records.

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect. While patients may be involved in shared decision-making, reporting medical necessity is not directly related to patient choice; it's about documenting justification for care.
   b. Correct. Medical necessity documentation explains why a service is needed and supports reimbursement from insurance payers, as well as clinical validity.
   c. Incorrect. Medical necessity documentation complements, but never replaces, a physical exam. A thorough clinical evaluation is still required.
   d. Incorrect. Medical necessity reporting is fully compatible with electronic health records and is often integrated into them for coding and billing purposes.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.9 - Describe some common tests used to diagnose disease states.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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4. An example of an acute illness is:
   a. asthma
   b. arthritis
   c. a sore throat
   d. diabetes mellitus

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect. Asthma is a chronic illness.
   b. Incorrect. Arthritis is a chronic illness.
   c. Correct. A sore throat is an example of an acute illness.
   d. Incorrect. Diabetes mellitus is a chronic illness.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Pathogenesis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.3 - Differentiate between acute and chronic diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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5. An example of an acute disease is:
   a. heart disease.
   b. a middle ear infection.
   c. low back pain.
   d. hypertension.

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect. Heart disease is a chronic disease.
   b. Correct. A middle-ear infection is an acute disease.
   c. Incorrect. Low back pain is a chronic disease.
   d. Incorrect. Hypertension is a chronic disease.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Pathogenesis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.3 - Differentiate between acute and chronic diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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6. What is the term that means an abnormality of function, such as a vitamin deficiency?
   a. syndrome
   b. disease
   c. disorder
   d. pathogen

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect. Syndrome refers to a group of symptoms, which might be caused by a specific disease but might also be caused by several interrelated problems.
   b. Incorrect. Disease may be called a change in structure or function that is considered to be abnormal within the body, or it may be defined as any change from normal.
   c. Correct. Disorder is defined as a derangement or abnormality of function.
   d. Incorrect. Microorganisms or agents that cause disease are called pathogens.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Disease, Disorder, and Syndrome
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.1 - Differentiate between the terms: disease, disorder, and syndrome.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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7. The alteration of homeostasis, the state of sameness, is the underlying concept of what term?

a. disease
b. disorder
c. syndrome
d. pathogenesis

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

a. Correct. Disease may be called a change in structure or function that is considered to be abnormal within the body, or it may be defined as any change from normal.
b. Incorrect. Disorder is defined as a derangement or abnormality of function.
c. Incorrect. Syndrome refers to a group of symptoms, which might be caused by a specific disease but might also be caused by several interrelated problems.
d. Incorrect. The pathogenesis is a description of how a particular disease progresses.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Disease, Disorder, and Syndrome
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.1 - Differentiate between the terms: disease, disorder, and syndrome.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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8. What type of pathologist studies biopsies?

a. academic
b. anatomic
c. clinical
d. surgical

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. An academic pathologist focuses on teaching.
b. Incorrect. An anatomic pathologist focuses on clinical examinations.
c. Incorrect. A clinical pathologist focuses on laboratory examinations.
d. Correct. A surgical pathologist studies biopsies.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Pathology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.4 - List terms used to describe the etiology of diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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9. What is the role or subject of focus for a pathologist in the field of hematology?

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a. antibodies
b. blood
c. microorganisms
d. postmortem

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. An immunologist studies antigens and antibodies.
b. Correct. A hematologist studies blood.
c. Incorrect. A microbiologist studies microbiology.
d. Incorrect. An autopsy pathologist performs postmortems.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Pathology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.4 - List terms used to describe the etiology of diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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10. Cold progresses through the stages of inoculation, incubation, full-blown illness, and recovery. This process is known as the:

a. etiology.
b. pathogenesis.
c. prognosis.
d. idiopathy.

