**Chapter 1:   
Introduction to Human Diseases**

**ANSWERS TO REVIEW QUESTIONS IN TEXT**

**Short Answer**

1. The study of human disease is important to understanding a variety of other topics in the health care field.

2. A pathologist is a physician who studies disease. Some pathologists study diseased tissue to determine causes of disease while others examine surgical tissue for the presence of disease. Other pathologists may examine human tissues to determine the cause of death, or to find evidence of a criminal act.

3. Age—teen girls are at high risk for problem pregnancy.

Sex—women are at risk for breast cancer.

Environment—coal miners are at risk for lung disease.

Lifestyle—smokers are at risk for several diseases especially lung cancer.

Heredity—individuals with a history of coronary artery disease in the family are at an increased risk for developing it.

**Matching**

4.

Pathogenesis c. the development of a disease

Etiology a. the cause of a disease

Diagnosis d. the identification or naming of a disease

Prognosis e. the predicted or expected outcome of a disease

Treatment b. interventions to cure or control a disease

**ANSWERS TO TEXT CASE STUDIES**

Have Stan sit down. Put on gloves and use a sterile dressing from the first-aid kit to cover the wound. Apply pressure to the wound to stop the bleeding. Clean and dress the wound with sterile saline (or water) and dressings contained in the kit. If the wound is minor (an abrasion or minor cut), Stan may not need further medical intervention. If bleeding persists or if the wound is deep, he should be referred to a physician. Standard precautions are always used when bleeding is present. In this case, with mild bleeding, gloves are worn while applying pressure and dressing the wounds.

If Jane is still coughing and has a runny nose, she should probably not return to work as yet since she is working with older adults who often have suppressed immune systems. If she has an elevated temperature, even a low-grade one, she should not be working. However, if she does not have an elevated temperature and does return to work, she should wear a mask and use the appropriate hand washing, coughing, and nasal discharge precautions. She should also use antibacterial hand gel intermittently. Proper disposal of used tissues is also important.

**Chapter 2:   
Mechanisms of Disease**

**ANSWERS TO REVIEW QUESTIONS IN TEXT**

**Matching**

1.

Hereditary f. cystic fibrosis

Trauma b. motor vehicle accident

Inflammation/infection a. pneumonia

Hyperplasias/neoplasms c. cancer

Nutritional imbalance d. obesity

Impaired immunity e. allergies

**True or False**

2. True 6. True

3. True 7. False

4. False 8. False

5. False

**Short Answer**

9. The amount of time the cell suffers

The type of cell injury

The type of cell

10. Cells adapt through the processes of atrophy, hypertrophy, hyperplasia, metaplasia, dysplasia, and/or neoplasia.

**ANSWERS TO TEXT CASE STUDIES**

Although death is difficult to define and determine at times, one criterion used is that of brain death. The requirements for brain death include a lack of response to stimuli, loss of all reflexes, absence of respirations or breathing effort, and lack of brain activity as shown on an EEG. There is still a great deal of controversy surrounding this issue. Many individuals feel the person is dead if life support is necessary to maintain cardiac and respiratory function. Other issues include living wills, quality of life, and how long medical intervention should be instituted to keep an individual alive. Assisting families through periods of grief like this is very difficult. Referring them to pastoral care, if available, or to grief counselors in the community are important steps you can take to help them find out more information and also to help them recover from the trauma.

Jessie should be cautioned about taking any herbal or over-the-counter medications since she is also taking prescription medications. She should be told to talk to her primary care physician about the medications she is taking and which herbal products she wants to take. She should know as much as possible about the medications she is taking. Health care providers should provide as much information as the patient needs to know. They should present the information in a manner (choosing appropriate terminology) that the patient and/or family can understand. Consumers today seem more interested in their own health care treatments and want to know more about options for their care. This is a good change. People need to take responsibility for their health along with their primary health care providers.

Workbook Answers

CHAPTER 1 Introduction to Human Diseases

Define Terms

1. a disease that is short term

2. using a stethoscope to listen to body cavities and organs

3. naming or identifying a disease

4. the cause of a disease

5. a disease acquired from the hospital environment

6. directed toward relief of symptoms, does not cure

7. feeling lightly or pressing firmly on an internal organ

8. caused by a pathogen or a disease

9. what the patient reports as their problem

10. the quality of being mortal or destined to die

Matching Terms

1. C

2. D

3. A

4. B

5. F

6. D

7. F

8. C

9. E

10. A

Define Abbreviations

1. an examination of blood for cell counts and abnormalities (complete blood count)

2. an examination of urine for abnormalities (urinalysis)

3. a procedure for recording the electrical activity of the heart (electrocardiogram)

4. an X-ray examination of the chest cavity (chest X-ray)

5. a special X-ray examination showing detailed images of body structures and organs (computerized axial tomography)

Identify Diagnostic Tests

1. an examination of blood for cell counts and abnormalities

2. an examination of urine for abnormalities

3. a procedure for recording the electrical activity of the heart

4. a test of the blood to determine its sugar level

5. a **special X**-ray examination showing detailed images of body structures and organs

Completion

1. Palliative

2. homeostasis

3. remission

4. acute

5. iatrogenic

6. predisposing factors

7. Prognosis

8. exacerbations

9. diagnosis

10. chronic

11. nosocomial

12. holistic

Short Answer

1. Predisposing factors are risk factors.

2. a. age b. sex c. environment d. lifestyle e. heredity

3. Disorder is a derangement or abnormality of function, but a syndrome is a group of symptoms that may be caused by a specific disease but also may be caused by several interrelated problems.

4. This is the description of how a disease progresses. It depends on the disease type, but some are acute or short term and some are chronic or long term. In communicable diseases like a cold, the person is exposed to the virus or causative agent and then there is an incubation period when the agent multiplies. Then, the person has the symptoms, the full-blown problem. Later recovery occurs and the return to the previous state of health.

True/False

1. T

2. T

3. F

4. F

5. T

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| CASE STUDY |
| symptoms = light sensitivity, head pain, nausea, and vomiting  risk factors = smoking, birth control pill |