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. The etiology of a disease means the study of its cause.
b. Correct. The pathogenesis is a description of how a particular disease progresses.
c. Incorrect. A prognosis is the expected outcome of the disease or condition.
d. Incorrect. If the cause of a disease is unknown, it is called idiopathic.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Pathogenesis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.2 - Describe the pathogenesis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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11. How would the pathogenesis of a disease that lasts for an extended period, such as heart disease, be classified?

a. acute
b. chronic

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c. iatrogenic
d. idiopathic

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. An acute disease is short term and usually has a sudden onset.
b. Correct. If the disease lasts for an extended period or the healing process is progressing slowly, it is classified as a chronic condition.
c. Incorrect. Iatrogenic means that the problem arose from a prescribed treatment, and it refers to the etiology, rather than the pathogenesis, of the disease.
d. Incorrect. If the cause of a disease is unknown, it is called idiopathic, and it refers to the etiology, rather than the pathogenesis, of the disease.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Pathogenesis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.2 - Describe the pathogenesis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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12. In terms of pathogenesis, which of the following would be a chronic condition?
a. gastroenteritis
b. hypertension
c. laceration
d. pneumonia

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Gastroenteritis is short term and usually has a sudden onset.
b. Correct. Since hypertension lasts for an extended period, it is classified as a chronic condition.
c. Incorrect. A laceration is short term and usually has a sudden onset.
d. Incorrect. Pneumonia is short term and usually has a sudden onset.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Pathogenesis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.2 - Describe the pathogenesis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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13. A patient had hip replacement surgery, and while in the hospital, contracted COVID-19. Which term describes the cause of the illness?
a. etiologic
b. iatrogenic

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c. idiopathic
d. nosocomial

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Etiology is the study of cause.
b. Incorrect. Iatrogenic means that the problem arose from a prescribed treatment.
c. Incorrect. Idiopathic means the cause is unknown.
d. Correct. Nosocomial implies that the disease was acquired from a hospital environment.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Etiology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.4 - List terms used to describe the etiology of diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Apply
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14. If a disease arises as a result of a prescribed treatment, the cause is said to be what?
a. etiologic
b. iatrogenic
c. idiopathic
d. nosocomial

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Etiology is the study of cause.
b. Correct. Iatrogenic means that the problem arose from a prescribed treatment.
c. Incorrect. Idiopathic means the cause is unknown.
d. Incorrect. Nosocomial implies that the disease was acquired from a hospital environment.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Etiology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.4 - List terms used to describe the etiology of diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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15. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that you wash your hands before doing which of the following to avoid getting sick and spreading germs?
a. preparing food
b. handling a face mask
c. changing a diaper
d. touching animals

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ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

a. Correct. The CDC recommends washing your hands before eating or preparing food.
b. Incorrect. While it may be wise to wash your hands before handling a face mask, the CDC recommendation is to do so afterward.
c. Incorrect. The CDC recommends washing your hands after changing a diaper.
d. Incorrect. The CDC recommends washing your hands after touching animals.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Healthy Highlight—How You Should Wash Your Hands
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.5 - Describe the standard precaution guidelines for disease prevention.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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16. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that you scrub your hands for how long to avoid getting sick and spreading germs?

a. 10 seconds
b. 20 seconds
c. 30 seconds
d. 60 seconds

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. Ten seconds is not long enough.
b. Correct. The CDC suggests that to wash your hands properly, scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds.
c. Incorrect. Thirty seconds is longer than the CDC recommends.
d. Incorrect. Sixty seconds is longer than the CDC recommends.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Etiology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.5 - Describe the standard precaution guidelines for disease prevention.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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17. Which of the following predisposing factors is controllable?

a. age
b. heredity
c. lifestyle
d. sex

ANSWER: c

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FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. Some risk factors are controllable, whereas others, such as age, are not.
b. Incorrect. Some risk factors are controllable, whereas others, such as heredity, are not.
c. Correct. Some risk factors, such as lifestyle behaviors, are controllable, whereas others, such as age, are not.
d. Incorrect. Some risk factors are controllable, whereas others, such as sex, are not.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Predisposing Factors
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.6 - Identify the predisposing factors to human diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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18. Which of the following is true regarding age as a risk factor for disease?
    a. The older a person gets, the higher the risk for chronic diseases such as cancer and heart disease.
    b. Newborns are at the least risk because their immune systems have not been compromised by the environment.
    c. Older persons are at a relatively low risk because their immune systems are fully developed.
    d. Beginning in early teens, a female's risk for a difficult or problem pregnancy will progressively increase throughout her life.

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:

a. Correct. The older we become, the higher the risk for diseases such as cancer, heart disease, stroke, senile dementia, and Alzheimer's disease.
b. Incorrect. Newborns are at risk of disease because their immune systems are not fully developed.
c. Incorrect. Older persons are at risk because their immune systems are degenerating.
d. Incorrect. Girls in their early teens and women over the age of 30 are at high risk for a difficult or problematic pregnancy.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Predisposing Factors
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.6 - Identify the predisposing factors to human diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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19. Which of the following is more prevalent in females than in males?
    a. gout
    b. lung cancer
    c. parkinsonism

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d. rheumatoid arthritis

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Gout occurs more often in males.
b. Incorrect. Lung cancer occurs more often in males.
c. Incorrect. Parkinsonism occurs more often in males.
d. Correct. Some disorders or diseases, including osteoporosis, rheumatoid arthritis, and breast cancer, occur more often in females.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Predisposing Factors
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.6 - Identify the predisposing factors to human diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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20. Which of the following is an example of the lifestyle factor of poor nutrition that is a risk factor for disease?
a. eating excessive fat
b. not consuming enough salt
c. eating too much fiber
d. consuming excessive fruits

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. Poor nutrition includes consuming excessive fat, salt, and sugar and not enough fruits, vegetables, and fiber.
b. Incorrect. Poor nutrition includes consuming excessive salt.
c. Incorrect. Poor nutrition includes not consuming enough fiber.
d. Incorrect. Poor nutrition includes not consuming enough fruits.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Predisposing Factors
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.6 - Identify the predisposing factors to human diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Apply
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21. What is diagnosis?
a. The onset of a second disease or disorder.
b. The expected outcome of the disease or condition.
c. The identification or naming of a disease or condition.
d. The study of the cause of a disease or disorder.

ANSWER: c

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FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. A complication is the onset of a second disease or disorder.
b. Incorrect. A prognosis is the expected outcome of the disease or condition.
c. Correct. Diagnosis is the identification or naming of a disease or condition.
d. Incorrect. The etiology of a disease means the study of the cause.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.7 - Define diagnosis and prognosis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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22. The expectation that a laceration should heal in 7 to 10 days is called
a. the diagnosis
b. the etiology
c. the pathogenesis
d. the prognosis

ANSWER: d
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Diagnosis is the identification or naming of a disease or condition.
b. Incorrect. The etiology of a disease means the study of cause.
c. Incorrect. The pathogenesis is a description of how a particular disease progresses.
d. Correct. A prognosis is the expected outcome of the disease or condition.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Prognosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.7 - Define diagnosis and prognosis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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23. Which of the following is a symptom of a disease?
a. fever
b. vomiting
c. stomach pain
d. elevated blood pressure

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Fever is a sign, not a symptom.
b. Incorrect. Vomiting is a sign, not a symptom.
c. Correct. Symptoms are what patients report as their problems, and they can

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include stomach pain.

d. Incorrect. Elevated blood pressure is a sign, not a symptom.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.7 - Define diagnosis and prognosis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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24. If a physician is using the skill of auscultation during a physical examination, what is the physician doing?
a. using a stethoscope to listen to body cavities
b. feeling lightly or pressing firmly on internal organs or structures
c. tapping over various body areas to produce a vibrating sound
d. taking the patient's temperature and blood pressure

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. Auscultation means using a stethoscope to listen to body cavities.
b. Incorrect. Feeling lightly or pressing firmly on internal organs or structures is called palpation.
c. Incorrect. Tapping over various body areas to produce a vibrating sound is called percussion.
d. Incorrect. Auscultation is not taking the patient's temperature and blood pressure.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.9 - Describe some common tests used to diagnose disease states.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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25. If the physician is tapping over various body areas to produce a vibrating sound, what skill is the physician using?
a. auscultation
b. exacerbation
c. palpation
d. percussion

ANSWER: d
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Auscultation means using a stethoscope to listen to body cavities.
b. Incorrect. Exacerbation refers to a time when symptoms of a chronic disease flare up or become worse.
c. Incorrect. Feeling lightly or pressing firmly on internal organs or structures is called palpation.

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d. Correct. Tapping over various body areas to produce a vibrating sound is called percussion.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.9 - Describe some common tests used to diagnose disease states.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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26. What is a CBC?
a. an examination of blood for cell counts and abnormalities
b. an examination of urine for abnormalities
c. X-ray examination of the chest cavity
d. a procedure for recording the electrical activity of the heart

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. A complete blood count (CBC) is an examination of blood for cell counts and abnormalities.
b. Incorrect. A urinalysis (UA) is an examination of urine for abnormalities.
c. Incorrect. A chest X-ray (CXR) is an X-ray examination of the chest cavity.
d. Incorrect. An electrocardiography (ECG or EKG) is a procedure for recording the electrical activity of the heart.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.9 - Describe some common tests used to diagnose disease states.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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27. What period of a chronic disease is a time when symptoms are temporarily resolved?
a. exacerbation
b. mortality
c. remission
d. treatment

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Exacerbation refers to a time when symptoms flare up or become worse.
b. Incorrect. Mortality is defined as the quality of being mortal, that is, destined to die.
c. Correct. Remission refers to a time when symptoms are diminished or temporarily resolved.

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d. Incorrect. Treatment is the plan of care.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Prognosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.7 - Define diagnosis and prognosis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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28. Diseases that commonly lead to the death of an individual are said to have a high rate of what?
a. exacerbation
b. complication
c. mortality
d. remission

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Exacerbation refers to a time when symptoms flare up or become worse.
b. Incorrect. A complication is the onset of a second disease or disorder in an individual who is already affected with a disease.
c. Correct. Mortality is defined as the quality of being mortal, that is, destined to die. Diseases commonly leading to the death of an individual have a high mortality rate.
d. Incorrect. Remission refers to a time when symptoms are diminished or temporarily resolved.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Prognosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.7 - Define diagnosis and prognosis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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29. When a physician includes survival rate as part of a prognosis, what is the physician considering?
a. the percentage of people with the disease who live for a set time
b. the likelihood of the patient going into remission
c. the number of people who die with the disease
d. the impact of a second disease or disorder on the original prognosis

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. The survival rate is the percentage of people with a particular disease who live for a set time.
b. Incorrect. Remission refers to a time when symptoms are diminished or temporarily resolved.

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c. Incorrect. The mortality rate of a disease (also called death rate) is related to the number of people who die from the disease in a certain amount of time.
d. Incorrect. A complication is the onset of a second disease or disorder in an individual who is already affected with a disease.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Prognosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.7 - Define diagnosis and prognosis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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30. What type of medicine considers the whole person rather than just the physical being?
a. diagnostic
b. holistic
c. idiopathic
d. prognostic

ANSWER: b
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. A diagnosis is the identification of a disease or condition, and is not a type of medicine.
b. Correct. The concept of considering the whole person rather than just the physical being is called holistic medicine.
c. Incorrect. If the cause of a disease is unknown, it is called idiopathic. This is not a type of medicine.
d. Incorrect. A prognosis is the expected outcome of the disease or condition, not a type of medicine.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Treatment
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.1 - Differentiate between the terms: disease, disorder, and syndrome.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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31. What type of treatment is aimed at preventing pain and discomfort?
a. holistic
b. interventive
c. palliative
d. preventive

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. The concept of considering the whole person rather than just the physical being is called holistic medicine.

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b. Incorrect. Treatment interventions aim to cure the disease.
c. Correct. Palliative treatment is aimed at preventing pain and discomfort but does not seek to cure the disease.
d. Incorrect. In preventive treatment, care is given to prevent disease.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Treatment
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.1 - Differentiate between the terms: disease, disorder, and syndrome.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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32. A patient with end-term cancer has opted for palliative treatment. What does that mean?
a. The patient wants treatment aimed at preventing pain and discomfort.
b. The patient wants treatment that focuses on the interaction of the spiritual, cognitive, social, physical, and emotional being.
c. The patient wants to try a broad range of interventions to cure the disease.
d. The patient does not wish to undergo a wide range of screening.

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. Palliative treatment is aimed at preventing pain and discomfort but does not seek to cure the disease.
b. Incorrect. This is a description of holistic medicine, rather than palliative treatment.
c. Incorrect. Palliative treatment does not seek to cure the disease.
d. Incorrect. Screening is part of preventive, not palliative, care.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Treatment
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.7 - Define diagnosis and prognosis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Apply
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33. Bioethics is a branch of ethics concerned specifically with what?
a. life decisions
b. medical decisions
c. relationships between physicians and patients
d. relationships among physicians

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. Bioethics is a branch of ethics concerned with what is right or wrong in bio (life) decisions. Because bioethics is a study of life ethics, it covers or

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becomes entwined with medical ethics.

b. Incorrect. It covers or becomes entwined with medical ethics, but it does not specifically address medical decisions.

c. Incorrect. Medical ethics includes the values and decisions in medical practice, including relationships with patients.

d. Incorrect. Medical ethics includes the values and decisions in medical practice, including relationships with peer physicians.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Medical Ethics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.10 - List examples of bioethical decisions.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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34. Participation in ethical decision making requires members to follow some basic rules, which can include which of the following?

a. listening with an open mind to all opinions
b. allowing the discussion to go in many directions
c. limiting the number of ideas presented
d. choosing only one or two of the ideas to evaluate

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:

a. Correct. One basic rule is listening with an open mind to all opinions.

b. Incorrect. One basic rule is to keep the discussion focused.

c. Incorrect. One basic rule is to entertain diverse ideas.

d. Incorrect. One basic rule is to weigh out the pros and cons of each idea.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Medical Ethics
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.10 - List examples of bioethical decisions.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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35. What are microorganisms that cause disease called?

a. disorders
b. etiologies
c. pathogens
d. syndromes

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. A disorder is a derangement or abnormality of function.

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b. Incorrect. The etiology of disease means the study of cause.
c. Correct. Microorganisms or agents that cause disease are called pathogens.
d. Incorrect. Syndrome refers to a group of symptoms.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Pathology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.4 - List terms used to describe the etiology of diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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36. A sprained ankle takes a very long time to heal, and the ankle may now be prone to repeated injury. In terms of pathogenesis, it would be described as what?

a. acute
b. chronic
c. holistic
d. palliative

ANSWER: b
FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. An acute disease is short-term.
b. Correct. If the disease lasts for an extended period or the healing process is progressing slowly, it is classified as chronic.
c. Incorrect. The concept of considering the whole person is called holistic medicine.
d. Incorrect. Palliative is a type of treatment that is aimed at preventing pain and discomfort.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Pathogenesis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.2 - Describe the pathogenesis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Apply
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37. What type of test would be ordered to measure the sugar levels in blood?

a. blood glucose
b. complete blood count (CBC)
c. urinalysis (UA)
d. electrocardiography (ECG or EKG)

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:

a. Correct. Blood glucose is a test of the blood to determine its glucose or sugar levels.
b. Incorrect. A complete blood count (CBC) is an examination of blood for cell

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counts and abnormalities.

c. Incorrect. A urinalysis (UA) is an examination of urine for abnormalities.

d. Incorrect. An electrocardiography (ECG or EKG) is a procedure for recording the electrical activity of the heart.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.9 - Describe some common tests used to diagnose disease states.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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38. What type of diagnostic examination shows detailed images of body structures and organs?

a. chest X-ray (CXR)
b. computed axial tomography (CT or CAT)
c. electrocardiography (ECG or EKG)
d. serum electrolytes

ANSWER: b
FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. A chest X-ray (CXR) is an X-ray examination of the chest cavity.

b. Correct. Computed axial tomography (CT or CAT) is an examination showing detailed images of body structures and organs.

c. Incorrect. An electrocardiography (ECG or EKG) is a procedure for recording the electrical activity of the heart.

d. Incorrect. Serum electrolytes are an examination of blood serum to determine the levels of the common electrolytes (sodium, potassium, chloride, and carbon dioxide).

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.9 - Describe some common tests used to diagnose disease states.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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39. What type of diagnostic test determines the levels of sodium, potassium, chloride, and carbon dioxide in the blood?

a. complete blood count (CBC)
b. electrocardiography (ECG or EKG)
c. serum electrolytes test
d. urinalysis (UA)

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. A complete blood count (CBC) is an examination of blood for cell counts and abnormalities.

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b. Incorrect. An electrocardiography (ECG or EKG) is a procedure for recording the electrical activity of the heart.
c. Correct. Serum electrolytes test is an examination of blood serum to determine the levels of the common electrolytes (sodium, potassium, chloride, and carbon dioxide).
d. Incorrect. A urinalysis (UA) is an examination of urine for abnormalities.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.9 - Describe some common tests used to diagnose disease states.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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40. After feeling better for a while, a patient with a chronic disorder is experiencing a flare-up of symptoms. This patient is now going through a period of what?

a. complication
b. exacerbation
c. prognosis
d. remission

ANSWER: b
FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. A complication is the onset of a second disease or disorder in an individual who is already affected by a disease.
b. Correct. Exacerbation refers to a time when symptoms flare up or become worse.
c. Incorrect. A prognosis is the expected outcome of the disease or condition.
d. Incorrect. Remission refers to a time when symptoms are diminished or temporarily resolved.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Prognosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.7 - Define diagnosis and prognosis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Apply
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41. An individual had a bone graft in preparation for a tooth implant, and the area became infected. This is an example of what?

a. complication
b. exacerbation
c. remission
d. mortality

ANSWER: a

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FEEDBACK:

a. Correct. A complication is the onset of a second disease or disorder in an individual who is already affected by a disease.
b. Incorrect. Exacerbation refers to a time when symptoms flare up or become worse.
c. Incorrect. Remission refers to a time when symptoms are diminished or temporarily resolved.
d. Incorrect. Mortality is defined as the quality of being mortal, that is, destined to die.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Prognosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.7 - Define diagnosis and prognosis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Apply
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42. Most acute diseases are related to what?

a. cancer
b. syndrome
c. blood pressure
d. the respiratory system

ANSWER: d
FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. Cancer does not have a sudden onset nor last a short amount of time.
b. Incorrect. A syndrome does not have a sudden onset nor last a short amount of time.
c. Incorrect. One of the most common chronic diseases is hypertension, or high blood pressure.
d. Correct. An acute disease is one that usually has a sudden onset and lasts a short amount of time (days or weeks). Most acute diseases are related to the respiratory system.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Pathogenesis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.7 - Define diagnosis and prognosis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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43. During an examination, when the physician presses firmly on internal organs or structures, what skill is the physician using?

a. auscultation
b. exacerbation
c. palpation

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d. percussion

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. Auscultation means using a stethoscope to listen to body cavities.
b. Incorrect. Exacerbation refers to a time when symptoms of a chronic disease flare up or become worse.
c. Correct. Feeling lightly or pressing firmly on internal organs or structures is called palpation.
d. Incorrect. Tapping over various body areas to produce a vibrating sound is called percussion.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.9 - Describe some common tests used to diagnose disease states.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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44. Which of the following is a sign of a disease?

a. nausea
b. headache
c. stomach pain
d. elevated temperature

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. Nausea is a symptom, not a sign.
b. Incorrect. Headache is a symptom, not a sign.
c. Incorrect. Stomach pain is a symptom, not a sign.
d. Correct. Signs are what the physician sees or measures. Examples of signs could include vomiting, elevated blood pressure, and elevated temperature.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.8 - Differentiate between signs and symptoms.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Apply
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45. What is the difference between signs and symptoms?

a. Signs are observable or measurable, while symptoms are what the patient reports.
b. Symptoms are observable or measurable, while signs are what the patient reports.
c. Signs are acute, while symptoms are chronic.
d. Symptoms are acute, while signs are chronic.

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ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

a. Correct. Signs are observable or measurable, while symptoms are what the patient reports.
b. Incorrect. Patients report symptoms, and physicians measure signs.
c. Incorrect. The terms acute and chronic are not used to distinguish signs from symptoms.
d. Incorrect. The terms acute and chronic are not used to distinguish signs from symptoms.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.8 - Differentiate between signs and symptoms.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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46. What is a syndrome?

a. a derangement or abnormality of function.
b. a disease that is short term and has a sudden onset.
c. a disease that lasts for a long time or has a slow healing process.
d. a group of symptoms that might be caused by a specific or by several interrelated problems.

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. Disorder is defined as a derangement or abnormality of function.
b. Incorrect. An acute disease is a disease that is short term and has a sudden onset.
c. Incorrect. A chronic disease is one that lasts for a long time or has a slow healing process.
d. Correct. Syndrome refers to a group of symptoms, which might be caused by a specific disease but might also be caused by several interrelated problems.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Disease, Disorder, and Syndrome
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.1 - Differentiate between the terms: disease, disorder, and syndrome.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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47. When the cause of a disease is unknown, the cause is classified as what?

a. etiologic
b. iatrogenic
c. idiopathic
d. nosocomial

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ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. Etiology is the study of cause.
b. Incorrect. Iatrogenic means that the problem arose from a prescribed treatment.
c. Correct. Idiopathic means the cause is unknown.
d. Incorrect. Nosocomial implies that the disease was acquired from a hospital environment.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Etiology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.4 - List terms used to describe the etiology of diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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48. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that you wash your hands after doing which of the following to avoid getting sick and spreading germs?

a. using the restroom
b. eating food
c. preparing food
d. touching your face

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

a. Correct. The CDC recommends washing your hands after using the restroom.
b. Incorrect. The CDC recommends washing your hands before eating food.
c. Incorrect. The CDC recommends washing your hands before preparing food.
d. Incorrect. The CDC recommends washing your hands before touching your face.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Etiology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.5 - Describe the standard precaution guidelines for disease prevention.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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49. What advice does the CDC give regarding handwashing after touching blood, body fluids, or both?

a. Wash your hands with an antimicrobial soap.
b. Use hand sanitizer rather than washing your hands.
c. Wash your hands with a moisturizing soap.
d. Wear gloves to avoid the need to wash your hands.

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

a. Correct. Wash your hands after touching blood, body fluids, or both, even if

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gloves are worn; use an antimicrobial soap.
b. Incorrect. Wash your hands with soap, not just hand sanitizer.
c. Incorrect. This is not the type of soap recommended by the CDC.
d. Incorrect. Wash your hands after touching blood, body fluids, or both, even if gloves are worn.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Etiology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.5 - Describe the standard precaution guidelines for disease prevention.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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50. What is the role of an anatomic pathologist?
a. to teach
b. to do research
c. to conduct clinical examinations
d. to perform laboratory examinations

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. An academic pathologist focuses on teaching.
b. Incorrect. An experimental pathologist does research.
c. Correct. An anatomic pathologist focuses on clinical examinations.
d. Incorrect. A clinical pathologist focuses on laboratory examinations.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Disease, Disorder, and Syndrome
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.1 - Differentiate between the terms: disease, disorder, and syndrome.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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51. Which of the following terms refers to a condition that is caused by medical treatment?
a. iatrogenic
b. idiopathic
c. healthcare-associated infection (HAI)
d. etiology

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. A medical condition or disease caused by medical treatment is classified as iatrogenic.
b. Incorrect. Idiopathic refers to a disease of unknown cause.

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c. Incorrect. An infection acquired in a medical setting is referred to as an HAI.
d. Incorrect. Etiology is a term that means the study of the cause of a disease.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Etiology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.4 - List terms used to describe the etiology of diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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52. Which of the following is the main purpose of palliative care?
a. to cure cancer
b. to extend life
c. to lessen pain
d. to prevent future cancers

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Palliative care is not intended to cure cancer.
b. Incorrect. Palliative care is also not intended to extend life.
c. Correct. Palliative care, sometimes called comfort care, intends to decrease pain and discomfort.
d. Incorrect. Palliative care is not preventative.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Treatment
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.2 - Describe the pathogenesis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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53. Which patient’s condition or disease is most likely categorized as acute?
a. hypertension
b. arthritis
c. gastroenteritis
d. asthma

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. In nearly all cases, hypertension is a chronic condition.
b. Incorrect. Arthritis is not a short-term condition with a sudden onset.
c. Correct. Gastroenteritis is a short-term condition with a sudden onset and thus is classified as an acute condition or disease.
d. Incorrect. Asthma is usually a chronic condition that flares up periodically.

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POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Prognosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.3 - Differentiate between acute and chronic diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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54. How is systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) classified?
    a. iatrogenic
    b. idiopathic
    c. healthcare-associated infection (HAI)
    d. etiology

ANSWER: b
FEEDBACK:
    a. Incorrect. Iatrogenic diseases or conditions are caused by medical treatment.
    b. Correct. SLE, while it may be affected by environmental or hormonal factors, is a disease of unknown, or idiopathic, cause.
    c. Incorrect. HAIs are infections that occur due to medical treatment or procedures.
    d. Incorrect. Etiology is simply the study of the cause of a disease.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Etiology
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.4 - List terms used to describe the etiology of diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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55. Which diagnostic test is most likely to demonstrate abnormalities with bone marrow or blood cell formation?
    a. complete blood count
    b. electrocardiogram
    c. chest X-ray
    d. CT scan

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:
    a. Correct. A complete blood count includes the number of white blood cells and red blood cells, which would likely be abnormal with bone marrow abnormalities.
    b. Incorrect. An electrocardiogram records the electrical activity of the heart.
    c. Incorrect. A chest X-ray may demonstrate lung infections but does not directly diagnose bone marrow or blood abnormalities.
    d. Incorrect. A CT scan may be used to check for an enlarged spleen or lymph nodes or other disorders of organs, but it isn't the best diagnostic test for bone marrow or blood cell formation.

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POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Prognosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.9 - Describe some common tests used to diagnose disease states.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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56. Which patient's condition or disease is most likely categorized as chronic?
    a. gastroenteritis
    b. pneumonia
    c. middle ear infections
    d. arthritis

ANSWER: d
FEEDBACK:
    a. Incorrect. Gastroenteritis is an acute disease with a sudden onset.
    b. Incorrect. Pneumonia is an acute disease with a sudden onset.
    c. Incorrect. Most middle ear infections are not chronic, but acute.
    d. Correct. Arthritis is a chronic condition with a gradual onset.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Prognosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.3 - Differentiate between acute and chronic diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Understand
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57. Which concept considers and treats the whole person, instead of just the physical being?
    a. nutritional modifications
    b. holistic
    c. preventive
    d. palliative

ANSWER: b
FEEDBACK:
    a. Incorrect. Nutritional modification is one treatment modification.
    b. Correct. Holistic medicine considers the patient's physical being, as well as spiritual, cognitive, social, and emotional aspects.
    c. Incorrect. Preventive medicine attempts to prevent disease.
    d. Incorrect. Palliative treatment is intended to lessen pain and discomfort.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Treatment
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

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Chapter 01 - Introduction to Human Diseases

HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.5 - Describe the standard precaution guidelines for disease prevention.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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58. Which of the following terms means the predicted outcome of a disease?
    a. diagnosis
    b. pathogenesis
    c. etiology
    d. prognosis

ANSWER: d
FEEDBACK:
    a. Incorrect. Diagnosis is the identification of a disease.
    b. Incorrect. The development of a disease is pathogenesis.
    c. Incorrect. Etiology is the study of the cause of disease.
    d. Correct. Prognosis is a term that means the predicted outcome of a disease.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Prognosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.7 - Define diagnosis and prognosis of a disease.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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59. Which of the following terms refers to using a stethoscope to listen to body cavities?
    a. percussion
    b. palpation
    c. auscultation
    d. observation

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:
    a. Incorrect. Percussion involves tapping over the body to produce a vibrating sound.
    b. Incorrect. Palpation may be used to press firmly on the abdomen to check for abnormalities.
    c. Correct. Using a stethoscope to listen to the body cavities is auscultation.
    d. Incorrect. Carefully looking at the patient for signs of pain or distress is observation.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Diagnosis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.9 - Describe some common tests used to diagnose disease states.

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Chapter 01 - Introduction to Human Diseases

KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
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60. Which of the following diseases is more likely to affect males than females?
    a. breast cancer
    b. gout
    c. rheumatoid arthritis
    d. osteoporosis

ANSWER: b
FEEDBACK:
    a. Incorrect. Breast cancer is more likely to affect females than males.
    b. Correct. Compared to females, males are more likely to have gout.
    c. Incorrect. Rheumatoid arthritis affects females more often than males.
    d. Incorrect. Osteoporosis affects more females than males.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Predisposing Factors
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: HD.7.1.6 - Identify the predisposing factors to human diseases.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's Remember
DATE CREATED: 11/17/2025 12:27 AM
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